

SPORT

JULY 3, 1965

38 PAGES





NEW EUROPEAN RECORD

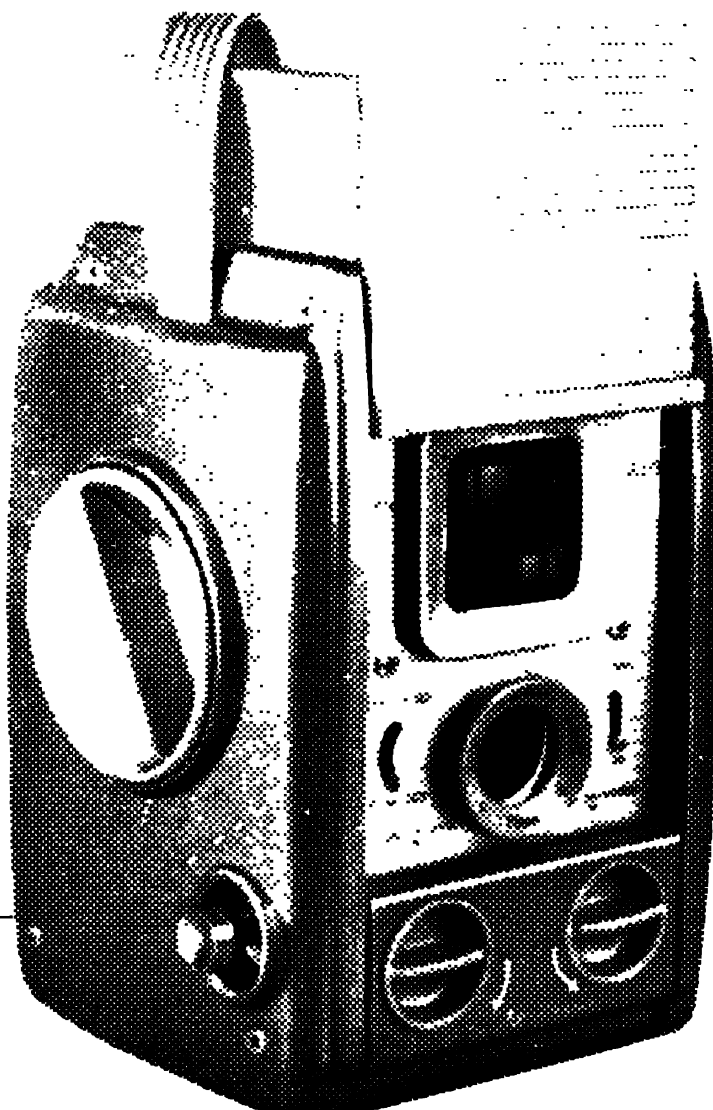
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SURPRISE OMISSION

Sir,—Your issue dated 10th April carried the very informative and exhaustive article titled "Services' Role in Indian Sport" by Mr. Lachhman Singh. But while the article dealt with every sport indulged in by the Servicemen, it was surprising to see it totally silent on the subject of cricket. This omission becomes specially glaring when names of such fine cricketers as Hemu Adhikari, Surendranath, C. V. Gadgil, Sen Gupta, Bal Dutt Swamy, Lalji and A. K. Khanna flash across one's memory. Surely these stalwarts should merit in Test cricket and Ranji Trophy matches will go down to posterity deserved at least a para in that long article, the last three paras of which were of a purely advisory nature. It seems that cricket is not the first, the second or even the third love of Mr. Lachhman Singh. Otherwise I cannot imagine how he came to overlook such an important section of sport in which the Service-

men have played as prominent a role as in any other sport dealt with in the article under reference.

Amritsar Ram Piara Chawla

FAVOURITE MAGAZINE

Sir,—I have been reading SPORT & PASTIME since last four years and it is so interesting that to-day it has become my favourite magazine and I am always eagerly waiting for the new issue every week.

I was very much attracted by the picture lessons by the famous Australian wicket-keeper Wally Grout and also the sequence pictures of Reid.

I wish, and all the other readers would welcome you publish more of these series of world famous batsmen, and bowlers. These lessons will create deep interest in youngsters who follow the game very keenly.

Vijapur Jadhuvendra Singh

ON THE COVER

Hailing from Rajasthan, Vishnukant is the celt of the All Star basketball team. He led the Varsity team in 1961 and is a State player since 1959.

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NEXT WEEK

Almost An Oddity!

—Jack Fingleton

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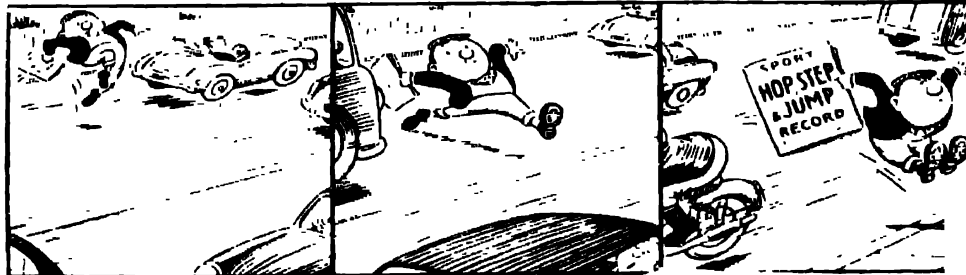
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SPORTING SAM

by Reg. Wootton



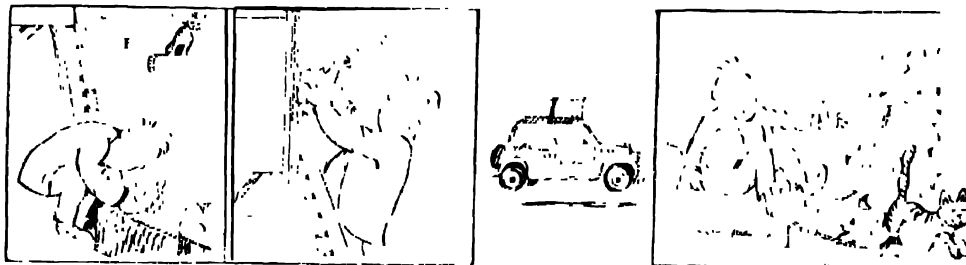
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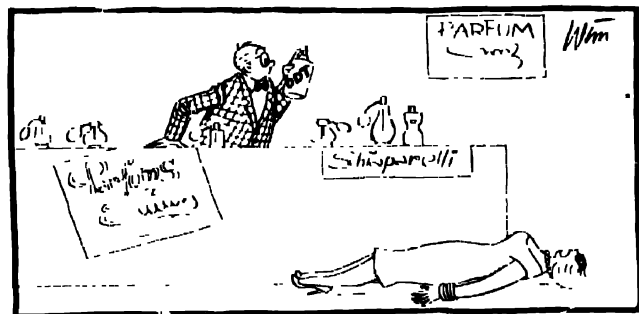
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BEFORE A VERY ARDENT
AN AMOROUS ACTION

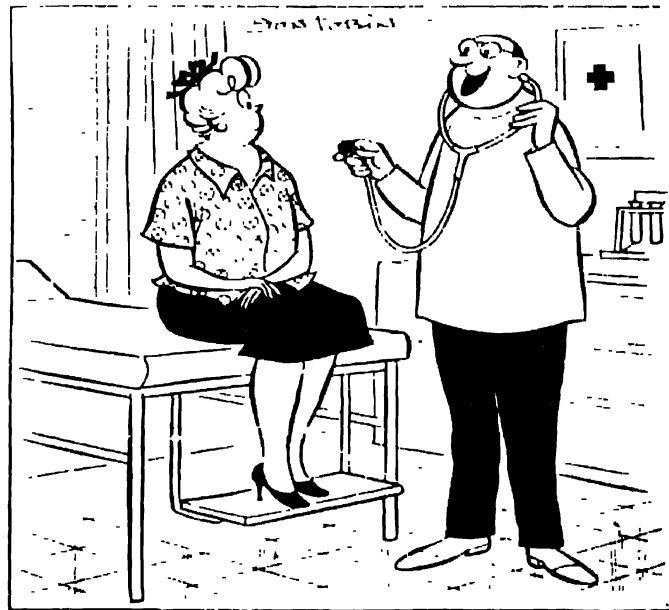
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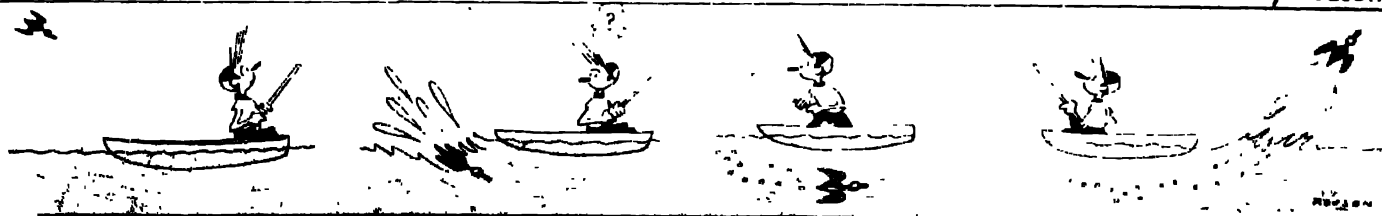
THE LITTLE WOMAN



"You may have your faults, Mrs. Butterworth, but your heart is certainly in the right place!"

LITTLE SPORT

By Rouson





Don Bradman.

The Larwood Story-7

THE DON'S LUCKIEST DAY

By HAROLD LARWOOD

I REMEMBER the day "Dodge" Whysall was laid to rest. Dodge was a great Notts and England batsman, and a good friend. He was only eighteen when he began to play for the little club of Nuncargate. Dodge was the best of fellows, and a cricketer from the cradle. Nothing ever flustered him and the lighter the corner, the better he played. In his last five years with Notts he scored 10,800 runs.

Dodge died on Armistice Day, Tuesday, November 11, 1930. He slipped and fell a week before at a dance, grazed an elbow, and thought nothing of it. But septicaemia set in and specialists at Nottingham General Hospital were unable to prevent Dodge's innings from finally coming to a close.

Eight of us from the Notts club bore his coffin through the streets of Mansfield. They were lined with sympathetic townsfolk. I'll never forget the scene at the cemetery. Members of the Notts committee had edged the grave with green foliage and yellow roses, the club's colours. At the head of the grave rested a floral tribute arranged by Dodge's playing mates. It represented a broken wicket on a green pitch made of asparagus fern. Framing this were white carnations, orchids and golden roses.

I think all of us wept as the coffin was lowered. I know I did. But before it sank from sight I saw the most touching thing in my life. Mrs. Carr on behalf of Arthur Carr, who was captaining the M.C.C. team in Africa, moved forward and laid on the coffin Whysall's blue County cap.

Bill Woodfull was one of hundreds who sent tributes. So, too, was an anonymous boy who wrote to Dodge's widow telling her Dodge had once stopped and willingly obliged him with an autograph, although he had been in a great hurry at the time. The lad, signing himself "Leicester Autograph Hunter", was moved to write: "The last ball is bowled, the game of life is over."

I remember 1930 for another reason: Donald George Bradman. He

hit us like a tornado and mainly through his batting Australia regained the Ashes. He was a different Don to the one I had met in Australia, more calculating and assured now, taking fewer risks, on the slower wickets he was impregnable.

Bill Woodfull led the Australian side containing many newcomers. Only four, in fact, had been to England before. On paper both teams appeared equal but Bradman made the difference when he got going.

And it didn't take him long. With in a week of stepping off the deck of the Nairana he hit up 236 against Worcester, beating a record that had stood since 1882, and followed this with 185 not out at Leicester.

Duleep's Century

Don showed a preference for shots off the back foot and the slow-paced English wickets suited him admirably. He became the first Australian to score 1,000 runs before the end of May. Don apparently was a little lucky to make it because it was the last day of the month and when Hampshire won the toss their captain elected to bat. But Clarrie Grimmett gave the batsmen plenty of walking to do and Don opened with Archie Jackson, hitting up the 1,000 just before rain drove players from the field. It was a great effort.

Bradman finished up with 974 runs in the Tests, a record that still stands. His total of 2,960 runs in all matches also remains a record for an Australian in England.

In the First Test I took 1 for 12 off 15 overs and 1 for 9 off 5 overs. As can be seen from the figures I was treated with respect but didn't have any great penetration. I developed tonsillitis during the game and was not available for the Second Test at Lord's. I also had other trouble and began a series of visits to the dentist, who said I'd not be fit again until I had some teeth removed.

After I became ill, in the second innings, Maurice Tate took over the burden of attack, sending down

50 overs, off which only 10 runs were scored. England ran out 100 in the First Test, Australia winning the Second and Fifth with the other two being drawn.

Duleepsinhji, a delicate man, led the bat if ever I saw one. He scored a century in his first Test, at Leeds, getting 173 before Groom's head. Don Bradman made 254 in the first innings, and with Woodfull (100) scored 251 for the second wicket. Together they made a total of 729. Bradman's score was the highest in a Test in England.

I came back in the Third Test at Leeds and took a mercurial 4 for 47 from The Don. In that game he scored a hundred before lunch, and 309 at the end of the day and next day took his total to 339. Over the evening his score of a week earlier came and setting a new world record for a Test. I finished the innings with 139 out of a total of 566.

Something happened in the first innings of Don's which has never before been made known publicly. Even before he had scored I had him caught before he was out. There is no doubt in my mind, he was palpably out. Every eye around the wicket appeared to agree. Jack Hobbs, the fastest man I ever met on a cricket field.

That would have been a good win for one run as I had not caught Archie Jackson off Maurice Tate.

I've never moaned about it because I've always believed you have to take the rough with the smooth, and the umpire gave his decision. Any member of the English team, like Wally Hammond, Herbert Sutcliffe or George Duckworth, could confirm the fact that Don smacked the ball but was given the benefit by the umpire.

Cheque for Don

After his mammoth innings Don received a cheque for £1,000 from an Australian philanthropist, Mr. A. E. Whitelaw, "as a token of his admiration."

I was dropped from the Fourth Test. Maurice Nichols was given a chance in my place and managed 2 for 33.

Back in favour for the Fifth Test at the Oval, I took another tremendous

Continued on next issue

THE LARWOOD STORY-7

Continued from previous page

from Don, finishing Australia's only innings with 1 for 122 off 48 overs. The wicket I took was Don's. He made 232, going his own sweet way.

Don mentioned in his book, *Farwell to Cricket*, that in this match he was given out caught behind off me when he did not touch the ball. "It swung away slightly as I played at it," said Don. "Noticing the swing I turned my bat at the last moment, and I was amazed when Larwood appeared (he was the only one who did) and more amazed still when the umpire gave me out."

Most Challenging Bat

It about sums up Don's attitude on the four Most players were satisfied with a century, but not Don. When he got his first hundred he settled down again for another, as if he had just come in. And then another.

I can only say regarding the wicket in question that Don could be right. I wouldn't deny it, but at the same time I can't say he is correct. I don't think I would have appealed under such a thought he had given a chance, but, honestly, I can't remember. I was never one to bluff in these occasions, but at the same time I expected a man to leave the crease when he was out. The fact that I was the only one to appeal doesn't mean a great deal. It was the practice in England for only the bowler and those near the wicket in a position to see or hear an appeal. I was allowed to tend in Australia but even behind me, near the fence, appeared Most of the Aussies played the game hard.

Frank Chappell said in his book, "Larwood's nature seemed to be quite unimpaired, with the dynamite released from his right arm. He was the cricket gentleman of all ages. When I handed him his cap at the end of an over he invariably said 'Thank You'. His appeals were always justified and if it was not out, he would turn to the umpire and say 'Sorry'.

There seemed to be no end to Bradman's batting in 1930, he did all the things you didn't want him to. You could bowl on the off to him to get him to lift one or give a catch behind and he'd pull you hard to the leg fence. He had the quickest eye of any batsman I ever met. There seemed only one way to get him off the field.

out. But he never seemed to tire. His stamina and concentration were extraordinary.

Don was cruel the way he flogged you. He seemed to have a computer-type approach, never giving anything away and always able to go his own inexorable way. He jumped down the pitch to the bowler just when he felt like it, which was most of the time.

Nobody watching the majority of "pat-ball" batsmen of to-day can have any idea what Don was like. Good-length stuff went to the boundary like a bullet. He used all the shots in the book, and a few that weren't. He used to lean back and cut you or move into position for a leg shot even before the ball was delivered.

But we took it all as part of the day's work. There seemed always a hope, howling, to Don because he made shots, although it became frustrating because the chance seemed as though it would never come. Don didn't break my heart in 1930, he just made me very, very tired. He was the most challenging batsman I ever bowled to.

Pina Warner told reporters privately that Don was the only batsman he had seen who could square cut the ball right over the stumps. The ball could not be seen till it rebounded off the wickets. That's how Warner described it, and he was right.

As if from giving the bowlers a headache Don caused a flutter among the august rulers at Lord's. At only twenty-three and with the prospect of years of cricket ahead of him, Don had humbled England's bowlers, and there seemed little chance of regaining the Ashes, which had been so hard-won, while he was around.

Possible Chink

Pina Warner, by now well entrenched at Lord's as an administrator and grand patron of the game ("The Prime Minister of English Cricket"), wrote for all England to see: "Bradman has blunted England's best bowling force. Larwood is there a better bowler we can launch against him?"

There was just a faint chance though that Don was fallible after all. In the match at the Oval came a sign of a possible chink in his armour. A drop of rain had fallen and for

about half an hour while the sun dried out the pitch, it gave the bowler an opportunity. It was the only Test wicket in the series where this had occurred.

I was able to make the ball rear on the Oval wicket while Bradman and Archie Jackson were battling. Good-length balls were jumping up around the chest and shoulders. Noticing the response from the wicket I bowled as hard as I could. There is nothing more heartening for the bowler than to get a little life from the wicket. It's like icy champagne to the palate. The ball popped sharply as I hurled myself into each delivery. I pinked Archie several times. He took it like a man and stood up to me, playing the game of his life.

Terrific Onslaught

Don didn't like the balls rising on his body. He was hit once or twice but the real significance in his play during the duel was that he kept drawing away. It wasn't all that obvious to me at first because I was mainly concerned with getting the ball up off a length, but I began to notice that he flinched. Others saw it too and talked about it after the match. I thought Bradman was a bit frightened of the ball that got up sharply. I may have been wrong but that was my impression. I wasn't dropping them short, the ball was popping from a good length.

Don quotes a London paper report: "The dangerous wicket helped the bowlers, who made the ball fly, Larwood being particularly vicious. Frequently the bats, after being hit, withered in pain, but bruised and battered from head to toe, they carried on. Certainly it was a wonderful display of courage to withstand such a terrific onslaught."

I don't think they were bruised to that extent, but certainly they took a few knocks. Archie received most of them.

The two batsmen weathered the torrid half-hour or so and the wicket reverted to being a comfortable rug for them. That half-hour meant more than a brief but rough period for the batsmen. In my sharp-rising balls was embodied a silent protest from every bowler in Eng-

SPORTING SAM by Reg. Wootton



land at the over-preparedness of English wickets.

Groundsmen for several years had been experimenting with marling, fertilizers and so on to perfect the wickets. They produced beautiful wickets, but only for the batsmen. The bowler didn't have a chance unless the batsmen lost interest or made some elementary mistake, something you can't expect from a first-class player.

Even in the 1963 Australian Test series against England there were obvious signs of over-prepared wickets. For England to make 4 for 381 on the last day of the match, at the Oval, suggests this was very much a batsman's wicket. Those thousands who stood sheltering under topcoats and umbrellas hoping vainly for rain to stop long enough to give England the chance to pull off a last Test victory and level the series, deserve better-balanced wickets. Draws because of dull wickets are not good enough for them.

To bowl short of a length on those wickets was simply to make the ball stand up and ask to be hit. It was as simple as that. That's why Bradman, with his naturally quick eye and snappy footwork, was able to stand back to good-length balls, having been accustomed to the faster and concrete-like wickets in Australia, and hit them at will all round the wicket.

The situation was already desperate. Fast bowlers, unable to take wickets with normal good-length bowling, had already resorted to other methods. They were all complaining because of the absolutely docile wickets.

Leg Theory

Every left-hander was using leg theory, Bill Voce repeatedly. Fred Root had been bowling leg theory for at least five or six years. He used to get a ball swinging in sharply up around the thighs or ribs to a packed leg field, usually of six men. Nobby Clarke of Northants was another who used leg theory in almost every match. He got the ball up high.

The reason was quite simple: it was to induce the batsmen to play at a rising ball in the hope that he would pop up a catch or mis-hit when making an attacking stroke. As the ball was directed at the leg stump it was in line with the batsman's body, so he could hardly ignore it.

Root bowled like this to Bardsley, McCartney and other Australian batsmen in 1926 and although it gave them some anxious moments and several knocks they had little trouble in smacking him through the coterie of crouching fieldsmen. They could hook and weren't afraid to hook. They took the bowler on regardless of hits on the thighs and ribs.

I remember an incident when the Australians played Notts on that 1930 tour. Several of them expressed misgivings at what sort of treatment they might receive at the hands of Bill Voce. As one of the Australians said later privately to a correspondent: "It wasn't Larwood we were worried

about, it was Voce. We weren't thinking of Larwood at that stage." Stan McCabe and Vic Richardson made runs in the match against Voce, who wasn't picked in any of the 1930 Tests.

I hadn't bowled leg theory in England. If I did it was only to try it out as an experiment. I found that, despite the tremendous strain of bowling on unresponsive pitches, I could take a reasonable number of wickets through swing and break-back, combined with sheer speed. My County figures, even after 1932, will bear that out.

When I used leg theory in the Adelaide Test in 1928 against Jackson and Bradman I had five or six men on the stump. It was a desperate move to dislodge the batsmen who were on top in hot and exhausting conditions. They both seemed to play it well enough.

Writing On The Wall

Leg theory was the bowler's revolt against wickets that didn't give him a chance. The dice was loaded against him another way, too. Under rules then existing he couldn't take a wicket with a ball that hit the pads from outside the off stump. A bowler with an off field setting would put one down just outside the off stump, challenging the batsman to make a stroke and give him a chance of taking his wicket, only to see him pad up and prettily wave his bat in the air, letting the ball pass or hit his pads. At the same time the wickets were so slow batsmen had a tendency to play to leg balls that were pitched even on the wicket. This is what encouraged bowlers to set their leg trap.

Conditions like these caused several incidents in County matches at the time. I remember there was trouble in 1930 in a match between Notts and Somerset. Bill Voce put down a long spell of leg theory. An amateur named Case was felled by a flir, dropped his bat and was so groggy when he walked out that he picked up a stump instead of his bat.

The last couple of Somerset batsmen in made their own form of protest. One, a right-hander, faced up with a left-hand stance and was promptly bowled. The last man walked away from the wicket without a ball being bowled to him.

The writing was on the wall and it was time for cricket administrators to step in. The bowlers' plight was aired in English newspapers, but nobody in authority seemed to take any notice.

That indefinable quality which provides a balance between bat and ball,

was clearly disturbed. The bat had too many advantages, Groundsmen had done their work too well.

Balance in a game of cricket when the players of both teams are more or less of the same standard depends on the state of the wicket. A fast bowler's only chance at that time was to strike a wicket on which rain had fallen. When the sun settled on it, the wicket showed life.

Occasionally I found a wicket that responded without rain, but not often it made all the difference to the match. You could tempt a batsman to make shots knowing you had a chance to take his wicket. The match lived if the batsmen accepted your challenge and attacked the ball. Most batsmen played the game in this way and there were quite a few of them who attacked the ball as if they hated it. But there was no challenge on dead wickets. The batsman had it all his own way.

The arrival of Bradman made the difference. His genius as a runscoring machine put this imbalance in cricket up in lights for everybody to see.

(To be continued)

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Cricket Spotlight-6

No Good To Cricket!

By COLIN COWDREY

AUSTRALIA'S Norman O'Neill suggests that West Indian pace bowler Charlie Griffith should be barred from Test cricket. In a remarkable newspaper article, O'Neill is quoted as saying: "If Griffith is allowed to continue throwing, he could kill someone. I believe a principle is at stake, and I will not take part in any match in which Griffith is concerned while he continues to throw."

This is, of course, pretty strong stuff, and reactions to it vary greatly. My own is one of regret. I believe that this outburst will harm Charlie Griffith, that it will harm Norman O'Neill, and that, above all else, it will harm cricket.

Out Of Line

I believe that if one is to play this game at top level, one has a very real responsibility. I believe that one has to restrain one's views—to try and avoid any act which could possibly damage the image of the game in any way. Now the Imperial Cricket Conference have exhausted this particular topic. They have tried very hard to eliminate throwing.

It seems possible that the West Indies may have stepped out of line and may not be interpreting the rule as strictly as they should. But if this is so, the remedy must come from within. It's no good outsiders making a public outcry or attack, because this, I believe, only creates unnecessary bitterness.

The West Indian Board of Control are fully conscious of the situation, and are in the throes of trying to sort the thing out. But there is no easy, tailor-made solution. It is not simply a question of throwing the chap out. Charlie Griffith has played a lot of Test cricket and been passed by umpires in just about every cricketing country.

Aussies Are Sore!

If the Board of Control should ban him, this would be a very big decision indeed—as far-reaching as the Meckiff affair and possibly more dramatic, because in the West Indies there is a much more inflammatory atmosphere.

O'Neill and some of his fellow Australians are obviously very sore at this moment. They have been

under pretty severe pressure for the past three months, playing with their backs to the wall. They must have known that the odds were against their winning anyhow, because the West Indies are, I think, a much better all-round side.

And then, of course, on top of this, they had to face some exceptionally torrid fast bowling by Hall and Griffith.

Legitimate Weapon

I feel that the Australian, Richie Benaud, who first led the roar against Griffith may have had something to do with this.

It is only natural that the West Indies should have taken this to heart—that they have perhaps bowled a little quicker and have perhaps been less sparing in the use of the bouncer than they might otherwise have been.

Now, my own views on the use of the bouncer are rather mixed. If it is used as a tactic to dismiss a bad hooker, then, in my opinion, it is a perfectly legitimate weapon. But if it is used simply to frighten, to intimidate the batsman, then, I suggest, it has no place in the game at all.

Captains Must Act

It is a captain's responsibility and an umpire's responsibility to see that bouncers are not bowled too frequently. I gather that this point was reached several times during the Australians' tour of the West Indies.

And I do think that captains have got to make more of a stand over this.

An interesting point about all this—perhaps the key point—is that O'Neill is a tremendous stroke player, particularly a great hooker. He holds his right hand low on the bat with a tough club-like grip and has become a hooker almost in the Bradman class—perhaps not quite as safe, but just as fierce.

I think he uses the shot sometimes to establish a bit of a moral ascendancy over the bowler, and I gather that against Griffith this just didn't happen.

I consider the hook a very valuable weapon. But I think that there

is a pace at which no one on earth can hook.

I know that Herbert Sutcliffe, the great Yorkshire and England opening batsman, for one, disagrees with me over this. We have discussed the subject at some length, and he believes that you can hook any bowler. To this, I'd say with all due respect that it is perhaps a little harder to-day to get away with the hook.

In Herbert Sutcliffe's day, they had only one man back on the fence, and seldom any close in on the leg side, so the lofted hook was comparatively safe.

Selectors' Problem

I think that it's just possible to hook Wesley Hall. In fact, I remember hooking him on several occasions on a fast wicket in Jamaica. I did this reasonably successfully, but had to set myself almost before the ball was bowled.

I think you can get away with this against Hall, but not against Griffith. I think it's impossible to hook this chap.

In the summer of '66, the West Indies come to England, and I am optimistic that, by then, Charlie Griffith will have eased the problem of the selectors by eliminating that one doubtful delivery from his armoury. I am optimistic, too, that, by then, Norman O'Neill—basically a very nice man—will have come to regret those words spoken in anger.

And I also hope that Charlie Griffith, the Australians and the cricketing world will have started to forget.—(To be continued).

Do you Know?

By BACH



presage

(prē-sāj') VERB
TO FORTELL; PREDICT; GIVE WARNING OF; TO HAVE A FOREBODING OF; AS, TO PRESAGE TROUBLE



Indeed, there seemed nothing to prevent Hutton being there when the winning stroke was made, for he and Lowson took the score smoothly to 53 without being troubled by any of the Springbok bowlers.

Then came the incident which was to cause so much controversy that the eventual result, a win for England by

against Surrey. In 1899 and 1901 T. Straw of Worcestershire was so dismissed, first against Warwickshire at Worcester, and in the second instance also against Warwickshire at Birmingham. Also in 1901, the Leicestershire player, J. P. Whiteside, was out for obstruction against Lancashire at Leicester.

WAS HUTTON OUT ?

By DENNIS DREW

ONE of the biggest sensations in Test cricket history came on August 18, 1951, when Len Hutton, pride of Yorkshire and England, was given out "obstructing the field" at the Oval during the Fifth Test of the series against South Africa.

Not only was this an incident without parallel in Test cricket, but all the circumstances combined to heighten the drama of a totally unexpected incident, and to cause heated criticism of the decision by umpire Dai Davies that Hutton was out.

Len Hutton—later to become Sir Leonard in 1956 at the end of his magnificent career—had always regarded the Oval as a particularly lucky ground and with plenty of reason.

When only 22 in 1938, he set up the world record Test individual score of 364 there against Australia, a score later beaten by Gary Sobers of West Indies. Many more notable innings followed at Surrey's headquarters, and shortly before that memorable Fifth Test he completed his century of centuries, at the Oval.

Confident Run-making

Now, with England 2-1 up in the series, one drawn, Hutton had gone to the wicket for his hundredth Test innings with Frank Lowson, his Yorkshire colleague, to round off England's triumph in the series. They were set to make 163 to win, a task which seemed well within their powers.

four wickets, and a 3-1 success in the series, was almost overlooked in the excitement. Hutton, looking for runs after wearing down the opening attack, tried to sweep against an off-break from Athol Rowan, but mistimed his stroke.

Instead of flashing to the boundary, the ball rose only to head height and about a foot in front of the batsman. Hutton stepped back slightly, and as the ball began its descent flicked his bat at it.

South African Appeal

Meantime, wicket-keeper Russell Endean, quick to realise what was happening, tried to scramble round the stumps, but seemed to give up the effort to make a catch as Hutton flicked at the ball. An appeal rang out from at least one of the South Africans fielding near the wicket and so in a position to see what had happened.

Umpire Davies, at the bowler's end, hesitated and looked towards his square-leg colleague, Frank Chester. Then Hutton walked away to the pavilion, and at once a hubbub of speculation broke out round the ground.

Few people apart from nearby players knew what had happened, or why Hutton had come away, but the position was clarified when Chester walked across to the scorers and called out that the dismissal was for "obstruction". Even then, reporters and spectators did not know who had made the decision, but it was established later that Davies had given an onerous verdict.

Even Bill Ferguson, the South African team's scorer, an Australian who had toured the world as scorer and baggage-master for many years with teams from the cricketing countries, said that it was the first time he had seen such an incident. That was hardly surprising, for a search through cricket records showed that there were only four cases in first-class cricket.

The Vital Point

The first, curiously, was at the Oval in 1868, when C. A. Absalom, of Cambridge University, was given out

The vital point in such decisions is whether the batsman "wilfully" obstructs the fielding side. Rule 40 of the Laws of Cricket reads:—"Either batsman is out 'obstructing the field' if he wilfully obstructs the opposite side; should such 'wilful obstruction' by either batsman prevent a ball from being caught it is the striker who is out." A note to the Law lays down that the umpire must decide whether the obstruction is "wilful or not."

So umpire Davies, when an appeal was made, clearly had the duty of deciding whether Hutton's action as the ball dropped was meant to prevent any chance of a catch being made, or was purely an instinctive reaction.

Davies also had to bear in mind that Hutton was within his rights in hitting the ball the second time if his intention was just to guard his wicket. That is covered in Rule 37, covering dismissals for "hitting the ball twice." Small wonder that Davies hesitated before raising his finger.

Great Sportsman

Len Hutton, great sportsman that he is, accepted the decision without the slightest sign of dissension, but from what he said afterwards a more correct verdict might have been "not out" under Rule 37.

Hutton told reporters, "I tried to sweep, but the ball struck me on the top of the left glove and ran up my arm. Next thing I saw it in front of my eyes. I thought the ball might fall on my wicket so I tried to brush it away with the back of my bat. I was not trying to put the wicket-keeper off, but of course I must accept the umpire's decision."

Many people present were of the opinion that in any event Endean could not have made a catch even had Hutton stayed perfectly still, but here too Dai Davies must have thought otherwise. A likeable Welshman who played for Glamorgan for many years, he gave his decision fearlessly and to the best of his ability and judgment, and nobody can ask more of an umpire than that.

But what would you have done?—
(To be continued).

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that there is a considerable natural aptitude for the game among Bengalis. But for the talent to be nursed there must be off-season coaching. As a matter of fact, it is accepted in some circles that the bulk of coaching must be done during the off-season. During the season, the boys will concentrate on playing competitive cricket. With the CAB's all-out coaching drive in full swing it is surprising that they have not organized friendly and competitive matches for a selected team of their trainees. This should not present a problem for the CAB could easily

Coach Sunil Das Gupta demonstrates the correct technique in playing a forward defensive stroke at a Coaching Camp organised by the Cricket Association of Bengal.

arrange friendly fixtures and enter their trainee team in competitive cricket league and knock-out organized by them. Apparently, it is just something that they have not given much thought to. Maybe, the CAB will get around to it shortly.

Anyhow, there is no doubt that a positive and definite approach has been made to improve the standard of cricket in the State.

Apart from CAB's worthwhile coaching, a tremendous amount of knowledgeable coaching is done by NIS coach Karlick Bose, whose dedication to the game is astonishing. He has lived his whole life for cricket. Approaching 60 he is fantasti-

Continued on next page

APPRECIATING that there is no short cut to improving the standard of a sport, the Cricket Association of Bengal have implemented a coaching scheme that should provide some tangible results in the near future.

An oft-spoken slogan in the country "catch 'em young" is not always put into practice. But the CAB have taken a firm step from slogans-shouting to launching a coaching scheme on a sound basis, which must show results in the near future. At the moment, the CAB are concentrating all their efforts on coaching school-boys and teenage cricketers. Five camps have been operating for some time, under the supervision of well-known cricketers. In order that the coaches' time is not taxed in managing unwieldy classes, most of the camps have been restricted to about 30 specially selected boys.

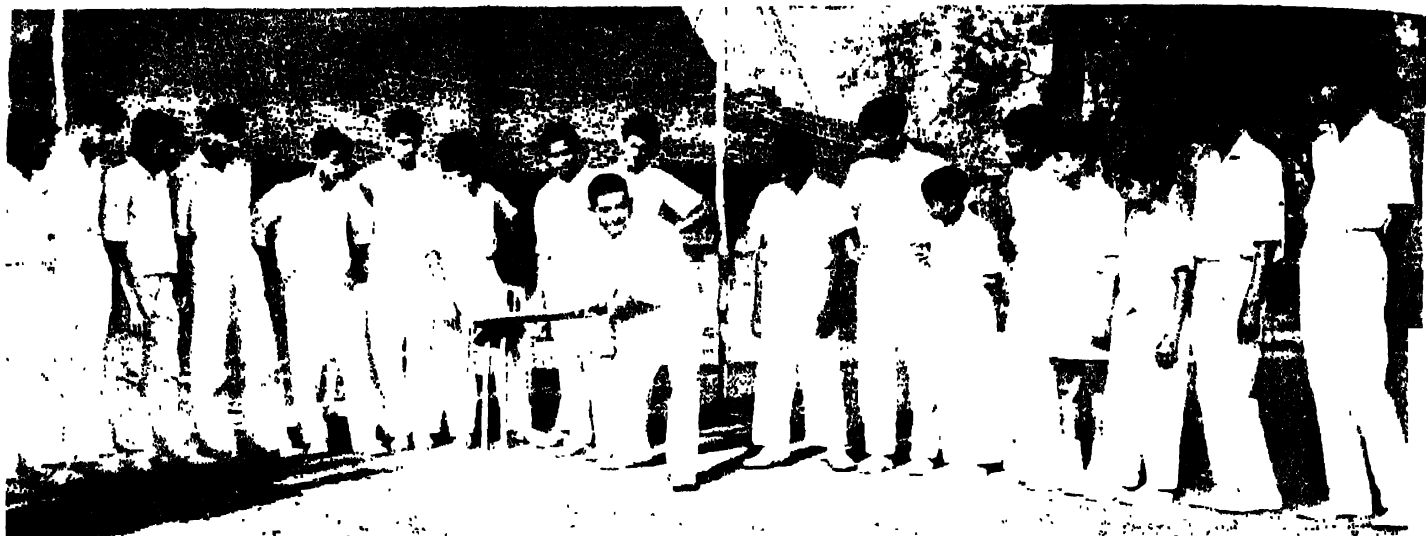
This is just the beginning of CAB's plans. The CAB have accepted the commonsense view that coaching should be carried on the year round.

So far, experiments have already been made with indoor coaching and a feasible "blueprint" has been drawn-up for a permanent cricket indoor pitch.

The coaches, who are operating in the State to-day, are of the opinion

Catching Them YOUNG !

BY HUGH SWEENEY



CATCHING THEM YOUNG!

Continued from previous page

cally fit and still plays competitive cricket, with the best of them in the State. The most important thing about Kartick Bose, whose coaching experience adds up to over 30 years, is the infinite care to scientific details in his coaching.

The man, who produced Manjrekar and Ramchand, among other big-name cricketers, is at the nets six days in the week, sometimes seven, at a coaching camp organized by Mr Dilip Ghosh, Secretary of the Town Club, and himself on the Calcutta maidan.

At present Kartick Bose is concentrating on schoolboy talent but plans are afoot to open two more nets at the Town Club ground for college boys and young cricketers, who have the longing to improve their game technically.

Kartick Bose, a most correct and forceful batsman, is keen that his trainees should adopt no "bad habits" in their batting technique. He strongly advocates that the foot should precede the action of the bat in going forward to meet the ball. This method, says Kartick Bose, when mastered gives the batsman better and better control over the ball and as such is advised more than the foot and bat almost together forward, common technique that is applied by many successful cricketers to-day.

The underlying idea is to try and watch the ball even after pitching coming in a flash and then put the bat to it. This is surer, said Bose, than thrusting the bat forward to a dropping ball.

The Bose School has so far awarded a three-year cricket scholarship to a deserving lad—A. Bhattacharyya, of the Calcutta Deaf & Dumb School. Funds permitting the scope for scholarship awards will be increased.

So, Bengal to-day has two sports—tennis and cricket—which from the coaching point of view is on a sound basis, with an all-out drive to "Catch 'Em Young."

Trainees watch Kartick Bose closely as he shows the correct way in playing a forward defensive stroke.

Sund Das Gupta, C.A.B. coach, helps a trainee in the correct stance for bowling.





Kartick Bose corrects the bowling action of a boy at the School

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THE foreign exchange position of the Government of India is affecting sports in India very much adversely and games organisations are meeting with disappointment after disappointment in respect of international commitments.

Some weeks back the Board of Control for Cricket in India were told that the Government were declining permission for sending out the Colts team to England because of difference of opinion in regard to the age of players constituting the team. The idea of the tour was mooted much earlier but at the last moment, on the eve of the selection of the team, after the holding of trials in Madras, which must have involved considerable expense for the Board, the official decision was announced. Apart from the financial loss and the disappointment felt by the younger generation of players, the more important factor is the damage to India's name in English cricket circles, authorities wherein had drawn up plans for fitting in teams from New Zealand, South Africa and India in keeping with the new policy of playing host to two Test teams in one season. The last minute cancellation of the tour has upset English counties' programme seriously and efforts for a visit by a Pakistan contingent naturally ended in failure. Whatever the merits of the controversy, regarding age, an indisputable fact is that host teams are justified in insisting on inclusion of a few players of renown to make the matches more attractive and the Board's decision to include four players above the stipulated age of 22 could very well have

DISAPPOINTMENT FOR INDIAN SPORTS

By K. S. NARASIMHAN

been accepted and the tour allowed to be gone through as planned.

Immediately after this cancellation came the news of the refusal of foreign exchange for the junior squad of four players selected by the All-India Lawn Tennis Association. This is not the first time that such a junior tour has been planned. It is needless to point out that such trips are extremely beneficial especially in the case of tennis youngsters, the case of S. P. Misra, who has played for India, being the most recent instance of a player improving by such a tour. As Mr. M. A. Chudambaram, the President of the AILTA pointed out, such trips are sure to yield very good results and it is regrettable that again at the last minute the four candidates met with disappointment.

Yet another blow was the refusal of exchange for the visit of the West Indies cricket team. It is redundant to stress the immense value of the visits of foreign teams for the development of Indian cricket. Successive tours abroad and visits of teams from all cricketing nations except South Africa have helped in improving the game far beyond expectations in that India have beaten all other countries except West Indies against whom too in the match in Bombay in 1948 and once in the Caribbean, India had had a winning chance. At a time when our cricket reputation is at the highest with the recent success over New Zealand and the proud record of a win over the mighty Australians in the Bombay Test in October last, it is sad that an opportunity to meet the world champions has been denied.

The Government's keen support for games in general and encouragement to National team go-

ing abroad is well-known. Bountiful grants are given for elaborate coaching schemes and also for construction of stadia. In keeping with this laudable policy, the Government could have been liberal and granted the necessary exchange, though it has to be admitted that the amount involved is considerable. The possible benefits are so great that the Finance Ministry could have been more sympathetic to the Board. The grants for the senior tennis squad and the wrestling team are commendable and are sure to benefit the concerned sports in great measure. The policy of making grants only for competitions of international status could well be stretched to enable top-class players and teams to visit India. Else the country will lose the chance of competitive experience so essential to progress.

The seriousness of the exchange position in general is undeniable, but the Finance Minister can well make an exception, which will be welcome to thousands of cricket fans in the country. With the last minute cancellation of two tours within such a short time, the prestige of India as a cricketing nation, with whom negotiations could be thought of for exchange of visits, is bound to suffer and if there are no tours ahead, chances for improving the game will be correspondingly minimised. The fact that return visits by India will yield considerable amounts in exchange should induce Government to view the Board's appeals with greater sympathy.

Do you Know?

By BACH



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(his tri-on iks) *noun*
THE ART OF THEATRICAL REPRESENTATION; DRAMATICS; STAGINESS; THEATRICAL AFFECTATION

IN our issue of June 5 on Page 27 the pictures of S. S. Mitra and P. Sarkhel have been interposed.

WHEN UP IT KEEPS UP



WHEN DOWN IT LIFTS UP

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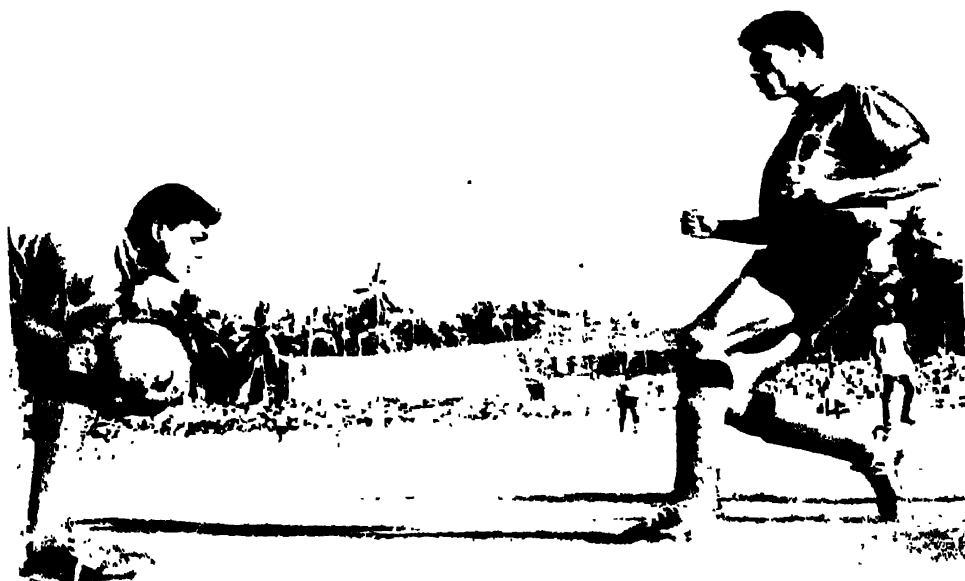
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Cherian, skipper of the E.M.E. Centre, Secunderabad, who won the Nagjee Amarsee Memorial football tournament at Calicut, receives the trophy.

E.M.E. CENTRE TURN THE TABLES

By OUR CORRESPONDENT



The M.E.G. goal-keeper saves a shot from an M.R.C. forward.

THE E.M.E. Centre, Secunderabad, bagged the Sait Nagjee Amarsee Memorial football Trophy this year for the first time since the tournament commenced in Calicut. This victory was also well merited as they gained sweet revenge over the Madras Regimental Centre, Wellington, who had defeated them only a week before at Trivandrum in the tournament for the Kerala Trophy by a narrow margin.

This year's tournament was a profitable venture for the Calicut Corporation Council who had a net saving of over Rs 50,000.

In all 28 teams participated and 31 matches were played. Among the other prominent teams, which took part were the Leaders' Club, Jullundur, the Punjab Police, Vasco Sports Club, Goa, M.E.G., Bangalore, C.I.L., Bangalore, the Hyderabad Football Association and Mohammedan Sporting Club, Calcutta.

The Hyderabad Football Association team with the services of all-India players, like Zulfiqar, Yusuf Khan and Mohammed Yusuf were beaten by the E.M.E. Secunderabad, in their very first match and this indicated that the E.M.E. were going to be a hard nut to crack for the M.R.C., the holders.

The A.C.C., from Secunderabad, a newly-constituted team under the captaincy of Lieut. Vijaya Kumar, for the first time entered the tournament and defeated the reputed Calcutta Mohammedan Sporting by two goals to one. Much was expected



Kuppusamy of the Madras Regimental Centre has headed the ball.

Gopalakrishnan, the M.R.C. goal-keeper, jumps high to gather the ball.

ted of the Calcutta team but football fans were much disappointed.

Another team who played well were the Leaders' Club, Jullundur, who took part for the first time. They defeated the M.E.G. of Bangalore in a fine game. And it was no wonder that Ravi Kumar, Jullundur's custodian, won a special cup for being the best goalie of the tournament. Inderjit Singh, their captain who played at inside-right and had once represented India in the pre-Olympic matches, played a great game. However, they were narrowly beaten by the E.M.E. Secunderabad.

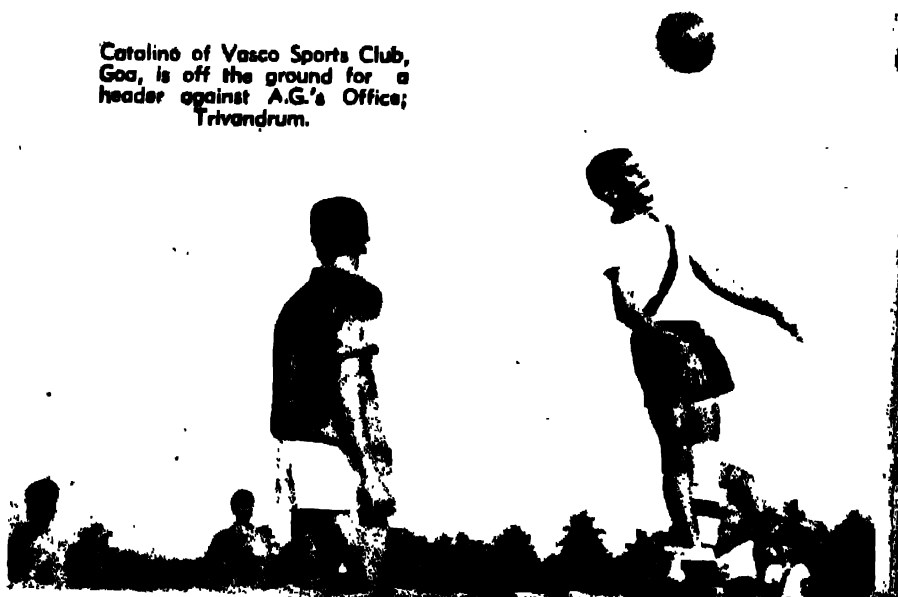
Punjab Police, however, did not come up to the expectations of the public this year and lost in the very first match to Vasco Sports Club, Goa.

One team, who caught public imagination much this year, were the Vasco Sports Club, Goa. In two matches they scored their goals almost ten minutes before the close. But when they met the E.M.E., Secunderabad, the story was otherwise.

On all accounts, the success of the E.M.E., Secunderabad, in the Sait Nagjee Amarsee Memorial Tournament this year was due to their creditable play throughout. Those who contributed to their success were Lieut. Cherian, their captain, Vincent Paul, Doraisingam, Mohammed Hussain, Danapal, Williams, and Bir Bahadur. Bir Bahadur was also awarded a special prize for being the best forward in the tournament.



Catalino of Vasco Sports Club, Goa, is off the ground for a header against A.G.'s Office, Trivandrum.





◀ The group of the C.I.L., who won the competition.

Mr. Justice P. Govinda Menon addresses the gathering after hoisting the flag.

CHAKOLA GOLD CUP

Chief Inspectorate of Electronics from Bangalore won the Chakola Gold Cup beating the Andhra Football Association XI 2-0 in the final at Trichur.



Krishnan Rao, the triumphant skipper, receives the trophy from Mr. N. Sreedharan, District Collector

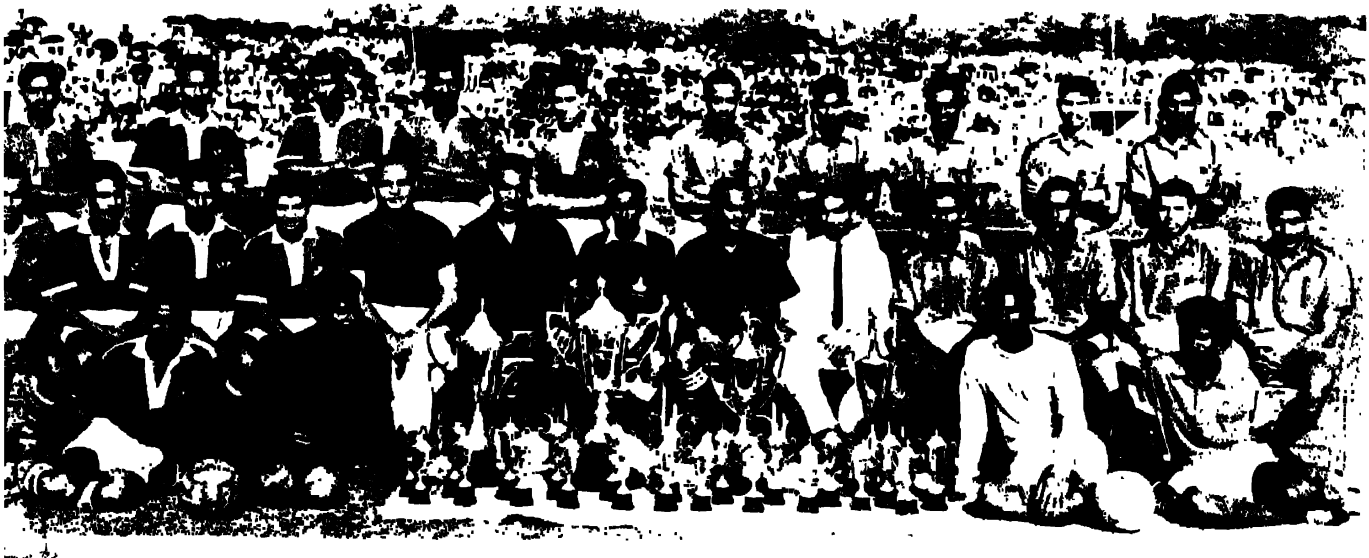


◀ Andhra, the runners-up. Zulfiqar, skipper of the team, stands third from left.

A combined group of the finalists, C.I.L. (right) and Andhra (left). Seated at the centre is S. A. Rahim, the referee. ▶



Amjad Khan of C.I.L.; who was adjudged the best player; receives a special cup. (Left): Goal keeper Gnanaprakasam of C.I.L. makes a leaping save against M.R.C.



Hyderabad Footballers-16

SKILFUL LAIQ

By N. GANESAN



he could take the goalkeeper by complete surprise. He struck a fine understanding with Moin (outside-right), Sussay (Sr.) (inside-left) and Mahmood (outside-left). The last mentioned and Laiq, indulging in long passes, frequently baffled the defenders. Laiq and Jamal, the roving centre-half, also understood each other's play well. Laiq was a vital link between the attackers and the defenders. Somewhat short-statured, he made up the lack of inches by brainy play. It was the late S. A. Rahim who spotted him in 1949 and who took him on hand and made a star of him.

Shared Historic Success

Ghulam Yusuf Shareef Laiq, to give him his full name, was born in Hyderabad, on December 12, 1931. A student of the Government High School, Nampalli, he assisted their primary, middle and high school teams. He was also their captain. During his captaincy, the institution won the Inter-High school tournament for two years. Laiq left the school without passing the Matriculation examination and played for the Eleven Hunters and a selected combined High School XI. In 1949 he made his debut in the National championship, helping Hyderabad as outside-left at Cal-

WHAT reward does a player get when he performs well? The supreme satisfaction of having performed well is in itself a great reward any player can seek. Laiq, who was a member of the Hyderabad City Police when that was a name that instilled fear in the minds of other football teams, has had varied experiences in this regard.

Playing in the Durand tournament in 1950, Laiq had a strange experience. Mohun Bagan led the Policemen by two goals to nil at the interval. The lead was reduced after play was resumed. Still the Policemen were not out of the woods. Then almost on time Laiq scored the equaliser. There was no time even to return the ball to the centre. Hundreds of spectators rushed on to the ground, patted and chaired Laiq. Many of the fans kissed him and one exuberant enthusiast, in his eagerness to congratulate his star, bit him on the cheek! May be he tried to bite a piece off his hero's left cheek, to preserve as a souvenir! Laiq had to get into the dressing room with blood flowing down the cheek and he had to nurse it for a week.

Key Man

Sometimes the fans reward their heroes in other ways. Four years later, the Hyderabad City Police were trailing by two goals against the Air Force team. With but 15 minutes left for play to end, the spectators started trooping out. Moin scored a goal twelve minutes before close. Yet the spectators had no doubt the Airmen would leave the field victorious. With six minutes to go, Laiq found the net and put the teams on equal terms. The spectators knew that that goal would give the Policemen at least another chance to fight. The people who had started moving out rushed back to the stands. Some even rushed on to the field and congratulated Laiq. One of them thrust a five-rupee note into the hands of Laiq. This event was reported in a New Delhi daily the next morn-

ing. Laiq still preserves a cutting of the news item. The Policemen scored once again and moved into the next round.

Laiq was always able to corner a lot of glory whenever he played. He was not a frequent scorer. Indeed, he scored very few goals in his fairly long career. But he was a key man in the forward line. He was a good schemer. He often planned and initiated moves. He created opportunities for others to score and himself netted only when



THE CLASH WITH CHELSEA

By CLIFF HOLTON

MERCER, Barnes, Logie, Forbes, Scott—here were some truly great names of British soccer. They made the Arsenal side of the fifties a legend that has never been forgotten—and never will be.

I am proud to say that I was lucky enough to be an Arsenal player during this era of success, and played alongside some of the greatest personalities the game has ever known.

My big break at Highbury came in 1951. I was introduced to the first team at centre-forward at the begin-

ning of the season, and never looked back from then on. Up to this period, I had been a very small cog in a big and powerful soccer machine, but suddenly I found myself a regular member of the side that reached Wembley against Newcastle that season, and finished third in the championship.

Looking back, a game that stands out above all others from my point of view was the League "Derby" clash with Chelsea on August 29. That Wednesday evening, I netted a goal in our 2-1 victory. It was a goal that

JULY 3, 1965.

cutta. Except for one break in 1956, he represented Hyderabad till 1957. In 1950 he switched over to inside-right and found a permanent berth in the team in this position. Whenever exigencies arose, he also played as outside-right.

G. Y. S. Laiq played in the Rovers Cup for fifteen consecutive years. It was in 1949 that he first played in the tournament for the Secunderabad XI. The same year he joined the Police. He started in their historic "five - years-continuous - victory" from 1950 to 1954. From 1959 he played for the Central Police Lines, Hyderabad, for five years.

India's Colours

He donned India's colours in 1951 when the first Asian Games were held at Delhi. Our team won the tournament that year. The same year he went on a tour of the Far East with the Indian team. In 1952 he helped India to win the Asian Quadrangular at Colombo and was a stand-by for the Helsinki Olympics.

Laiq was in the Indian team for the 1954 Asian Quadrangular at Calcutta and in the 1955 team that toured Russia under Sailen Manna's captaincy. On that tour, India played six matches and won only one

I have never bettered, and it gave me the necessary faith in myself to overcome a certain lack of confidence.

Logie's Advice

It was the only score of the first half. The ball was cleared upfield by an Arsenal defender, and a forward played it back to me on the half-way line.

I pushed the ball forward a yard or so, and as I shaped to pass it out to the wing, Jimmy Logie shouted "Shoot!". Without even thinking, I hit the ball as hard as I could with my right foot from where I was standing and looked up to see the ball crash into the roof of the net!

In ordinary circumstances, I would never have dreamt of attempting a shot at goal from so far out. It was just a natural reaction that I did so at Logie's order.

Luckily, it was one of those chances that paid off.

Scott Injured

In the second half, although Laurie Scott was injured and had to play on the wing, we managed to score again through Doug Lishman. Chelsea's goal was scored by Bobby Smith, who went on to win England fame at Tottenham, and is now with Brighton.

We met Chelsea in the semi-finals of the Cup later that season, and won through to the final after a replay. Even though I played at Wembley, that goal of mine earlier in the season takes pride of place in my memories of Arsenal.—(To be continued).

fixture, at Odesa. The only goal of the match was netted by Laiq.

A provisional Class I referee, Laiq is also a coach having been trained by Rahim under the Rajkumari Sports Coaching Scheme. He is at present the coach of the Headquarters Police team in Hyderabad.

Besides playing, and coaching, Laiq also has shone as an organizer. He founded the Hyderabad Rovers team in 1954. He brought together several youngsters and built a team that proved to be giant kil

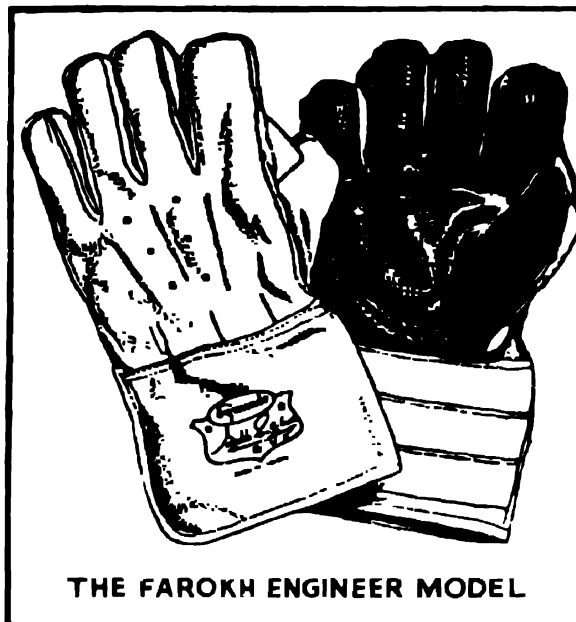
lers. In their very first year they won the "B" division league championship and earned promotion to the "A" division. Players like S. A. Hakeem, Afzal, Rehmatullah, Salam—Abdullah and Shafeeq are the proud products of this club.

An amiable footballer, Laiq says proudly that he was never sent off the field by any referee anywhere for any reason whatsoever. In a sport in which rough tactics are often resorted to, that is certainly an enviable record.—(To be continued).

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THE beginning of the present century saw, in France, a great increase of interest in sports and games among the young. Until after the First World War, however, the authorities showed no great apparent concern for the problems raised by this revival of interest and left them virtually in their entirety to private initiative.

From the end of the 19th century, men like Jean Charcot, Pascal Grousset, Georges de Saint-Clair, and Maurice Mathieu had brought to bear all their faith and conviction in the promotion of sporting clubs such as the Societe Sans Nom, the Ligue Nationale pour l'Education Physique, the Racing-Club de France, and the Stade Francais.

At the same period, Pierre de Coubertin devoted himself wholeheartedly to a continuous campaign in favour of the revival of sport: his name remains attached to the revival of the Olympic Games.

The State, however, was not always to remain indifferent to the athletics movement. In 1921, an *Haut Commissariat a l'Education Physique* was set up in the War Office and transferred in 1926 to the Ministry of Education. Fifteen years later, in 1936, physical education was separated from sports, which were linked up with other youth activities under the authority of the Ministry of Education.

State Secretariat

It was in 1937, on the responsibility of Lee Lagrange, that the creation of a State Secretariat competent in the field of physical education, sports, and recreation began to foreshadow the present administrative set-up. After the Second World War, in 1947, the *Direction Generale de la Jeunesse et des*

SPORT in FRANCE

By A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

Sports (General Board of Youth and Sports) continued the work embarked upon.

The fear often evinced in the youth movements of being subject to political influence delayed or wrecked various schemes for reorganising sport in France (those of Mendes-France in 1954, Edgar Faure in 1955, and de Gaulle in 1958).

But between 1954 and 1959, provision having been made in particular by the creation in 1955 at the level of the Head of Government, of an *Haut Comite de la Jeunesse* (Chief Committee on Youth), the necessary assurances were felt to have been given. The efforts pursued by the public authorities resulted in the setting up in 1958, of an *Haut Commissariat a la Jeunesse et aux Sports* (High Commissariat for Youth and Sports), which was transformed two years ago into a Secretariat of State under the Minister of Education.

The basic unit of the organisation of sport in France is the association, made up of those who practise a branch of sport and those who direct these activities. The sporting associations numbering

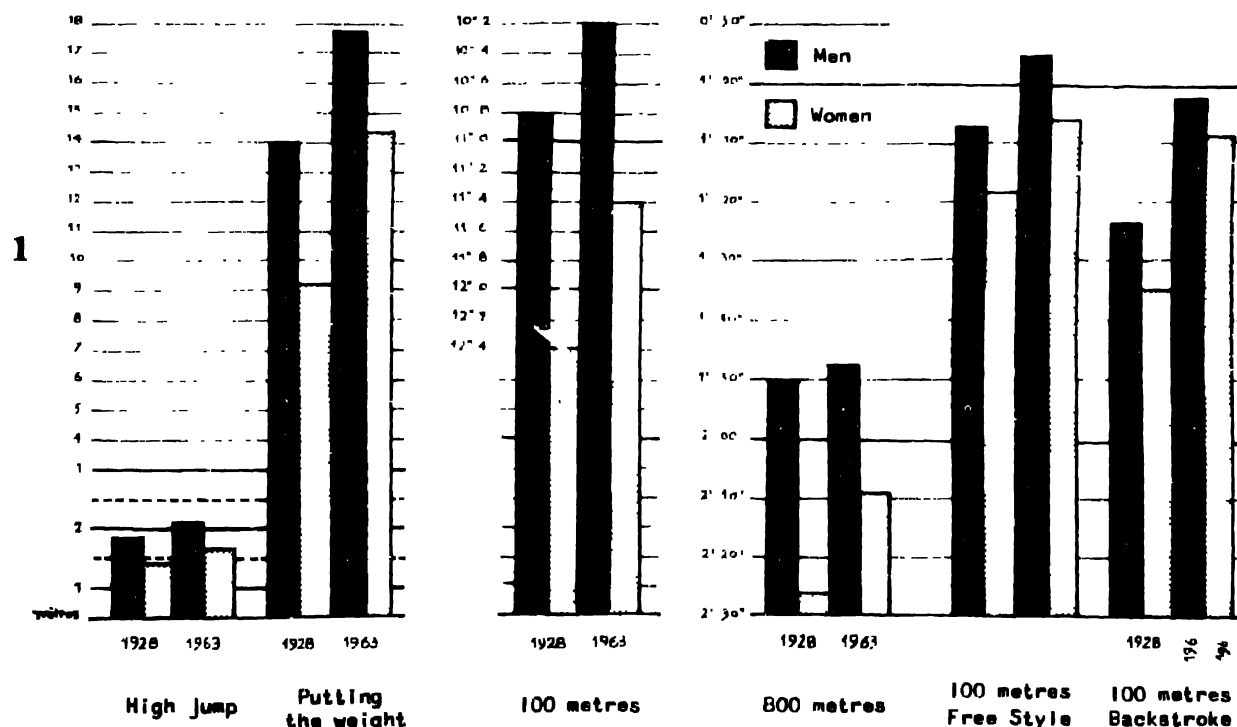
66,000, have about three million members in France. Subject to the ordinary legislation which governs all associations, mainly the act of 1st July 1901, these must respect special provisions relating in particular to medical supervision and the organisation of sporting events.

The setting up of national federations ensures the grouping by branch, of these associations, and departmental committees or regional leagues (sometimes the two together) deal with the liaison between the higher bodies and the basic unit. Some federations may also cover several branches of sport.

It is to the federation that the State delegates the right it has reserved to itself to authorise the organisation of competitions and the establishment of the technical rules of a sport.

The *Comite National des Sports* (National Sports Committee), set up in 1908, seeks to group the federations (they number some fifty) with a view to establishing permanent links between them and co-ordinating their activity, encouraging

Continued on next page



SPORT IN FRANCE

Continued from previous page

ing their efforts, assisting them in the development of the sport with which they are concerned, acting as arbitrator in disputes arising between them, and representing French sport in its relations with the authorities.

Role of the State

The *Council National des Sports* (National Sports Council) set up on 13th December 1960, which became the *Haut Comité des Sports* on July 24, 1961, has the job of assisting the Government in drawing up a policy in this field, of studying all possible means to raise the nation's athletics standard, and of picking out and training an elite capable of competing with that of other countries. Presided over by the Prime Minister (the Vice-Chairman being the Minister of Education), promoted and directed by the Secretary of State for Youth and Sports, this *Haut Comité* is composed of 45 members, representing the administration, public bodies, Parliament and the sporting organisations.

The *Haut Comité des Sports* plays a very important role in the field of administrative organisation. Three texts prepared under its guidance fix the length of the season of collective sports, the boundaries of the territory of the regional leagues or committees of the federations, and the conditions governing the representation of the authorities in their relations with the federations. It also deals with everything relating to competitions, the conferring of titles, the prevention of accidents, etc.

Similarly, under the chairmanship of the rector, at the level of the University division, there is a regional council, which expresses opinions and formulates proposals on problems arising at this level.

A Renovated Administration

The *Haut Comité National des Sports* has a role as co-ordinator and promoter of Government action.

But the importance of the task of the Secretariat of State for Youth and Sports should also be borne in mind. This is a Government department, raised to the rank of a Ministry. Without attempting to explain the working details, the main lines of its structure can be summed up thus: The Secretary of State for Youth and Sports (M. Maurice Herzog, himself a well-known mountain climber who conquered the Annapurna peak in 1950) has, under his direct authority, a certain number of departments responsible in the fields of inspection, organisation, information, and training.

To meet his responsibility, he has four administrative divisions at his disposal: The *Délégation Générale aux Sports et à la Préparation Olympique* (General Delegation in charge of Sports and of preparation for the Olympics); The *Sous-Direction de l'Administration* (Division responsible for administrative affairs); The *Sous-Direction de l'Équipement Spor-*

28,000

25,000

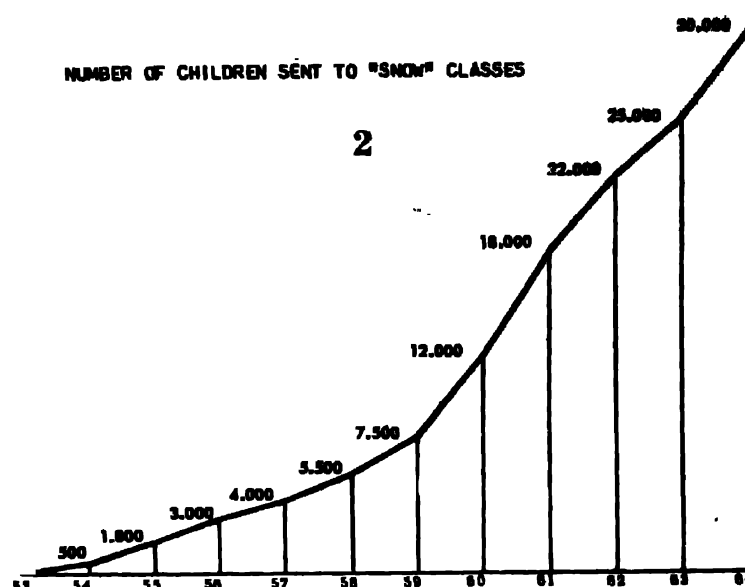
20,000

15,000

10,000

5,000

NUMBER OF CHILDREN SENT TO "SNOW" CLASSES



tu et Socio-éducatif (Division responsible for sports facilities and equipment), The *Service de la Jeunesse et de l'Éducation Populaire* (Department in charge of youth and popular education).

In each educational district, a departmental inspector of Youth and Sports deals with the three-fold task of organisation, information, and supervision, and of promotion in the field of sporting activities.

Provision in Budget

The essential aims of the authorities have just been defined. To achieve these objectives, the National Budget provides increasingly large credits: from 112,190,000 F in 1958, they rose to 422,150,000 in 1965.

In a statement in the National Assembly last June, M. Herzog described the basis of the present sports equipment policy in this way:

"In 1961 the Government brought in a bill on sporting and socio-educative equipment, which was unanimously passed.

"Thanks to this first 'programme-law' in favour of youth, the supplies allocated to Youth and Sports were substantially increased. Indeed, we have been able to undertake a very much greater volume of work than that carried out during the preceding periods. Thus, the achievements of 1964 will be about ten times greater than those of 1958. And we intend to pursue the general effort of equipment accomplished by the Government.

"It is thus that the Prime Minister has retained the principle of a second 'programme-law' on sporting and socio-educative equipment for a period corresponding to that of the Fifth Plan.

"Such measures mean, therefore, that a continuous effort will have been evident from 1961 to 1970.

"What are the results of this equipment policy? Here are a few figures: the first 'programme-law', in process of execution, the application period of which ends in 1965, will have

made it possible to provide 1,000 sports grounds, 600 swimming baths, and about 1,000 gymnasia.

"These gross figures show the extent of the outlay agreed to, first by the Government, through State credits, and, too by the municipalities through their financial co-operation."

Training Aspect

The new sports statute promulgated two years ago, lays down the conditions governing the reorganisation of the federations. But the implementation of the measures planned raises in an acute form the problem of the training of teaching and management personnel.

From 1961 to 1963, the training rate of instructors and national and regional sports advisers doubled. This immense effort is reflected in a one hundred per cent rise in personnel numbers, which, since 1958, have increased four-fold. The State Secretariat for Youth and Sports was able in 1964 to place 236 advisers at the disposal of the sporting bodies: 113 were recruited under normal contract, 123 were appointed to deal with preparation for the Olympic Games.

Some Results

An enquiry conducted recently reveals that in the matter of "elite" sports and with regard to performances of international quality, France possesses a number of athletes able to take part in competitions which is four times higher than in 1958. It can produce national teams of a standard comparable to that of the teams of the foremost countries.

Without attempting to draw up an honours list of individual performances, some of the results achieved gives some idea of the technical standard of French athletes:

Michel Jazy: 3,000 metres in 7 min 49.2 sec. (1962).

Clausse, Bogey, Jazy, Bernard: 4 x 1,500 metres in 15 min. 1.2 sec. (1961).

Riviere: cycling 10 km. in 12 min. 22 4/5 sec.; 20 km. in 24 min. 50 3/5 sec.; 47 km. 346 in 1 hour (1958).

Christine Caron: swimming, 100 metres backstroke in 1 min. 7 9/10 sec. (1964).

Alain Gottvalles: swimming, 100 metres freestyle in 52.0 sec (1964)

Maryvonne Dupureur: 800 metres individual in 2 min 9/10 sec. (1964).

The results obtained in the ski-ing events are equally to France's credit, as was shown by the medals won by Christine and Marielle Gotschell and Francois Bonlieu in the 1964 Winter Olympics.

Since the First Olympic Games were held in 1896 in Athens, French sportsmen and women have won 373 medals (117 gold, 137 silver and 119 bronze).

The ever-growing number of adepts points to the final victory of sport in France. But the most interesting fact is undoubtedly the achievement of considerable technical progress.

By comparing the exact figures of the records obtained in the different sections in the course of the last forty years, one can see the full extent of this evolution. It is particularly notable in the case of men but is also real for women.

A few examples in which the two are placed side by side are shown in Chart I.

These few figures show how the training of athletes is becoming increasingly complex. If these advances reflect the vitality of sport in France, there remains nevertheless, an important question to be resolved: how should the action of the authorities and those responsible for sport be directed? Is it not to be feared that excess in this field will kill high-grade competition?

What counts above all is the progress which each achieves in relation to himself.

For too many people, unfortunately, sport is still but a spectacle. It is certain that competition attracts the general public and, at times, encourages them to participate actively.

In this connection, the construction in Paris of a vast stadium with 100,000 seats has been under consideration for some time. However, the plan has been postponed for the time being, and the government has just given its approval to the building of two new sports grounds near Paris. Both of these will be fully equipped, and one will be built at le Tremblay, to the East of the capital, and the other at Issy-les-Moulineaux, to the South-West.

Sport in Schools

Physical education and sport have had their place in the French schools since 1888. They are compulsory, and their practice is at present laid down in this way:

Physical Education in Examinations: All candidates sitting for the "Certificate d'études primaires" must take the tests of the "Brevet sportif scolaire". In addition, since 1959, physical education has been compulsory at the baccalauréat and the technical education teaching diplomas. Since 1962, athletics tests have also been included in the programme of the

"Concours General" (competition between lycées).

All educational institutions, secondary and technical, are obliged to set up a sports association, which recruit as members all the pupils of the particular institution and are affiliated to the Association Sportive, Scolaire et Universitaire, financed to the extent of 98 per cent by the State. There are at present 3,910 sporting associations affiliated to the A.S.S.U., and the latter group together 240,000 members. It is within the frame work of the ASSU that the young people who attend university courses can practise the sports of their choice (an experiment in compulsory university sport is at present under way in Lille).

Two Educational Experiments

Two hundred-and-eighty classes in elementary, complementary, and secondary education apply the formula of the "half-time pedagogical and sports" system, or of "divided time-tables."

The "half-time" principle consists in dividing the school-child's day in two: the morning is reserved for ordinary school work, the afternoon for physical education, with two siestas (before and after the physical exercise) on either side, and tea break.

The "divided time-tables" represent the midway point between the

traditional time-table and the half-time one; sport has a place of first importance in them but there is neither tea-break nor siesta at school.

Over eight thousand children are benefiting from the half-time system this year.

Snow Classes

Another "educational experiment" -- "snow" classes offers advantages similar to those of the half-time method.

Examinations held before and after the month's stay in the mountains indicate a marked improvement in working capacity. The pupils recover a nervous equilibrium which facilitates discipline and makes possible a better intellectual "output". The physical state of the children forms the subject of close observation, and measurements are taken on departure and return. The averages noted indicate a big gain in weight, height and vital capacity. (See chart 2).

The children, accompanied by their masters, spend a month in the mountains. They do normal studies in the mornings and spend all the afternoons in the snowfields, where they are supervised by a physical training instructor and receive lessons from a ski-ing instructor. The first "classes de neige" were started in 1953.

LIST OF PRINCIPAL SPORTS FEDERATIONS

(1963 - 1964 figures)

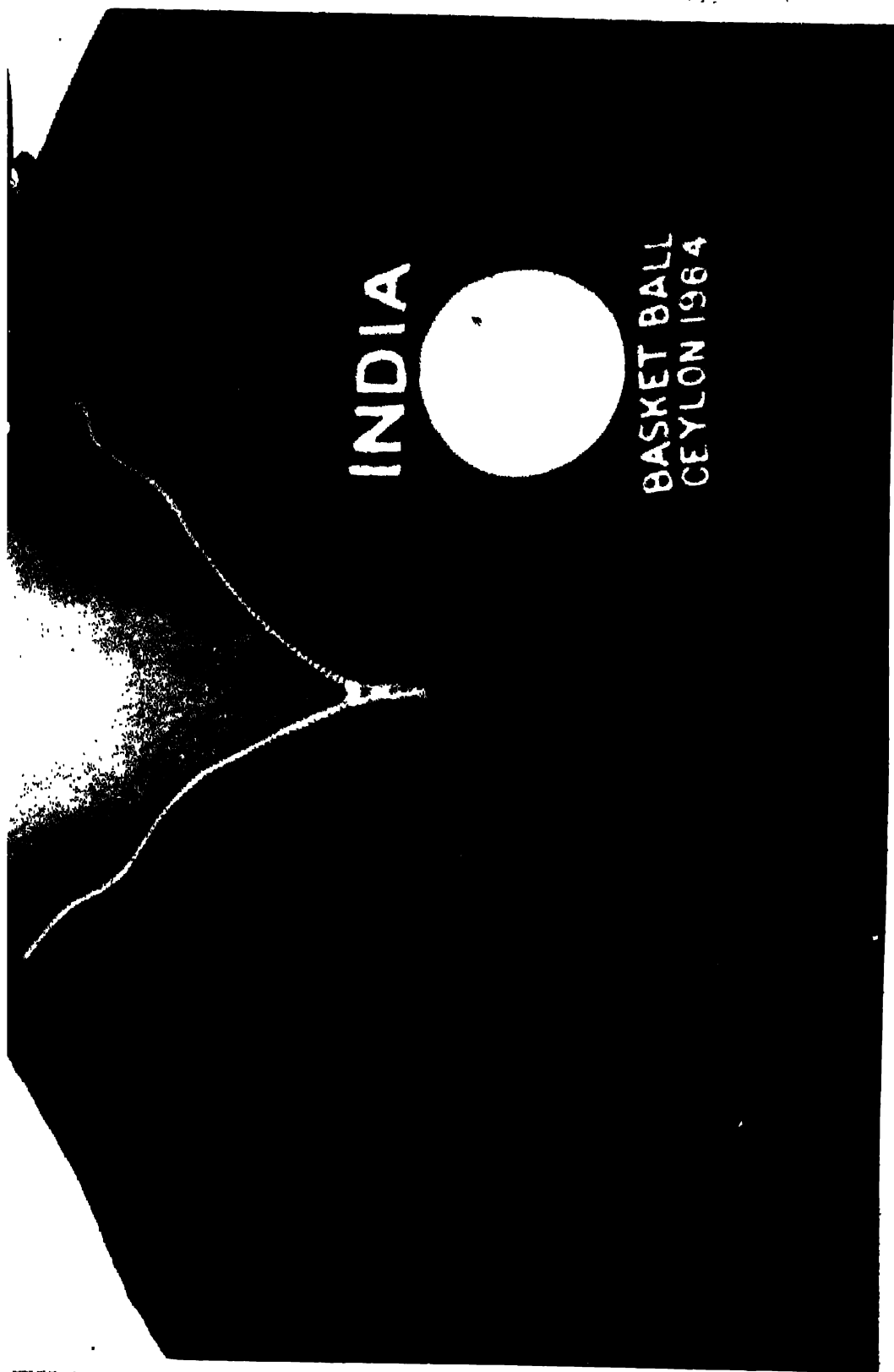
Federations	Affiliated Associations	"LICENCIÉS" (*)		
		Women	Men	Total
Athletics	1,061	7,189	44,427	51,616
Basket Ball	2,735	79,492	81,880	161,381
Boxing	316	-	8,253	8,253
Canoeing	84	956	4,276	5,332
Cycling	1,420	44	37,661	37,705
Fencing	315	6,144	7,277	14,221
Football	8,869	-	443,898	443,898
Game Shooting	453	311	11,447	12,364
Gymnastics	846	11,907	31,097	43,004
Hockey	65	850	4,300	5,150
Horse Riding	262	26,811	14,227	41,046
Ice Sports	77	481	2,093	2,574
Judo	1,349	3,000	59,697	62,697
Rifle Shooting	232	-	9,771	9,771
Rowing	163	554	7,554	8,108
Rugby	621	-	45,000	45,000
Rugby League Football	288	-	23,200	23,200
Ski-ing	1,151	1,0219	148,888	259,107
Swimming	691	13,909	25,175	39,084
Tennis	1,106	1,714	3,932	5,646
Volley	1,025	3,350	21,465	24,815
Weightlifting	290	-	5,762	5,762
Wrestling	140	-	4,054	4,054
Yachting	454	3,863	19,137	23,000

(*) A "Licencié" is a member of a sporting association who takes out a "licence" showing that he or she practises actively and regularly a given sport and that he or she is entitled to take part in recognised competitions and events.



JULY 3, 1965





ABBAS MONTASIR

A BALL hawk and a reliable defence man, Abbas Montasir has a natural flair for distribution and fakes and feints. He started playing basketball at 12 and played for the Bombay University twice. He has represented Maharashtra in 1958-62; and is now a member of the Indian Railways team.

AUSTRALIANS RETAIN THEIR GRIP

By LANCE TINGAY

DESPITE a tarnished public image lawn tennis prospers still. In 1965, as in other years, Wimbledon was oversubscribed in February. The profit, which will be in the order of £50,000, will accrue to the British LTA. The Challenge Round of the Davis Cup last year in Cleveland brought big sums to both the American and Australian associations. Sweden, with a series of Davis Cup ties at Baastad, made more money than at any time in its history.

And the Australians continue to lead the world. They, in fact, lead in every aspect of the game. An Australian was men's singles champion at Wimbledon in seven out of the last 10 years; Australia won the Davis Cup eight times in the last 10. Australia won the Federation Cup, the women's equivalent of the Davis Cup, twice on the last two occasions it has been played.

Australia also lead the opposition to the progressive movement in the administration of the game. Had it not been for Australian resistance there is little doubt that Wimbledon and the leading championships would now be open to both professionals and amateurs. Possibly the distinction between amateurs and professionals would have been abolished altogether.

Dubious Status

The tarnished public image that belongs to lawn tennis is, of course, the outcome of the dubious status of the world's leading amateurs. No one objects to a top class athlete getting reward for his skill, but what sticks in the throat is to describe him as an amateur. The lawn tennis world has got used to a double-faced attitude, some £7,000 a year from the game can be reconciled with the label "amateur" be-

cause the label is regarded as purely a technical one, but to the man in the street this is utter hypocrisy.

No important body in the game are more conscious of this nonsense than the All-England Club. Last winter they proposed to end a sorry state of affairs by means of a revolution. They asked the L.T.A. to defy the rule of the International Federation, the world governing body, and make Wimbledon open to professionals anyway.

Outstanding Players

This presumably would have meant a Wimbledon without Americans and Australians among the amateurs, possibly no amateur at all from overseas would have appeared. It would certainly have split the lawn tennis world wide open. Understandably, the British L.T.A. were not prepared to take the risk. But when the matter was debated at some length at the annual meeting of the L.T.A. the consensus of opinion was clear: Britain wanted to end hypocrisy in lawn tennis. The only difference was whether it should be brought about by constitutional or revolutionary means.

While in the sphere of administration the lawn tennis world is seething, the basic pattern in 1965 remains the same. The two outstanding players of the world, Roy Emerson and Fred Stolle, Australians both, tour as private individuals. It is logical to assume that Stolle may supplant Emerson to whom he has been a confirmed runner-up in the last 18 months or so, as champion.

Australia, though, have never failed to have strength in depth. This is contained in the official Australian touring team which this year are under the captaincy of the popular ex-champion Neale Fraser. They consist of Bill Bowrey (21), Owen Davidson (21), John Newcombe (20), Tony Roche (19) and two newcomers. Ray Ruffels and John Cooper, both of whom are 18.

Ruffels is Australia's No. 2 junior. Cooper is Australia's top junior and younger brother of Ashley Cooper, the 1958 Wimbledon champion and now a professional. They are pursuing well-worn tracks, an official apprenticeship to the international

game. Lew Hoad and Ken Rosewall trod the same path.

In the last decade the United States have in general been worsted in their rivalry with Australia but they have always been the closest challengers. This year the Americans have suffered something of a blow by the retirement of Chuck McKinley, Wimbledon champion two years ago.

The major weight of the American effort now falls on the shoulders of Dennis Ralston. Fortunately they are well equipped to bear it. Ralston is a good player and a man of rigour on the court in every sense. His determination to win at all costs has been a point of criticism. But Australians play it hard as well. Ralston made a stormy start by being suspended by his captain George MacCall but it will be surprising if he is not on hand when major American strength is needed.

It is not quite clear yet who will eventually emerge to support Ralston in the American campaign against Australian dominance. There are two candidates. One is the 18-year-old Cliff Richey, of Texas, whose sister Nancy Richey heads the American women's rankings. Another is Arthur Ashe. He is third in the American ranking list and interesting not only in himself but as the first Negro to reach so high a status among men.

Changing Europe

Within Europe the old order is changing fast. If Ulf Schmidt adheres to his resolution to play no more, Sweden will be hard pressed to retain her dominance on a virtual one-man effort by Jan Lundquist, a brilliant but erratic genius. Italy's high status seems to have passed with Nicola Pietrangeli, a waning player. Even Manuel Santana, a prince among hard court men, seems to have lost a little of his edge and Spain have no one at this time to follow in his footsteps.

France put high hopes in Pierre Barthes. This season ought to confirm him definitely as a world-class player if he is to be one. Pierre Darmon is now over 30, but, as Britain found to her cost in the Davis Cup last year, it is unwise to think he has gone over the hill.

Germany could prove herself the leading nation in Europe if both Wilhelm Bungert and Christian Kuhnke fulfil their potential. Kuhnke

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EMERSON, McKinley, Stolle, Ralston, Richardson, Trabert, Gonzales, Kramer, Parker, Riggs, Budge, Vines, Tilden, Williams and Johnston. Not a bad group of fair-to-middling tennis players.

Arnold Palmer, Jack Nicklaus, Sam Snead, Ben Hogan, Bob Jones, Walter Hagen, Gene Sarazen and Tony Lema. A reasonable list of above-average golfers

Babe Ruth, Ty Cobb, Joe Di Maggio, Walter Johnson, Al Simmons, Jimmy Foxx, Willie Mays and Mickey Mantle. A conglomeration of baseball players who would have a pleasurable effect on Casey Stengel.

I have known, talked to or competed against almost all of these athletes at one time or another. They have one thing in common. Each of them knows his own *Strike Zone*. Of course the strike zone varies in the different sports; while we are mainly interested in tennis, it is interesting and rewarding to watch a "great one" in another sport. I learned to adapt some of Ty Cobb's ideas to tennis—the drag bunt and the base-stealing. The drag bunt made me realize the effectiveness of a soft shot in doubles. Cobb's base-running led me to the conclusion that it was possible to stand still in doubles, leaving the centre wide open, then move in to close the gap as the opponent hit the ball.

The Strike Zone is the place on the court in relation to your body where

~~~~~  
was a Wimbledon quarter-finalist both last season and the year before. Hungert, displaying rare genius on Wimbledon's Court One, was a semi-finalist in both those years. His capture of a major title his national crown—late last summer—was no more than is due.

The British game does not quite know where it stands. Two years ago Mike Sangster arrived at world-class status but fell back again. Roger Taylor has hinted that he might do as well, despite the weakness of a left-hander's backhand that is an open invitation to pressure on a fast grass court—a weakness that only Rod Laver in recent years did not possess.

Bobby Wilson is now 29. He has the capacity for good lawn tennis still and, indeed, a rather late maturity seems to have made him a better player than he ever was. He has, though, yet to prove that he can fulfil his talents amid the pressures and tensions of playing singles in the Davis Cup.

But whether British players do well or ill it is impossible to foresee any but Australian dominance. The citadel of lawn tennis strength is Australia and what breaches have been made in its defences in the last decade have proved only temporary. —(Indian Copyright: By special arrangement with *World Sports*, official magazine of the British Olympic Association).

# THE STRIKE ZONE

**Many of the Great Strokes were unorthodox, but the great players had all found their strike zone.**

**By GEORGE LOTT**

you are able to hit the ball flat on the centre of the racket. We know the pleasure we feel when we hit the ball solidly and feel that satisfying sound of contact between ball and racket. Of course golfers and ball players get the same pleasure when they boom out a 300-yard drive or hit a ball solidly over the shortstop's head. I have argued with the above-mentioned athletes that it is far more difficult to find the Strike Zone in tennis than in golf or baseball. In golf the player wriggles and waggles over a stationary ball until he feels ready to swing. This is so easy that most good tennis players can shoot in the seventies without much practice. Baseball is relatively as simple because again one has a Strike Zone that is nailed to the ground and cannot move. If the ball doesn't come over the plate, you don't have to swing. Imagine a tennis match in which the player doesn't have to hit the ball if it doesn't come into his Strike Zone; if he lets it go, it is to his advantage as a base on balls is to a baseball batter. As Jackie Gleason would say: "How sweet it is."

I was never able to convince Ty Cobb or Sam Snead that tennis was a more difficult game, but they made a slight concession; it might be a tiny bit more difficult to hit a tennis ball dead centre than to hit a golf ball or a baseball. We were, however, unanimous in the thought that the ability to find the Strike Zone separated the great ones from the mediocre in any sport.

Among the "musts" in teaching tennis is the necessity of keeping one's eyes on the ball. Every time I pass along these words of wisdom to a pupil, I expect to be picked up by the Larceny Detail. (This advice is also available from the man on the street at no charge.) Next one instills into the pupil the importance of concentration and one produces information about footwork, preparation of the shot, the body pivot, weight control and the follow-through. What does all this lead up to? The teacher is simply trying to get the pupil to make racket hit ball dead centre—in other words, to find the Strike Zone.

As a pupil approaches this land of mystery, I keep remembering all the unorthodox strokes I have seen—Don

Budge hitting his backhand with both feet a foot off the ground, Fred Perry running into a forehand as he faces the net and Bilsy Grant returning shots while standing on his head. And there are more. While one knows that the fundamentals can help, they are not an absolute necessity in finding the Strike Zone. Some leeway is allowed, although, I try very hard to have my pupil hit the ball the way Bobby Riggs did. In my opinion Bobby had the finest control of the ball of any player I ever saw; he was hardly ever out of the Strike Zone. Once one has acquired control, the stroke can become speeded up until one has controlled speed, which raises one to the Kramer, Budge and Gonzales level. It took Ellsworth Vines several years to find his Strike Zone; until he did, he was liable to lose to anyone. When he found it he was practically unbeatable.

In finding the Strike Zone, the body must be placed in the proper position on the court and the swing must bring the weight around so that racket meets ball dead centre. The arm should be slightly bent at the point of contact and it only straightens out in the follow-through. The elbow is behind the hand at an angle of about 45°. In other words, I advocate a slightly laid back wrist and a contact point in front of the body. An equally important point is to make certain the face of the racket is brought on to the ball perfectly flat for flat drives, with a slight upward motion for top spin and with a slight downward motion for under spin.

Of the active players these days, Roy Emerson has by far the best Strike Zone. Barely is his racket out of position, which means that if he is near the ball, his chances of a return are greatly increased. In watching his Challenge Round matches against McKinley and Ralston, it seemed as though 99% of the strokes he hit were solid; this meant he was in the Strike Zone almost all the time. This was the difference between the two Americans and Emerson.

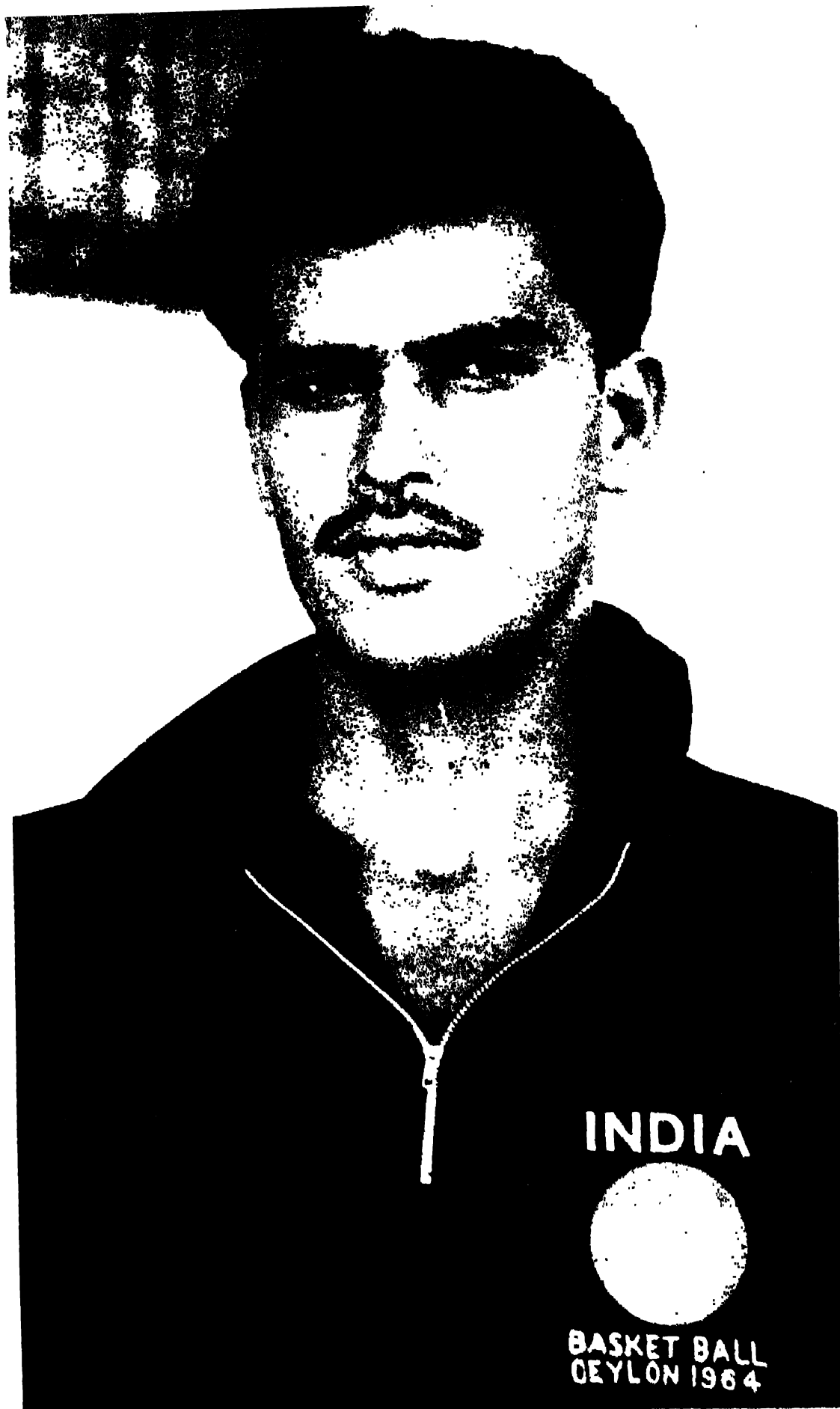
It was always Tilden's thought that the great players never missed an easy shot and made their share of the difficult ones. The emphasis was on never missing the easy ones. If you are in your Strike Zone, it becomes easier to make the easy ones.—(Courtesy *World Tennis*).



JULY 3, 1965

## ALI PASHA

UNASSUMING and serious in his game, Ali Pasha is gifted with powerful ankle springs for rebounds and tap-pings. A 'Varsity and State basketball player from Andhra, he plays for the Indian Railways.



## The Tennis Scene-6

# HEADING FOR A PLAYERS' STRIKE ?

By FRED PERRY

**F**IRST in France and now in Britain—the rumblings of discontent among the world's tennis players are getting louder. And suddenly the Russians find themselves in the middle of a first-class international row. No longer is this a dispute being fought out in the rarefied atmosphere of the world's tennis councils. Now the rank and file of tournament players are growing disgusted and are voicing their disapproval loudly.

After last year's Wimbledon episode, the Russians certainly brought their anti-South African attitude into the open at the Paris tournament. Yet the whole affair was quite unnecessary. It could easily have been avoided had the Russians allowed their star performer, Thomas Lejus, to ease himself quietly out of the tournament by losing to America's hard-working Bill Hoogs. Following immediately the surprise defeat of their women's champion, Anna Dimitrieva, at the hands of Australian Fay Toyne, it might have caused a few eyebrows to be raised. But this would certainly have been better than what did happen.

## Harsh Words

The entire incident has now been blown up to a matter of international importance, and officials of all tennis countries in the world are now getting into the act.

Make no mistake—more harsh words are going to be exchanged before everything is settled. Wimbledon authorities, already upset and worried about Russian ideas over what might happen should they be drawn against South Africans at Wimbledon, are determined to have the matter thrashed out before the tournament. (These lines were penned more than a fortnight before the start of Wimbledon.—Ed. S & P.)

As the rules now stand, they cannot refuse the Russian entries. But three escape routes are open to Soviet players to pull out of matches against South Africans—and here you can include the Rhodesians because of the Russian failure to go through with the Davis Cup match on grounds of "unfitness" earlier in the season.

The grounds for withdrawing are injury, illness or bereavement. Any

one could be used should the Russians feel so inclined.

## High Level Talks

So, the task of the Wimbledon Committee is to attempt some agreement whereby the Russians will not repeat the withdrawals that caused so much fuss last year.

I do not see how this can be accomplished—for both sides are far apart in their thinking. As I see it, the dispute has gone so far that it can only be settled at a level higher than the tennis court or tennis conferences.

In the French championships, the Russians did exactly what they said they would do. When approached over his attitude regarding possible matches against South African players, a spokesman stated that they would make a decision should the matter arise. This they did—but so much time was wasted in making that decision that poor Thomas Lejus had to fiddle around for nearly three hours before it was considered proper that he should win. He was then scratched by the Russian officials on medical grounds. It was strictly according to the rules as they now stand—but not in the true spirit of the game.

## Could be Great

Lejus's performance left poor Bill Hoogs in a terrible position. It was a case of a man fiddling about for an entire afternoon against a hard-working, eager and sporting opponent who just did not have the equipment to take advantage of the Russian's obvious dilemma.

Thomas Lejus is a good player. He could, in fact, be a very good one

if he were given the chance. But if high officials in Russian tennis circles persist in their present attitude, it could well be the case of killing the goose that laid the golden egg.

I do not profess to know the intricacies of the controversy; nor do I want to know. But I am certain that it is bad for tennis. Tournament players themselves are weary of it, and discontent is rife in dressing-rooms everywhere. There is even talk of boycotting matches against Russian players!

## Crisis Proportions

What would happen if tournament officials were faced with the possibility of players drawn against Russians automatically scratching without even bothering to scout around and find a reasonable injury to fall back on? Under such an ultimatum, they would have to consider advising the Russians not to send in their entries. Certainly it would be a complete farce to try to stage an international event if every player flatly refused to hit a ball against a Russian.

Feeling in Paris ran high for a few days. Now everyone seems to be awaiting the outcome of the meetings between Wimbledon authorities and the Russians.

Unless something definite results, there could well be a strike from the players. (As we go to press comes the news of the Russians' assurance that they will not pull out of Wimbledon and their actual participation. (Ed. S. & P.).

## Will to Win

I watched most of the match between Lejus and Hoogs. In my humble estimation, Lejus could have won it at any time. I am equally certain that Anna Dimitrieva would have beaten Fay Toyne had she shown her usual concentration and determination. Would these two have approached these matches in the same happy-go-lucky vein had they not known that their next opponents were to be from South Africa?

I have been to Russia, and I have studied their tennis first-hand. One thing stands out a mile—they instil complete dedication and determination to win into their players right from the beginning. The demonstrations I witnessed in Paris were so completely contrary to everything the Russians are taught that it makes me wonder just a little.—(To be continued).

## SPORTING SAM

by Reg. Woolton



# THREE TITLES FOR BHUPATHI

By P. R. SUBRAMANIAM



**T**HE Madras State tennis tournament conducted by the Lawley Institute, Ootacamund, was a success in more ways than one. There was a record number of nearly sixty competitors drawn from Madras, Mysore, Kerala and Andhra. It should be specially mentioned that this year most of the competitors belonged to the younger generation as it ought to be, and the tournament was more interesting because of the fact that most of these players had previous tournament experience. So much so, there was good spectator appeal and rows of visitors and members thronged to see the matches every day.

Young hopes like B. M. Balasubramanian, C. G. K. Bhupathi, Y. N. Sachidanand, Vasanth Madhav, Derek De Sa and Atul Gurjar gave a good account of themselves, with B. M. Balu, the chip of the old block, claiming the singles crown of the Madras State for the first time. There was plenty of punch and power from these young shoulders and it was a pleasure to watch their lithe and swift movements, flowing fast drives on both flanks as well as their fairly good service. There was practically no footfaults and the percentage of the correct first serve was indeed satisfying.

Tireless R. K. Ram, M. V. G. Appa Rao, the ever-green campaigner, former champion S. Vishnumohan, and G. Palani, the Indian Railway star, provided the veteran touch to the tournament. Their court-craft and skill were still with them but it was difficult for them to synchronise their physical movements with the speed and power of the youngsters and though beaten, they were not disgraced. They matched stroke for stroke and extended their young opponents in their encounters. Their artistic touch, crafty placements and graceful action were a reminder of the bygone glory that was theirs. It is true indeed that old soldiers never die but only fade away! In these matches Bhupathi's sizzling double-handed backhand drives, Balu's rhythmic service, Vasanth Madhav's deft drop shots and

C. G. K. Bhupathi, who claimed three events in the State championships at Ootv, making a forehand return

R. K. Ram's perfectly-timed short arm drives on the rise were much appreciated.

While all this is well there is still the other side of the picture in which I had my doubt if every one of the youngsters was hundred per cent physically fit and whether they would stand a gruelling five set encounter without being fatigued. I was unhappy whenever these players showed disinclination to play more than one match in a session. Whether this was because of their natural fear of losing a match or whether they were afraid as to their stamina is difficult to judge. I would therefore stress at once that in today's tennis and in tournaments in particular, paramount importance should be attached to physical fitness and stamina. Without these two qualities any amount of skill and craft will be at naught. Moreover physical fitness and stamina will give great confidence to those who possess them and there is no easy method or short cut to gain them. Players should have regular and adequate practice during the season, off season they must be equally alert about their fitness so much so all the year round players should strive to improve their stamina and physical fitness through a scientific process of skilful exercises and road work.

Another satisfying feature of this year's tournament was that the players felt that the tournament was



R. K. Ram, the runner-up in the men's singles event, in action.



The winner of the men's singles, B. M. Balasubramanian, executing a backhand stroke.

tennis. This feeling made them extend their hearty and full co-operation in everything pertaining to the tournament. Every player was ready to take the chair to umpire a match or watch a side or baseline. He was even ready to sweep the court or tie the net before a match when it was necessary. This, indeed, is the right and commendable attitude. The work of even the sub-juniors in this respect was strikingly noteworthy.

B. M. Balasubramanian won the singles title beating R. K. Ram in an all-Mysore final after a three-set duel. In fact Ram took the first set at 6-4 and was leading 5-1 in the second. But a determined Balu fought a grim battle, saved a few match points to finally topple his more experienced opponent 4-6, 7-5 and 6-3. Balu, in the earlier rounds, accounted for Viswesvariah, Sheriff and the veteran Vishnumohan. In the lower half Ram defeated Bitchu of Ke-

rala, Derek De Sa and the virile Bhupathi.

Without detracting from the merit of Ram, it must be mentioned that Dame Luck betrayed the promising young Bhupathi. Both his rackets broke and the string of the borrowed bat would not tune to his rhythm. Still he valiantly fought the veteran and went down fighting 4-6, 7-5 and 3-6.

He was expected to go abroad for further tournament experience. I have no doubt that a foreign tour would have made him a much different player. It is unfortunate that such an youngster of promise had to taste frustration so early in his career by the trip being cancelled.

While a big contingent from Mysore invaded the Lawley tournament and took most of the spoils, C. G. K. Bhupathi distinguished himself by

Continued on next page



Kulu, who shone (Left) T. Gunasekaran, winner of the sub-junior singles (Centre) Parthiban, runner-up (Right) Elangovan, the youngest competitor.

### THREE TITLES FOR BHUPATHI

*Continued from previous page*

winning three titles. He annexed the open doubles title, with M. V. G. Appa Rao, beating a good Mysore combination in Vasanth Madhav and Derik De Sa in two straight sets (7-5 and 6-3). He won the junior doubles with A. Bathla, a Mysorean, as partner beating a strong Mysore pair, Y. N. Sachidanand and N. R.

Srinivasa, who in fact, were the favourites for this event, also in straight sets (6-2 and 8-6).

In the Junior singles he swept his way with ease and grace outplaying all opposition. In the final he beat Y. N. Sachidanand 6-4, and 6-0.

In the sub-junior singles event for those under 13, there were eight of them immaculately dressed with Elangovan, a 9-year-old elegant left-hander as the youngest of them all. It was amazing to watch them serve

over the net and stroke the balls and keep rallies too! They umpired their entire tournament themselves. The excellent spirit displayed by them, the way they won or took a defeat, their discipline on and off the court, their punctuality and eagerness to play and learn the game augur very well. Those who watched these tiny tots at play were indeed lucky. They were the future hopes full of promise. Gunasekaran won the tournament and Parthiban was the runner-up.

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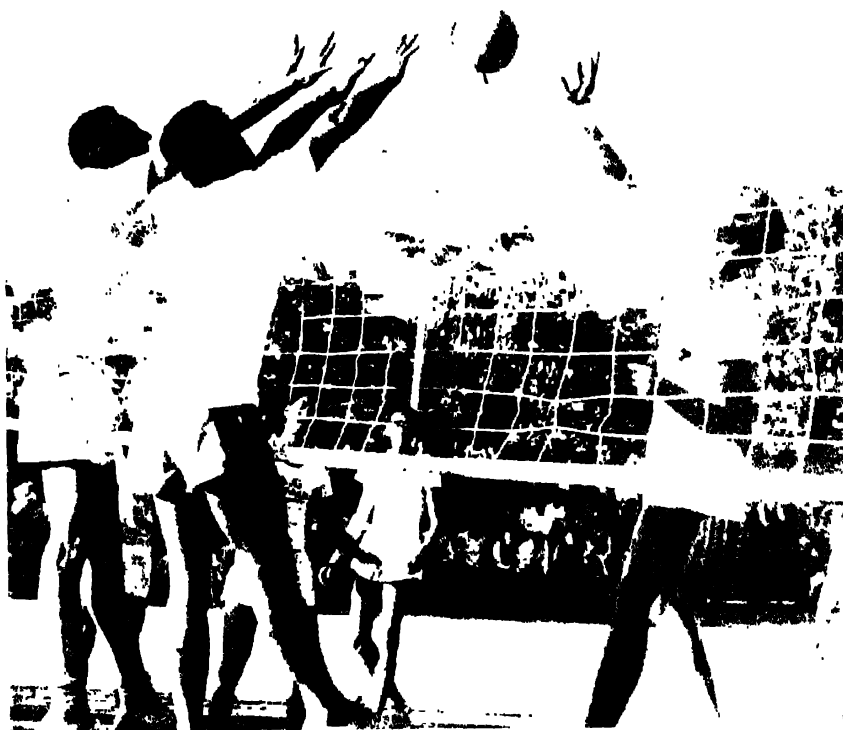
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# SIMLA SPORTS FESTIVAL

**T**HOUSANDS of tourists from various parts of the country who flocked to Simla to get a respite from the scorching heat were provided a varied and thrilling programme of sports, dance and drama. Three hockey and two volley-

ball matches were played on the Ridge, situated at a height of about 6,800 feet. A highlight was the annual hockey match between the Veterans, led by the Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Pritmohinder Singh, and the team of the Inspector-General

of Himachal Pradesh Police, Mr. Madan Gopal Singh. The D.C.'s XI won the match for the third year in succession. In the women's volleyball match, Government Girls' Higher Secondary School defeated Portmore Girls' School by two games to one. The men's volleyball match between Himachal Pradesh and Accountant-General's Club proved to be a thrilling affair, the former winning 16-14, 13-15, 16-14 and 16-12.



Accountant-General Office team's players blocking a smash by a Himachal State team player; in the Simla Sports Festival.

Punjab played the hosts to the annual general meeting of the All-India Football Federation, held at Simla. Mr. N. Datta Ray was re-elected President with the following other office-bearers: Mr. Pankaj Gupta and Mr. Shiv Kumar Lal, Vice-Presidents; Mr. K. Zia-ud-Din, Hon. Secretary; Mr. B. R. Tandon, Hon. Treasurer. The meeting decided to hold the next National football championship for the Santosh Trophy in Kerala and the juniors' championship at Cuttack. The Jammu and Kashmir Football Association were granted affiliation to the Federation. The following calendar for the year was adopted: I.F.A. Shield last week of August to September 22, Inter-Railway tournament, September 19 to October 3; D.C.M. tournament, October 7 to October 31, Rovers Cup, October 25 to December 7, Durand Cup, December 1 to December 31; Kalinga Cup, third week of September to October 15, National championship, last week of January 1965 to the middle of February, Junior National August 25 to September 5.—M. L. Kapur.



Portmore School girls playing the Laker Bazar Club in a hockey match.





A combined group photograph of Portmore School and Laker Bazar Club.



Mr Pritmohinder Singh, Deputy Commissioner, giving away the prizes.

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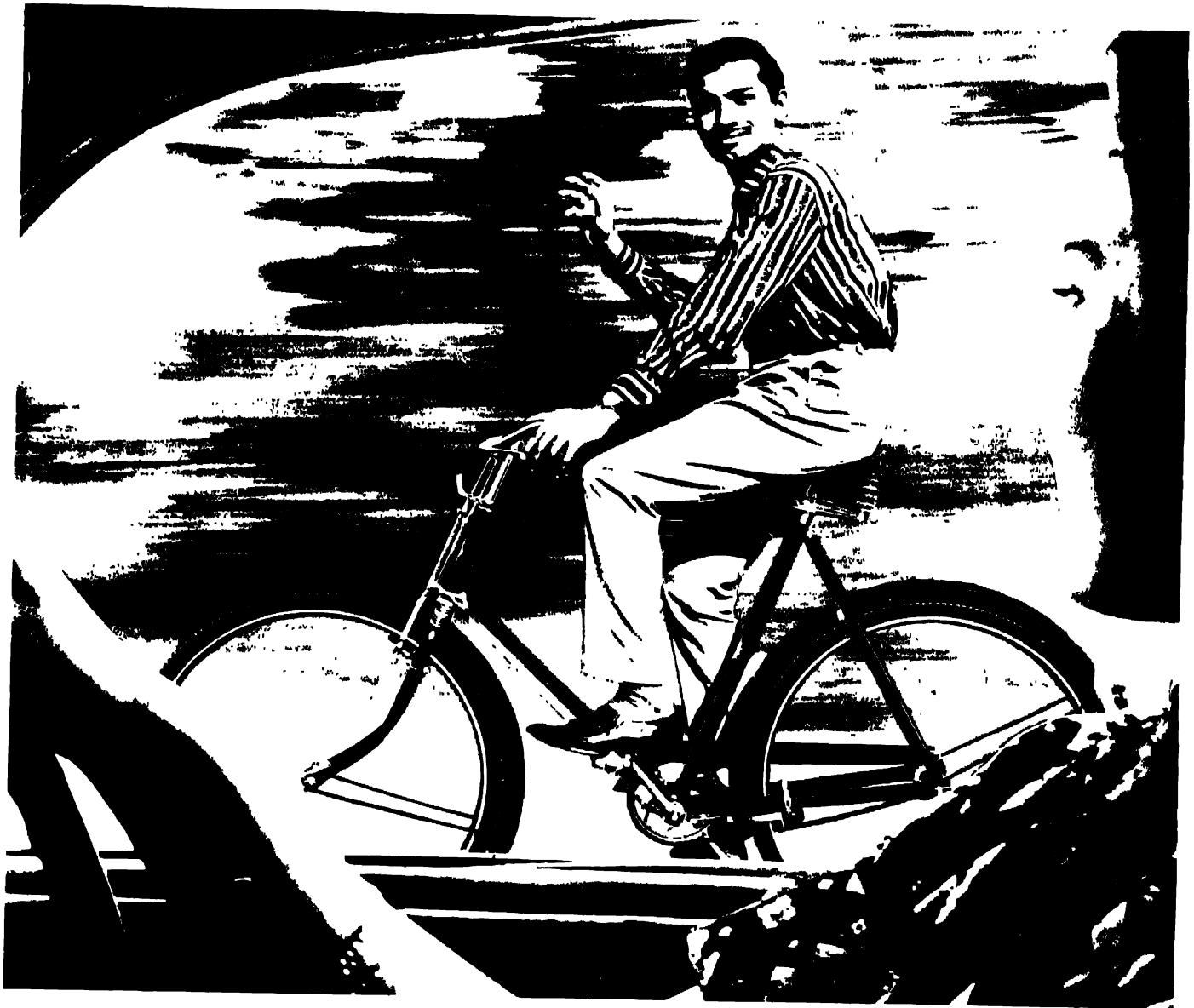
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Pritmohinder Singh, Deputy Commissioner, and Madan Gopal Singh, Inspector-General of Police, bullying-off in the veterans' hockey match.



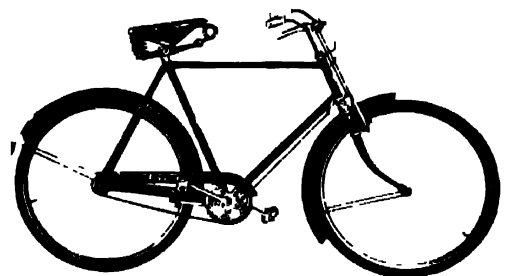
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## Chess

By LEONARD BARDEN

# SPASSKY'S WORLD TITLE CHALLENGE

**B**ORIS SPASSKY, the 28-year old Grandmaster from Leningrad, is now the favourite to become the world title challenger to Tigran Petrosian next year. Spassky convincingly defeated Efim Geller by 3-0, with 5 draws in their eliminating match. He thus qualifies to play the winner of the match series now in progress between Tal, Portisch, Ivkov and Larsen for the final eliminating decider.

Spassky's victory was achieved in excellent style. He was lucky in the first game, which he should have lost but then he played energetically with the white pieces to capture the second, sixth, and eighth games. Here are two of Spassky's wins.

In the second game, Geller produced a "secret weapon" by playing Marshall's Counter-Attack against the Ruy Lopez. This variation is a favourite of Spassky himself. If you play somebody's pet opening against him, he may be cautious against its presumed strength, but may also know the best method of play against it.

This week's game hardly settles the argument Geller's unorthodox method of handling the opening fails, and Spassky consolidates the pawn to win in good style.

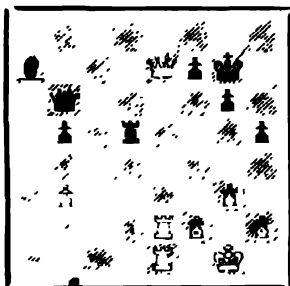
## Game No. 372

### Second Match Game

White: B. Spassky  
Black: E. Geller

1 PK4, PK4, 2 NKB3, NQB3, 3 BN5, PQR3, 4 BR4, NB3, 5 OO, BK2, 6 RK1

PQN4, 7 BN3, OO, 8 PB3, PQ4, 9 PxP, NxP, 10 NxP, NxN, 11 RxN, PQB3, 12 PQ4, BQ3, 13 RK1, QR5, 14 PN2, QR6, 15 BK3, BKN5, 16 QQ3, NxP, (a), 17 RxN, PQB4, 18 BQ5, (b), QRQ1, 19 NQ2, BN1, 20 BN2, QR4, 21 QRK1, BK3, 22 PN3, BB4, 23 BK4, PxP, 24 PxP, BB1, 25 BB3, QR3, 26 BN2, BR2, 27 NB3, QKB3, 28 RK5, (c), PN3, 29 PQ5, BN2, 30 RK7, RN1, 31 R (K7), K2, Q1, Q1, 32 NK5, PKR4, 33, PQR4, (d), QN3, 34 PxP, PxP, 35 QQ2, RQ3, 36 QN5, KN2, (e), 37 QK7, BxP, 38 BxB, RxB, 39 NQ7, RxN, 40 QxR, RQ1, 41 QK7, RQ4, (f) (see diagram below), 42 RR1, BN1, 43 RK3, BQ3, 44 QK8, QN2, 45 QK4, QB3, 46 RQ3, RQB4, 47 QxQ, RxQ, 48 KN2, PN5, 49 RR7, KB1, 50 RQ7, BK2, 51 RK3, DB4, 52 RK4, RR3, 53 RQB4, BQ3, 54 KB3, KN2, 55 RQ4, Resigns (g)



(a) So far, the game has been all 'book'. It would have been interesting to know how Spassky would have met the fashionable 16... QRK1, 17 NQ2, RK2, which has been analysed in this

column on several occasions. Spassky himself claims that the Marshall is sound and that 16... QRK1 is the way to play it.

(b) Geller's idea is that the active play in the centre and two bishops are enough for the pawn but this strong move, bringing over the bishop to protect White's king position, really refutes the black plan.

(c) White's extra pawn is now safe, and he can begin exploiting it by gaining ground in the centre.

(d) Systematically increasing his advantage. If 33... PN5, the QK4 square is useful for White, who otherwise obtains another open file for a rook.

(e) If 36... BxP, 37 NxNP. But now Black loses the exchange.

(f) The game was adjourned here. The win is simple technique for Spassky, and Geller could well have resigned at this point.

(g) However, the attacked bishop moves. White wins either the QNP or the KBP (by RKB4).

## Game No. 373

### Eighth Match Game

White: B. Spassky  
Black: E. Geller

1 PK4, PQB4, 2 NKB3, NQB3, 3 PQ4, PxP, 4 NxP, PKN3, 5 NQB3, BN2, 6 BK3, NB3, 7 BQB4, PQ3, 8 PB3, NQR4, 9 BN3, NxP, (a), 10 RPxN, OO, 11 QQ2, PQR3, 12 PR4, BQ2, 13 PR5, RB1, 14 BR6, PK4, 15 N(Q4), K2, BK3, 16 PKN4, QB2, 17 NN3, PQN4, 18 PN4, QN2, 19 BxB, KxB, 20 PxP, BPxP, 21 QxP, (b), RB3, 22 QxP, KN1, 23 N(N3), K2, BB1, 24 NQ4, RQB2, 25 OO, RK2, 26 QN5, RN2, 27 KKK1, NK1, 28 QQ5, ch, QB2, 29 QxQ, ch, R(N2), xQ, 30 NQ5, NB2, 31 NxN, RxN, 32 KQ2, PKR4, 33 PxP, PxP, 34 RKR1, RKR2, 35 QRN1, ch, KB2, 36 RR4, R(B1), R1, 37 KK3, RN2, 38 R(N1), KR1, RN4, 39 NK2, Resigns (c).

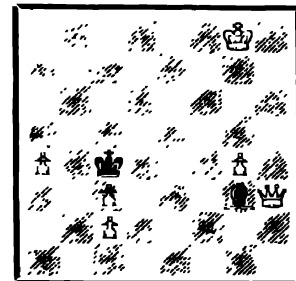
(a) The correct plan in this variation is 9... BQ2 followed by ...RB1. NB5 Geller's idea leaves Black without enough counterplay.

(b) White wins two pawns, and against Spassky's careful consolidation Geller does not get any counter-chances.

(c) For White wins another pawn by NB4.

## Problem No. 212

By H. Stevens (Hampshire, England)

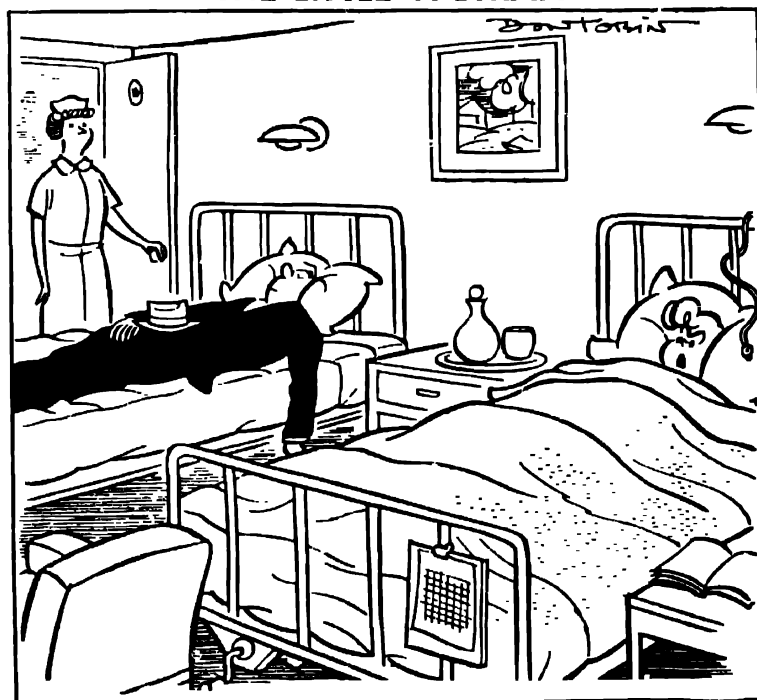


White to play and force mate on his third move, against any black defence.

If you can solve this problem in under 15 minutes, regard yourself as a problem expert; 25 minutes is good; 40 minutes, above average; while 50 minutes is an average time for solving.

Solution No. 211. 1. NB3! If 1... PxN, 2. BN8! and now if 2... RK4 ch, 3. QxR, or if RQ4, 3. QK3, or if RB5, 3. QK5, or if P any, 3. QQ3.

If 1... PB5, 2. QxP ch, KxN, 3. QQ2 mate.



"Will you wake him up and tell him visiting hours are over"

## On Track &amp; Field-7

# Peter Snell's Target

By SYDNEY WOODERSON

**O**FF on world-wide travels again has gone Peter Snell. New Zealand's double Olympic gold medalist, and holder of the three world records I once held—the mile, 880 yards and 800 metres.

Whereas Snell is keen to improve his world mile record of 3 mins. 54.4 secs the one record he wants more than any other on this trip is the 1,500 metres, held by Australia's Herb Elliott, at 3 mins. 35.6 secs.

## Weather Against Snell

It may be London's good fortune to see Snell beat Elliott's figures because he has agreed to race this distance at the White City Stadium in a feature event during the Women's A.A.A. championships on July 3.

Whereas I don't doubt the New Zealander's ability to set a new time for this distance, much is going to depend on the weather conditions of the day whether he succeeds in London. As one who has lived nearly all my life in this great city, I know only too well how unkind the weather can be for record attempts at this track.

Sunny California, where he is starting his racing programme, provides more reliable warmth for fast attempts, so the chances are

that he may get the record before he comes to England, more especially with young Jim Ryun producing such striking form there.

## Headed Grelle

I notice that this 18-year-old college boy from Kansas, has just run a sub-four-minute mile for the second time in a fortnight and in doing so clocked a personal best 3 mins. 58 secs. flat!

Ryun is fast establishing himself as the No. 1 U.S. miler for this race. He not only headed the experienced Jim Grelle (3-58.2), but also beat Josef Odlezil (3-58.4), the Czech who won the silver medal in the Olympic 1,500 metres final at Tokyo.

The race, I noticed, brought out another sub-four-minute miler for the States in John Garrison. He finished second in 3-58.1. Four men in one race breaking four minutes for the mile and yet there was barely a mention of it in the Press because of three events at the same meeting producing world records!

Ralph Boston pushed his world best for the long jump up to 27 ft 5 ins.; Harold Connolly improved his world mark for the hammer throw to 233 ft. 2 ins. and the University of Southern California tied the world figures of 3 mins. 4.5 secs for the 4 x 440 yards relay. A fabulous run of 44.9 secs. by the lively Theron Lewis clinched the relay record.

## Red China's Potential

Strange, isn't it, how Boston goes on improving the long jump figures and yet fails to beat the Welsh Olympic champion, Lynn Davies, when they meet? Lynn took the Olympic title from him in Tokyo and beat him again in the English indoor championships during the winter. Attempts are being made to arrange

another meeting of these two for the Welsh Games later in the summer.

In all the excitement about what is going on in United States athletics let us not overlook the improved achievements being recorded in Red China. I am informed that a high jumper, Ni Chih-chin, has improved the national record there to 7 ft 3½ ins. and a pole vaulter, Chang Chi-wu, has cleared 15 ft 5 ins. Only Valery Brumel (Russia) and John Thomas (U.S.) have bettered Ni Chih-chin's high jump.

I am wondering how much longer Red China will stay out of the Olympics. With so much talent abounding in that country now, some attempt must be made to bring them into the Olympic fold.

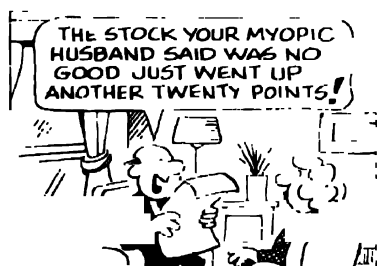
## Adey's Record

Talk of the week in English athletics has been the achievement of the Rugby footballer, John Adey, who won the Middlesex county 440 yards championship in a record 40 secs flat after taking up track running only a month ago.

Pals at his rugby club, impressed by his pace on the football field, told him he should join a running club to see what he could do in running competition and here in his first championship race he busts the record and wins the title.

I have yet to see him in action but Eric Shirley, the former Olympic steeplechaser, who has taken Adey under his wing at the Finchley Harriers club, goes into ecstasies over his potential. Shirley predicts that Adey can get at least three seconds off his 48 secs. run "when he gets out of the habit of running as if he has a ball under his arm." That's real Olympic winning class!—(To be continued).

## Do you Know?



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## HUXLEY'S WINTOGENO



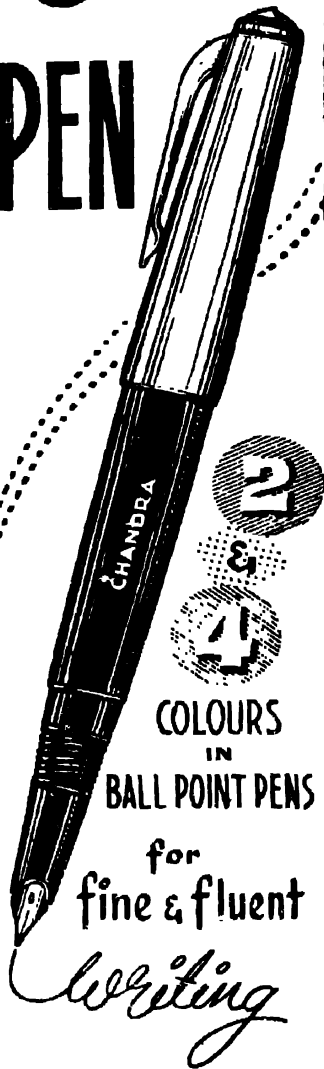
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# The NEGRO in World Athletics

By **ROBERTO QUERCETANI**

IT all began at *Stade de Colombes*, near Paris, on July 8, 1924, when a burly long jumper from Michigan University, then not yet 21, became the first negro athlete to be crowned champion of the world in Olympic Games. That man was William De Hart Hubbard. True, a couple of other U.S. negroes had previously inscribed their names in the IAAF list of world records, but it was Hubbard who broke the ice for all the world to see by winning one of the titles that mattered most.

That was the breakthrough, yet one had to wait until 1932 and the Los Angeles Olympics to witness the real coming-of-age of the American negro on the international athletics scene when three of Uncle Sam's nine gold medals in individual events were won by negroes. In the seven Olympic celebrations embracing the period from Los Angeles to Tokyo, negro athletes have accounted for no fewer than 57 of the 160 medals won by the U.S.A. in individual men's athletics events. That is a percentage of 35.51. If the count is limited to gold medals, the negro tally is 28 out of 73—a percentage of 38.85. Of course,

these figures seem all the more impressive if one considers that negroes account for only about 10 per cent of the entire population of the U.S.A.

Those 57 Olympic medals won by negroes have come from only 10 of the 19 events taken into consideration, whereas white U.S. athletes have scored in all but one event, the triple jump. Obviously, the negroes are supreme in the sprints, high hurdles, high jump and long jump. Their successes in other events have been sporadic.

### The Parade Event

U.S. Negroes have shown an aversion for the long distances and most of the throwing events. But there have been exceptions. If we turn our attention to world records ratified by the IAAF, we find that U.S. negroes have once been present even in such technical events as the shot and the discus. Archie Harris, a muscular figure from Indiana University, created quite a stir when he broke the world's discus record in 1941 with a throw of 174 ft. 8¾ in. (53.25m). And so did the streamlined Charles ("Chuck") Fonville of Michigan Uni-

\*\*\*\*\*

### Bridge

## IN A TRUMP SQUEEZE

By **TERENCE REESE**

"TOO erudite for my present commissions, but just right for your readers," writes Bert Dornier about this deal from the final of the Life-masters Teams in New York:

Dealer, South. Love all.

S A 8 4  
H 10 5 3  
D A 8 4 2  
C Q 8 6

|            |     |            |
|------------|-----|------------|
| S J 3      | N   | S 10 9 7 6 |
| H A 9 4    | W E | H 7 2      |
| D K 10 3   | S   | D Q J 8 5  |
| C J 10 7 3 |     | C A 2      |

S K Q 5 2  
H K Q J 8 6  
D 6  
C K 5 4

The standard contract was Four Hearts by South. West leads Jack of

clubs. East takes with the Ace and returns the 2. West goes up with the Ace on the first round of hearts and gives his partner a club ruff. East exits with the 10 of spades. South wins and draws round of trumps, on which East throws a diamond. The position is now:—

|           |         |         |  |
|-----------|---------|---------|--|
| S A 8     |         |         |  |
| H 10      |         |         |  |
| D A 8 4 2 |         |         |  |
| C —       |         |         |  |
| S J       | N       | S 9 7 6 |  |
| H 9       | W E     | H —     |  |
| D K 10 3  | S       | D Q J 9 |  |
| C 10 7    |         | C —     |  |
|           | S Q 5 2 |         |  |
|           | H Q 8 6 |         |  |
|           | D 6     |         |  |
|           | C —     |         |  |

Most players "blindly" continued with two more rounds of spades, hoping to ruff the fourth round if they did not break. This play could hardly gain, for the long spades would surely be with East, not West. Instead, South should play a diamond to the Ace and ruff a diamond, isolating the diamond menace. Then he leads a heart to the 10, and East is caught in a trump squeeze.

versity, when he succeeded Jack Torrance as shot-put record-holder with a toss of 58 ft. 0 3/8 in. (17.68m) in 1948.

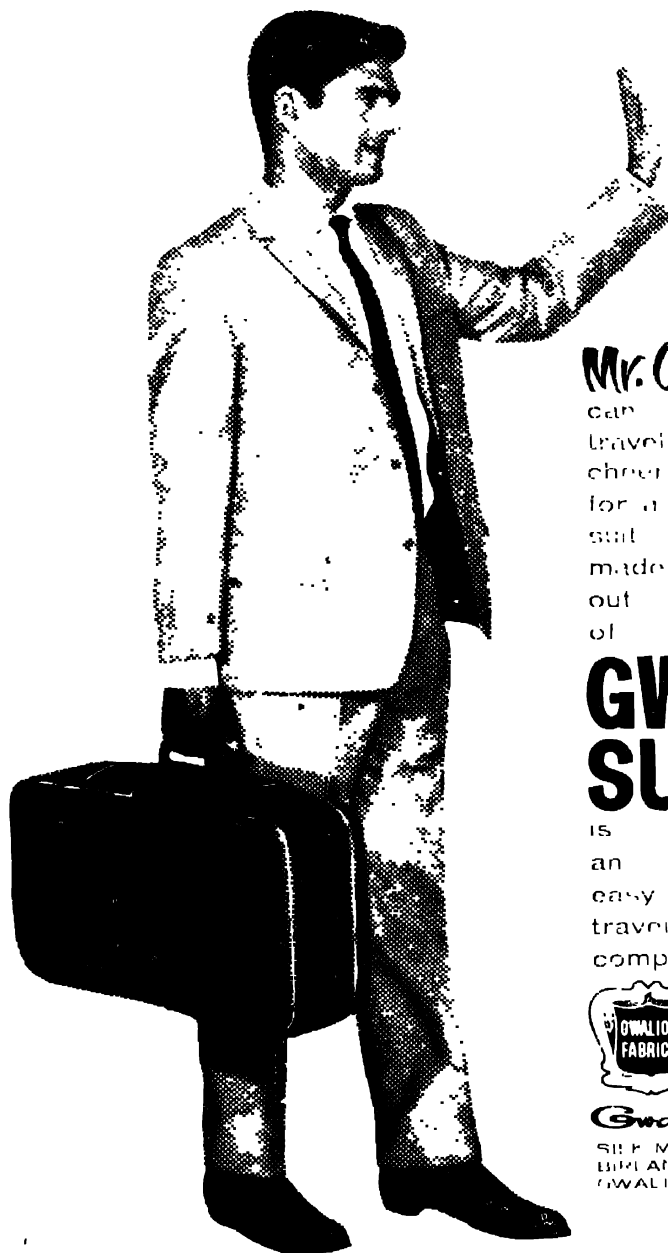
The long jump must be considered the parade event of the American negro. Since 1924 only two of the nine Olympic gold medals awarded in this event have gone to white athletes. The world all-time list currently shows seven U.S. negroes in the top 10, and of the 21 men who have so far achieved 8m (26-3) or more under legal conditions, 11 are American negroes. The sprints come as a close second on the list of negro specialties. Men like Eddie Tolan, Ralph Metcalfe, Jesse Owens, Barney Ewell, Andy Stanfield, Bob Hayes and Henry Carr easily rank among the world's greatest speedsters of all time. There have been numerous negro runners of world class also at 400m, and to a lesser degree even over 800m.

Ben Tucker's 1,500m time is certainly worth under four minutes for the mile.

#### Greatest All-Rounder

The high hurdles are a popular event among U.S. negroes and so is the high jump. Charley Dumas was in fact history's first seven-foot jumper (1956). Even in the triple jump, usually a poor relation on the U.S. athletic scene, negroes have provided the chief stimulus recently with Ira Davis and Bill Sharpe. The pole vault was for a long time the event U.S. negroes disliked most. However, their first 16-footer, Gerald Pratt, is now one of the country's best vaulters. That negroes would be able to overcome their psychological aversion for certain events was proved by Rafer Johnson regarded by many as the greatest decathlon man.

Certain anatomical differences (bones and foot structure) have often been offered as the main reason for the prowess of negroes in the so-called "natural" events. However, a keen student of the subject, George P. Meade of New Orleans, is among those who claim that "the explanation is sociologic rather than ethnologic." The sport of track and field athletics has provided the American negro with a wonderful opportunity to project himself in the social sphere. Obviously the successes of pioneers like Howard Drew, Edwin Gourdin and De Hart Hubbard served as a stimulus to others, but it is only fair to admit that no other country would have offered the negroes such unique chances of developing their great physical qualities—(Indian Copy-right. By special arrangement with World Sports, official magazine of the British Olympic Association).



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Woman's Eye-View

# Books for The Bairns

By RENEE ISAR

**I**F you visit your children's school occasionally, the chances are that if you did not a library, you had they haven't got one. In other cases libraries may be woefully inadequate. The lack of such facilities is most disturbing in the elementary schools. It means that children are without the continuous flow of material they need to update and satisfy the lively curiosity and interests of these years. For these are the years in which study habits are formed and many lives are developed. Even in many high schools the facilities are far from adequate to meet to-day's educational needs. I wish some of the charity-minded folks would collect some money for things like this and people who have money to spare (for instance for statues) would donate some of it for a more useful cause!

## GIRLS' EDUCATION

**T**HERE are slow but profound changes for the Indian girl which

will affect her life greatly. Firstly, the breaking up of the joint family. She will be able to run a home on her own soon after she marries. Then the shortage of servants.

There has been a great change in the maternal attitude lately. Many mothers have accepted the idea of a girl being trained for a job—either because she has talent or because the future seems uncertain and life difficult. She might help her husband financially by getting a paid job for awhile. By all means, it is a good idea to equip her to earn a living but so many have no idea how to be a manager of a home.

Generally, the girl goes straight from school to college or into a job. Anything she learns about running a house is very ketchy. Her parents still have the old loyal servants, it is the mother who budgets for the family needs, and in many cases, even if the daughter works mother helps

with a new sari or the new earrings. How often does she know how to do the provisioning with economy? She comes into and goes out of a comfortable home and then when she marries trouble starts.

I think a course, separate or included in the school curriculum, in household skills and budgeting and the im-



portance of nutritive diet would add to the education of future wives and mothers.

## THE LITTLE WOMAN



"Emily really has a wonderful way with frozen dinners"

## JUST WHAT I NEED

**I** WAS entranced by an item in a gift catalogue issued by a large department store in the U.S.A. where the millionaires grow. It is what they call "The cocktail party" shooting stick, with a frothy bow of nylon net and a rhinestone clip. Just the thing for the active social life, all those hours wearily spent standing on dim, dark lawns because one doesn't want to get stuck in a large silent circle of heavily scented females. Wouldn't it be nice to carry one of the sticks



wherever one went provided no clumsy idiot knocked it out from under one's gracefully perched rear end?

### HEALTHY HAIR FOR CHILDREN

**I**F the hair of a growing girl starts to fall, she can blame her mother and tradition. It is not difficult to ensure that your child always has clean, shining, healthy hair. A hair style for a small girl should be decided on when she has a normal head of hair, usually between three and four years of age. Keep it either very short or very long. Mid-length hair will keep falling over her eyes and she won't bother to push it away. She will peer around and this can even cause a squint!

When hair is long the style should be changed after a time. Also, it is not advisable to let a small girl keep

her hair long for more than a year or two. When a young child's hair remains long for five or six years, the hair follicles of the scalp, particularly those around the face, are trained away from their natural position. This may make it difficult to style her hair later.

Never let any hair, even long hair, go more than two months without trimming. This will prevent ends splitting.

The best brush is a natural bristle brush. Each bristle has minute scales on it that help polish the hair. Nylon filaments are smooth. Girls should start looking after their own hair as early as possible. Most girls of about eight have no trouble combing their hair. A girl who develops a "combing sense" early in life will know how to handle her hair as she grows up.

### SLIPPED CHEST!

**W**E hear quite a lot about slipped discs nowadays but of course they can't be seen. "Slipped chest", on the other hand, can be seen and I can assure you is very much more common.

The ribs form a bony cage to protect the lungs and give room for expansion, but in the "slipped chest" they are more like a cage which has been run over and squashed. When they are like this, the ribs are allowed to slope sloppily down toward the protruding abdomen. Hence you see so many women—and even more men

—following their stomachs about. The ribs should be held up so that you are capable of taking in a chestful of air. The abdominal muscles should be held in and drawn up. The back should not be so hollowed that the buttocks stick out behind.

### ABOUT GOSSIP

**S**OMEbody suggested the other day that gossip is not what it used to be, it has gone into a decline. I think the reason can be explained. People just don't get scandalised as easily as they used to—getting shocked, indignant, outraged, was the best part of it. In my precocious tot days, eavesdropping to grown up gossip was also a real art.

Another factor which contributed to the zest must have been that people were obsessed with the opinion of others and were all the time vulnerable. "What will people say?" was repeated the whole time. Young girls, if caught talking vivaciously to a man, came under suspicion of a deplorable flightiness—the two of them must be up to something. To-day everybody knows that there's nothing much gossipable about a couple talking together with animation. The ones to be watched are those who look gloomy and wretched when seen together in public.

People will always find something to say but lately, largely owing to indifference to opinion particularly in large cities, gossiping has lost the big clientele it once commanded.



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**H**ERE is the latest news to come in from all around the world about stamps of all kinds, for many different purposes. This will help to keep you up-to-date with the latest happenings, so that you can watch out for some of these stamps on any overseas mail that you receive.

**Jamaica:** Girl Guides started in Jamaica in 1915 by Miss Daisy Jeffrey-Smith are still flourishing in

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By **RUSSELL BENNETT**

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**Spanish Town** The newest Jamaican issue of an ordinary 3d. and a triangular 1s. celebrate their Golden Jubilee. In 1962 the Jamaica Girl Guides Association applied for membership in the World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts and was recognised as a Tenderfoot Member Country at the 18th World Conference in 1963.

**Cyprus** New issues here consist of a series of three denominations:

15, 60 and 75 mils, depicting the common design recommended by the International Telecommunication Union to celebrate the I.T.U. Centenary. Also two stamps for the International Co-operation Year (Twentieth Anniversary of the United Nations). Both these sets appeared on May 17.

**Great Britain:** The familiar figure of Sir Winston Churchill in silhouette is featured on the special first day cover prepared by the British Post Office for use with the Churchill commemoratives. These have been postponed, by the way, due to staff troubles. They were due on May 24, but another date will have to be fixed. This is still to be announced.

**United Nations:** The United Nations have broken away from the usual design for their I.T.U. commemoratives. Values 5c. blue, orange and purple and 11c. beige, orange and purple show a semaphore signaller and one of the latest communications satellites. Designed by Kurt Plowitz they were printed in Switzerland and issued on May 17.

**Malawi:** The 5s. value of the current Malawi definitive set issued last year was replaced on June 1 by a similar design which bears the caption "Monkey Bay—Lake Malawi" instead of "Monkey Bay—Lake Nyasa". This of course was an error of design in the first issue, as the stamps were originally going to appear inscribed "Nyasaland", but the country's name was changed whilst they were being prepared. I spotted this at the Press preview last year, and am not surprised that it has been changed. If you collect Malawi stamps, make sure you have copies, mint and used, of the first type, before the prices start to rise.

The Malawi stamp issuing programme for the rest of 1965 is as follows:

In August, an issue commemorating the 50th Anniversary of the Chitembwe Rising, consisting of 3d., 9d., 1s. 6d. and 3s.

In October, an issue commemorating the opening of Malawi University. And in December, the first Thematic Issue, possibly of the Flowers of Malawi. The values of both of these sets will most likely

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JULY 3, 1965.

be the same as for the Chilembwe issue

**Australia:** The letter receiver at Ayers Rock in central Australia, reopened on April 1, 1965. Announcing this, the Australian Postmaster-General said that all letters posted in the box from that date until September 30, 1965 would be specially postmarked with a pictorial handstamp depicting Ayers Rock, which is said to be the world's largest isolated rock formation. The letter receiver will be cleared frequently and the letters taken to Alice Springs Post Office for postmarking and despatch to their destination.

**Antigua:** As the result of a recent revision in postage rates the rate for air letters from the West Indian island of Antigua has been

## A Word With The Doctor-127

# NEW "CURES" FOR THE COLD

**W**riting about curing colds is like writing about saving sinners. It is a perennial problem with no easy remedy. Yet doctors are being fairly smothered with details about, and samples of, new cold cures!

These new remedies often relieve that stuffy feeling and reduce the daily consumption of handkerchiefs. You may even be able to sleep all night with your mouth shut and not, therefore, wake up in the morning with a throat which feels as if it had been sandpapered.

What, then, if anything, is wrong with these recent suppressants or decongestants as they are called? The great drawback is that they interfere to some extent with Nature's own cold cure. They don't do much to kill the viruses which cause colds. They contract the blood vessels of the nose; this makes for a clearer airway and less fluid excretion. Unfortunately the very unpleasant nasal discharge—the

catarrh—is Nature's way of getting rid of the invading viruses.

These viruses, finding the nose an unattractive and difficult territory to attack merely shrug their shoulders and move further back and in. They go into the throat sinuses, larynx and even the lungs and make merry there. The patient may be left with a rather persistent sore throat or loss of voice.

Nevertheless, these new suppressants do have a use, but they should be used with caution and, the specialists say, never for children. If you've got to make an important speech, sing for your supper, or play the little role in *Macbeth* it may be quite justifiable to get all the temporary relief you can and then to stop the treatment and let the cold take its course. Until we find a means of combating the actual viruses which cause a cold, or find out what it is which makes them suddenly so aggressive, there's nothing to take the place of a long night or two in bed, a box of soft paper handkerchiefs and, perhaps, a couple of codeine tablets.

I think probably the greatest discomfort is caused by the soreness which develops around the nose. For this, the old-fashioned boracic ointment seems excellent. It has a mildly antiseptic action and protects the skin against endless friction due to wiping.

Remember that some cold remedies contain antihistamines and these make some people drowsy. Drivers beware. —(To be continued).

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raised from 12 to 15 cents. This has resulted in the current 12c. definitive being surcharged with new value "15c." and bars obliterating the old denomination.

**Israel:** Two new issues appeared on April 27. One stamp in a symbolic design honoured the 20th anniversary of the liberation of the Nazi concentration camps. The other, face value 37 pruta, marked the Memorial Day and 17th anniversary of the proclamation of the State of Israel.—(To be continued).

## SPORT & PASTIME Crossword No. 424

### CLUES ACROSS

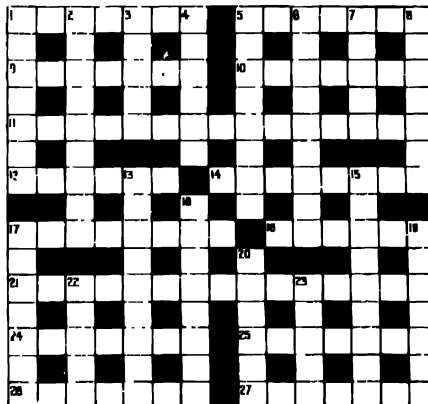
1 The foreign sheep that is found in Wyoming (7). 5. Fixes a narrow highway running through marshy territory (7). 9 Vessel with firm and flowery stern (7). 10. Bird that sings in key up to its pranks as usual? (7). 11 Competition where you've both to urge on and daily! (3-3-5-4). 12 Cow apparently not sure of becoming more elegant (6). 14. Are clips manufactured as the precise copies? (8). 17.

Not exactly cheered up in that respect on going back to the doctor—need a change undoubtedly! (8). 18 Trouble with the Navy's decks (6). 21 Asking the sa- lesgirl to marry you despite suggestion of opposition? (7-8). 24 Get a move on and start the innings before being dismissed (4, 3). 25 He can't resist the sun, but needs building up in winter (7). 26. Just the girl to appear revolutionary to the boss (3-4). 27 Disre-

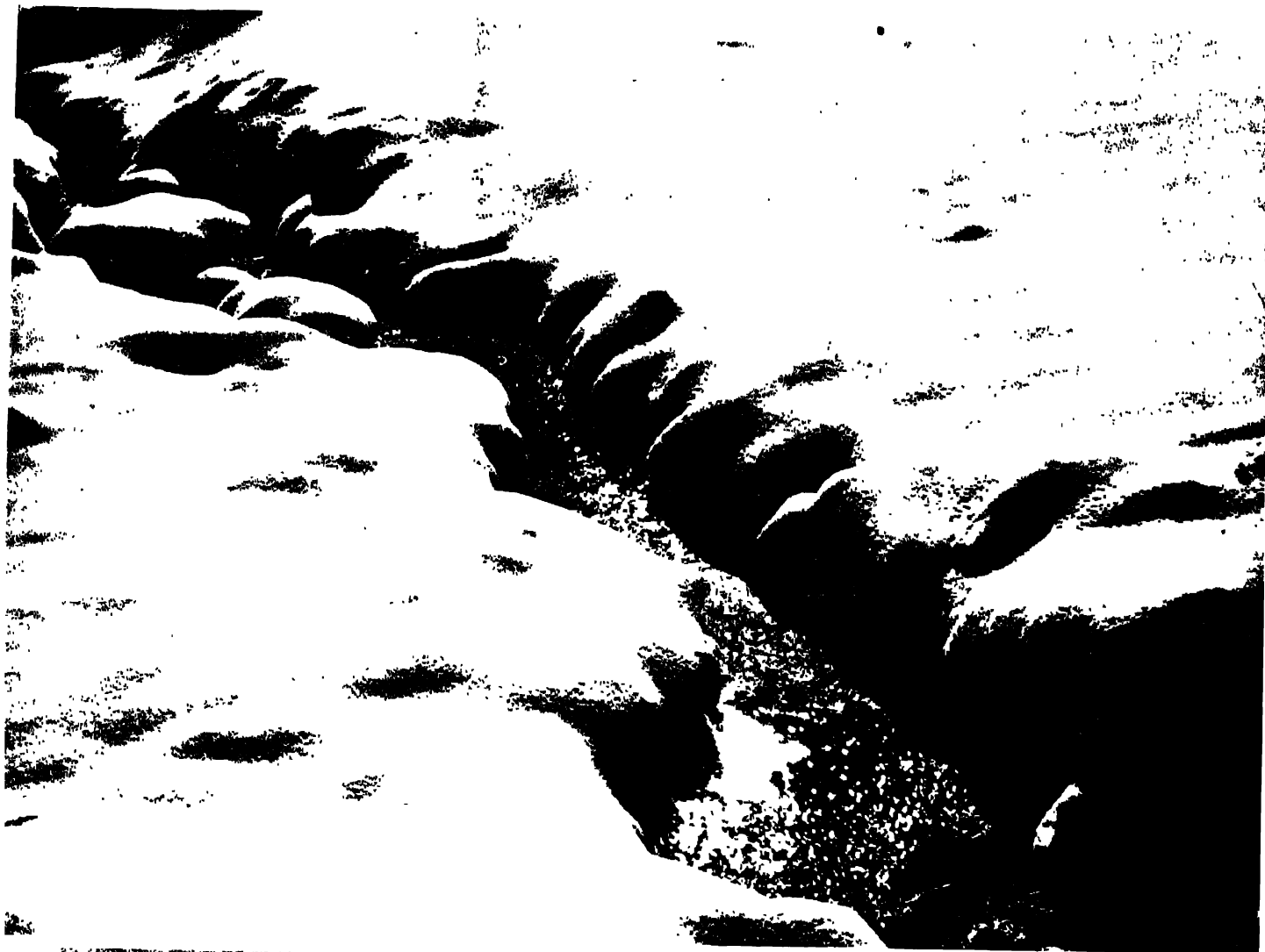
gard throughout and still make sure!

### CLUES DOWN

1. Desk from which many lessons have been absorbed (7). 2 Hold up the escort — not in the van though (9). 3 "The glow worm shows the — to be near" (*Hamlet*) (5). 4. Go back headless? That's really way out! (6). 5. Return of novice has less meaning for a disciple (8). 6. Give your gland a rest, otherwise you'll get quite stifled! (9). 7 She's of esoteric appearance (5). 8. The sound of small birds or small seals? (7). 13. One set apart travelled with the conductor (9). 15. In due season its charms are obvious (9). 16 Searched cunningly and turned up a minor reference—put off and upset by it (8). 17. It sounds like a bit of a parasite—is that some help for you? (7). 19 "I saw old Autumn in the misty morn Stand shadowless like—" (*Hood*) (7). 20. Poster torn down quickly (6). 22. As far as the object is concerned, it's in reverse (5). 23. Inclined to accept a particular voting system undivided (5).



Solution on page 54



Camera Cameos

*USE*  
*COLOUR*  
*MORE*  
*EFFECTIVELY*

By **GEORGE ZYGMUND**

Muted colour is often extremely effective. In this shot the individual rain-drops on the window would pick up colour from the scene beyond.

A colour transparency shows how effective a picture can be when dominated by one colour. The snow has no colour at all, the picture being dominated by the brilliant deep blue of the water

**A** FAMOUS New York photographer once told me that he found it impossible to think in terms of both black and white and colour pictures at the same time. He always tried to arrange his shooting sessions so that he would only have to work in one process during that day.

Few advanced photographers would go to such lengths—although it is well known that a photographer may be very skilled in using colour and relatively poor at black and white, or *vice versa*—but it is certainly true that different techniques must be used in visualising the photograph when colour is used.

Too few amateurs seem to be aware of this. They seem merely to imagine that taking colour pictures is just like taking black and white—only a bit more so. In technical terms, they are, of course, reasonably correct. The same cameras and lighting are used and the only difference is the perception of the photographer.

### Tone & Contrast

As a start, let us look at the matter of tone and contrast. A black and white photograph depends for its effect completely on the contrast between differing densities of grey. As our subjects normally have colour, the photographer must anticipate just how the film will convert hues into monochromatic tones. With colour stock this problem does not exist. Using a black and white film a medium red and a medium green would reproduce at approximately the same density. There would be hardly any contrast between them and if, for example, we had a green subject against a red background the result would be quite unsatisfactory.

With black and white it becomes necessary to introduce some artificial method of 'separation'. One method would be to use a very dramatic lighting to cause the foreground to stand away from the backing. Alternatively, it would be possible to use filters to alter the tonal relationship, but this form of distortion is not always satisfactory.

If we are taking the picture in colour, none of these tricks are necessary. Red and green are very strongly contrasting colours and

here the hue provides all the separation that would be required. Lighting for colour photographs can be much less harsh and "dramatic" than might be required for the same degree of viewer "impact" with black and white stock.

### Basic Steps

One of the common mistakes made by the beginner using colour film is that he is infatuated with the idea of getting as much colour as possible into the picture. A study of the work of top colour photographers

will show that usually they avoid cramming the whole rainbow into the picture, selecting rather a smaller number of dramatic colours which emphasise the mood they are trying to portray.

For the amateur, the obvious danger is including too much in the photograph. How much more effective is a colour shot of a single rose, dramatically red against a background of green, than a shot of the entire garden, with tiny spots of

Continued



A shot which would be even more effective in colour than in black and white. This picture was taken through the window of a BOAC VC-10 in flight.

## CAMERA CAMEOS

Continued from previous page

different colours here and there, making the photograph resemble a patchwork quilt.

Nor must an effective colour shot be dominated by colour. Quite often a shot where most of the area consists of varying tones of grey—almost a black and white print, in fact—is extremely effective, so long as there is a strong touch of colour somewhere in the picture area. One of my own favourite colour slides illustrates this point. It is of a boarded up cafe in a British holiday resort, taken during the winter in pouring rain. The building itself is white and practically everything else is a middle grey. But in the upper right hand corner is a brilliantly red advertising sign for Coca-Cola, which adds just the right amount of colour and—as far as I'm concerned—makes the picture

## Mood in Colour

The overall balance of a colour picture can usually be described as either warm or cold—to the technician a warm photograph would be one where there is a tendency towards reddishness, a cold photograph where there is a tendency towards overall bluishness.

Daylight colour films are normally designed by the manufacturer so that the overall balance is rather warm when a picture is taken in

bright sunlight. Most people seem to prefer a warm rendition as it makes the scene appear happy, but this may not always be the effect you are after. In the colour slide of the closed cafe, this would have been quite out of place. The subject matter suggested desolation and this was maintained by the bluishness of the lighting obtained on a dull and rainy day. It would have been possible to use a warming filter to restore the colour balance to what the technician would consider to be correct—but as far as the effect I wanted is concerned, this would be anything but correct.

## A Very Old Trick!

Because colour film is expensive, few photographers do very much experimenting with technically incorrect colour balance. It is rather a pity, for although the experiments do not need to be very complex the results quite often more than justify the expenditure in time and film. For example, a very simple one could be the taking of pseudo-moonlight effect pictures. If you think making a picture taken in broad daylight look as if it was taken in the middle of the night sounds difficult, you're quite wrong.

In fact, it is a very old trick and one used frequently by film directors. You simply shoot the scene with a film balanced for artificial light (or use a daylight to artificial light conversion filter over the lens) and underexpose the picture by from one to two f stops. The under-

exposure causes the loss of shadow detail which is associated with night scenes, while the use of an artificial light stock or conversion filter makes the scene take on the overall bluishness associated with moonlight.

By the same token, some quite interesting effects can be obtained by using a film balanced for daylight under artificial light. This causes an overall reddishness—totally unsatisfactory for portraits that are intended to be no more than accurate representations of the subject. But when mood and effect are more important than technical accuracy, why not have a go?

As one cannot illuminate a complete landscape with artificial light, adding warmth to such scenes can be done in two ways. One is to use a skylight filter, the other is to shoot early in the day or late in the afternoon when the sun is low and the light has more red in it. Either way is equally satisfactory, unlike most filters designed for black and white work, the skylight requires no exposure compensation.

With the increasing use of colour among amateurs, photographers who have been brought up to think solely in terms of black and white will have to adapt their techniques to use colour effectively. The basic rules are few, and experience is by far the best teacher—you'll learn something new with each roll you expose, so long as you consciously try to use the process creatively—  
(To be continued)



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A NEW young actor who has begun to shine on the firmament of the South Indian screen is Jai Shankar. He is S. Shankar off the screen. He gave up the initial "S" and substituted it with the word "Jai", which means victory! And victory has come hurrying to him with his second vehicle, the recent release, 'Panchavarnakili'. He managed to catch attention right in his maiden attempt in Citadel's 'Iravum Pagalum', in which he played the male lead. Portraying diametrically opposite roles—those of a conscientious army officer and a blackmailing impostor—in his subsequent film 'Panchavarnakili', he has verily carved a niche for himself in the hearts of cinegoers.

Discerning moviegoers and critics have vehemently questioned the plausibility of two different characters looking absolutely alike in 'Panchavarnakili' but they have taken their hats off to Jai Shankar for interpreting both the characters with conviction. Courage impelled him to forsake a lucrative business career in New Delhi and take to film acting as a career, unmindful of the grave risks and uncertainties involved. "I like uncertainties and the consequent risks in life. Then only I can be on my tip-toes and be up and doing. That gives me all the thrill I need," he cryptically remarked in answer to a query.

Jai Shankar, who lives with his parents—his father, Mr. Subramanyam, is a retired Additional First Class Magistrate—in a nice little home, works as a responsible member of his household, being the

South Indian Stage and Screen

# On The Way To Fame!

By T. M. RAMACHANDRAN

eldest son of the family. He was born in Tirunelveli on July 12, 1938. Graduating from the Vivekananda College in 1960, he started studying for law but before he could complete it, he got a job in New Delhi as an Assistant Liaison Officer for Amalgamations Private Limited. After about sixteen months of service there, he came down to Madras on a holiday. It was during this period that he decided to throw away his Delhi job and join the land of make-believe.

It happened thus: Bitten by the acting bug even while at college, he made his debut in an amateur play called 'Then Mozhiyal', staged by Viveka Arts, and impressed the audience with his polished acting in such plays as 'Pen Manam', staged by Buddha Arts, 'En Deivam' and 'Amara Tara' (Kalki Fine Arts) and Koothapiran's 'Kalangam Theerthaval'. He was actually 'spotted' as a potential screen actor by B. Nagi Reddi in a costume play called 'Aadiya Arasu', in which he played the chief part. The latter was so struck by his histrionic talent that he recommended him to many producers. Nothing, however, immediately materialised. But when he was spending his holiday in Madras after a period of executive work in the Capital, the opportune moment to make his bow before the camera presented itself.

Jai Shankar owes his break into the movies to his friend, Mr. V. Ram Dhas, a connoisseur of film art. The latter, who has a number of friends in the film colony, put him in touch with music director T. R. Papa and he, in turn, introduced him to producer-director Joseph Thaliath, Jr., of Citadel Films. Impressed by his personality, the film-maker visualised him as an actor of promise and immediately gave him a screen test. And when he came out with flying colours in it, he straightway signed him up and cast him in the lead in his picture, 'Iravum Pagalum'. The film, which was released at the beginning of this year, proved to be a fair success. This has been repeated in 'Panchavarnakili' and his performance in it has helped him to establish his name a little firmly as a dependable actor.

But Jai Shankar is fully conscious of the fact that he is still in

the bottom rung of the ladder and that he has to struggle hard to climb up to stardom. That realisation is, of course, a good sign and that's also the only way to success.

He is at present featured in A.V.M.'s 'Kuzhandaium Deivamum', Vijaya's 'Engal Veetu Pen' and four other untitled films. Referring to his current roles, he said, "My assignments do, of course, keep me busy. As a matter of fact, there have been times when I have worked continuously for three days and three nights, forgetting a thing called 'sleep'. Though I get exhausted, I somehow seem to draw my energy from the thrill of acting, the creative aspect of which is so fascinating. But, when there is no work at the studio—though I welcome it just for a day or two for calling on my friends—I feel restless, for I wish to work hard and spend the time usefully."

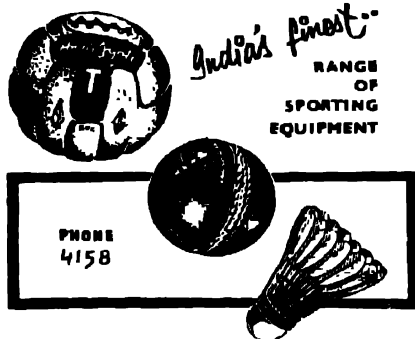
At a time when there is a crying need for new-comers in the industry, the entry of Jai Shankar into movies should be welcomed. If well groomed, he could develop into a versatile actor.

## TIT-BIT

MR. K. KAMARAJ, President of the Congress, congratulated the Modern Theatres on the unique achievement scored by them in turning out 100 feature films during the last 28 years and continuing to make pictures for the entertainment of the masses, at a function organised by the South Indian Film Chamber of Commerce to felicitate the management of the Salem studios. Mr. Rama Sundaram, son of late T. R. Sundaram, founder of the Studios, was honoured on the occasion. Mr. B. Nagi Reddi, who has been re-elected President of the Chamber, in the course of his welcome speech, spotlighted the various problems like shortage of raw film and top-heavy taxation facing the industry. Citing an example of the taxation policy of the Government, he said that an average picture like 'Kattu Rani', which had a gross collection of Rs. 1,57,398, paid a sum of Rs. 77,585 as entertainment tax alope to the Government and finally sustained a loss of Rs. 13,982.

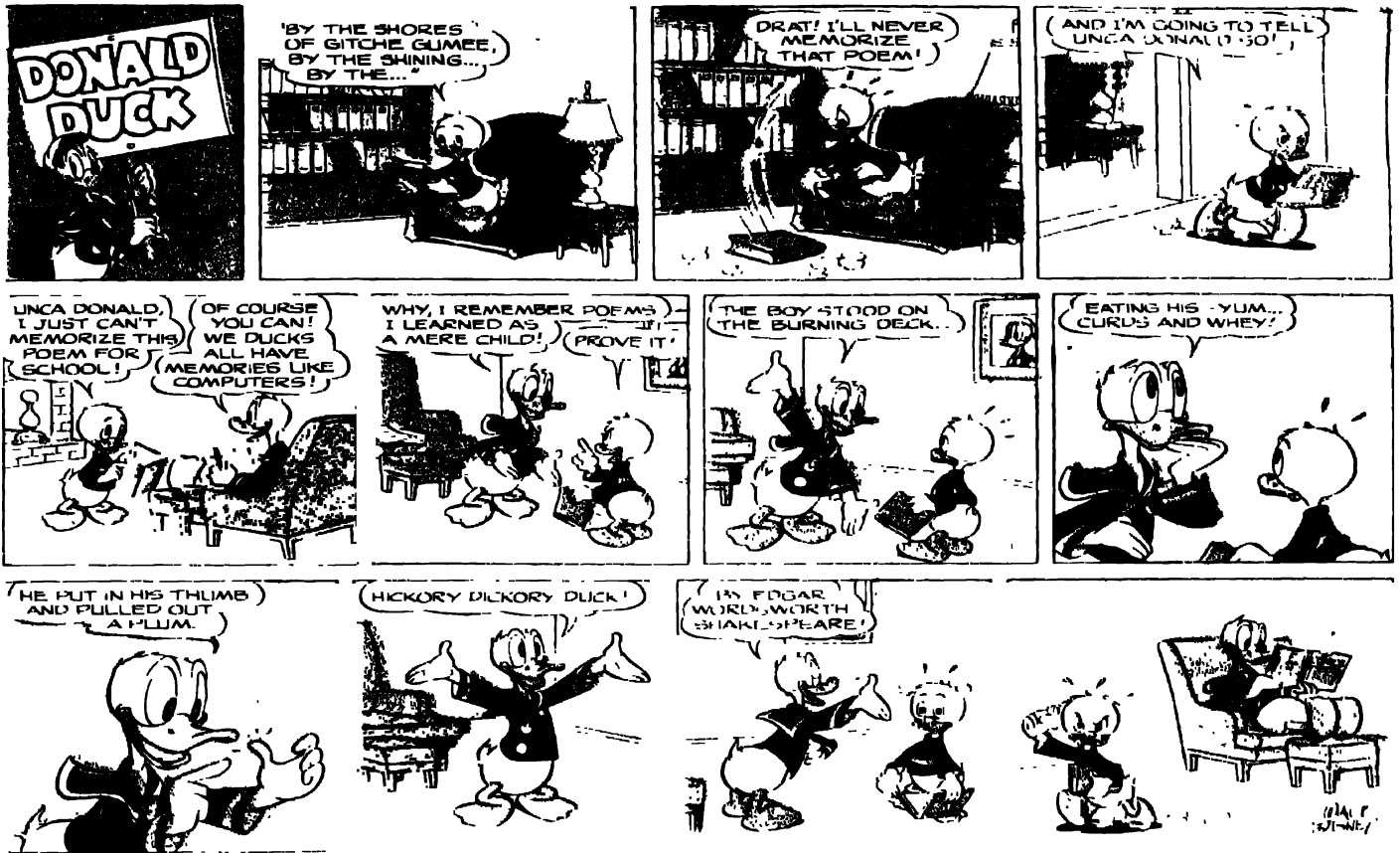
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# SPORT & PASTIME





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# SPORT & PASTIME

Week Ending Saturday,  
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## NEXT WEEK

Second Test At Lord's

—Pictures

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## Do you Know?

By BACH



**faux pas**  
(fō' pä')

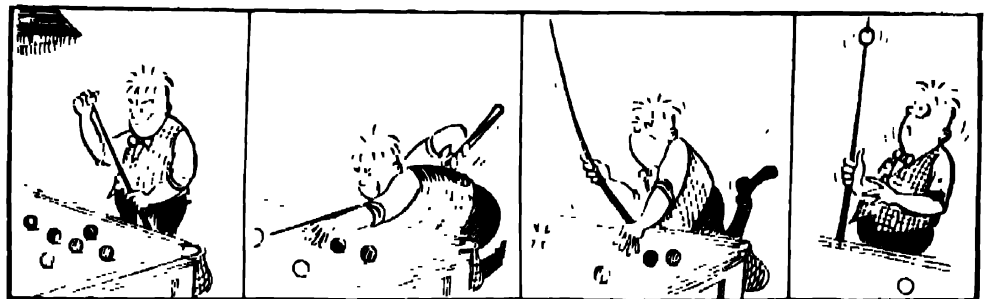
A FALSE STEP; HENCE, A MIS-  
TAKE OR ERROR; ESPECIALLY  
A BREACH OF SOCIAL ETIQUETTE  
OR A SLIP OF CONVENTIONAL  
BEHAVIOR; AS, HE COMMITTED  
A FAUX PAS

## SPORTING SAM

by Reg. Wootton



## BOBBY DAZZLER



## MR. SIMPLE MAN



## THE LITTLE WOMAN



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LITTLE SPORT

By Rouson



Harold Larwood photographed with  
A. S. de Mello of the Board of Con-  
trol for Cricket in India at Bombay  
when he came over to coach bowlers



The Larwood Story-8

# *JUST A LITTLE*

By HAROLD LARWOOD



I WAS a worried man when I went to the nets at Trent Bridge in the spring of 1932. I always felt this way at the beginning of a season. I feared I might have lost it.

By now I had a family and responsibilities. Cricket was my livelihood, along with a chicken farm. I was developing. If I lost my knack for bowling fast there seemed little alternative to going back down the mine. Perhaps some other job would be offered to me and I wasn't afraid of work. But mine-work was the thing I was qualified for outside of bowling. There was a good deal of unemployment in England and jobs were scarce. A man couldn't expect too much.

But at the nets I was glad to find the old speed and control were still there. I settled straight in to my old rhythm.

There was to be a tour of Australia later that year and I hoped I would be chosen. It was my only chance of making a bit of money. Playing cricket as a professional gave you just enough to make a good living. We were paid £9 a match, and with representative matches it usually worked out at a little more than £400 a season.

In the 1932 English season I was to make my greatest impact so far on County cricket. I took 162 wickets—24 more than my previous best—to head the England bowling averages at 12 runs a wicket.

In the 1928 season I had again headed the averages with 138 wickets (14 runs apiece), but in 1929 finished 25th with 117 wickets (21 runs). In 1930 I was fourth with 99 wickets (16 runs apiece), and in 1931 came back to first place with 129 wickets at 12 runs apiece.

I knew I was in the running for the Australian tour on my averages alone. But I really didn't expect to be chosen because my bowling had met with limited success in Australia in 1928, and Bradman had flogged me in 1930. In the five Tests I had taken 18 wickets for an average of 40 runs. I took a wicket every 88 balls. Very few forcing shots were made off me in that tour and I would estimate that close to 75 per cent of the fours hit off me came from snicks or mishits. But my performance didn't look all that good on paper.

One reason for my poor analysis in Australia was that after two or three overs I couldn't swing the ball

The "bodyline" team to Australia. Douglas Jardine is seen seated in the centre.

at all. My away swinger, the only one I could bowl, would not work when the shine wore off quickly on the glazed surfaces of Australian wickets. In England in the heavier atmosphere I could swing all day, right up to the 200 runs mark. I found that in Australia I was just plain up and down after about three overs, or perhaps four and it was useless having slips. Even a great surge of speed is not enough to dislodge first-class batsmen if the ball isn't doing a little something.

I feared I would not be picked also because there was such a crop of good fast bowlers in England at the time. There were so many talented players about that most cricketers could never be certain of selection. These days a Test team more or less pick themselves.

Apart from Nichols and Bill Voce at the time, there was the big, bespectacled Yorkshireman Bill Bowes, who first played for the M.C.C. in 1929 and was really dangerous in English conditions. Gubby Allen, the Cambridge and Gloucestershire amateur, was another with strong claims.

Apart from Nobby Clarke, there was Ken Farnes, the 6 foot 4 inch Essex and Cambridge amateur who could get the ball up in a hurry. I felt I would miss out should only one fast bowler be chosen as in 1928, but thought that two would go this time, thus giving me a chance.

When the 1932 Test trials were announced my name was missing from the English side. I was chosen for The Rest. Arthur Carr, my

# NIGHT OUT!

Continued on next page

## THE LARWOOD STORY-8

*Continued from previous page*

skipper, told me he thought it was an insult to my ability not to be picked for England. He urged me not to play, offering to pay me out of his own pocket the full allowance I would have received for appearing in the match. But I played for The Rest and was very relieved to find myself in the touring team for my second visit to Australia.

The captain was D. R. Jardine and the joint managers, P. F. Warner and R. C. N. Palaret. The other members of the touring team were: G. O. Allen, F. R. Brown, K. S. Duleepsinhji, The Nawab of Pataudi, R. E. S. Wyatt, L. Ames, G. Duckworth, W. R. Hammond, M. Leyland, T. B. Mitchell, T. Paynter, H. Sutcliffe, M. W. Tate, H. Verity and W. Voce. Jardine was a member of the selection committee.

The complete selection committee for the 1932 tour was: Lord Hawke, Chairman; Peter Perrin, an Essex official; T. A. Higson, a Lancashire official; D. R. Jardine, of Surrey and P. F. Warner.

### Ideal Choice

The M.C.C. obviously considered Jardine an ideal choice to captain England in a bid to regain the Ashes. He was a blue-blood amateur who had obtained his Blue for Oxford as a Freshman in 1920. His father, M. R. Jardine, had captained Oxford in 1891. In his first full year with Oxford, Douglas Jardine headed the batting averages, scoring 746 runs.

A polished and correct player, he hit many centuries for Surrey and in other matches, such as the Gentlemen v. Players. In 1927 he scored 120 for The Harlequins v. Oxford University in the annual game. He played in two of the three Tests against the West Indies in 1928 and in that year finished second (1,168 runs, average 61.88) to Hammond in the Australian tour figures, beginning the tour in brilliantly consistent form. He also captained England against New Zealand in the 1931 Tests.

A dour fighter, Jardine was one of the most classically correct batsmen I had ever seen. Nobody ever played a rising ball better with the elbow pointing straight down the wicket in copybook style.

Jardine was born in Bombay on October 23, 1900, of Scottish parents. By profession he was a solicitor in London, and in a pretty big way. He was legal adviser to several London banks. Most of his legal work was concerned with the more lucrative aspects of the profession, such as conveyancing and probate.

Not long after England's team had been announced Notts came to London for a match. I think it was against Surrey. During the game Arthur Carr came up to me and said something like this: "Loll, one or two of us are going out to-night for a little dinner. I'd like you to come along as my guest. I've ask-

ed 'Tangy' (Voce) as well." It was more or less an order coming from the Skipper and it was nothing unusual.

After the match we went to the Piccadilly Hotel. Jardine came too. I don't think I was surprised by his presence, because he and Arthur Carr got on well together. We all had a few drinks, then we went into the grill room for a meal. Eventually we got round to discussing tactics for Australia. Jardine and Carr were doing most of the talking. I didn't contribute much to the conversation, nor did Bill Voce. We were professionals. At least, that's how I felt.

Leg theory was mentioned. I could see what they had in mind. Bradman was the big problem. He was the key man in Australia and Jardine wanted to curb his run-getting. They spoke about the Oval Test when Bradman drew away from me. There had been a lot of talk among cricketers about this match and I had heard it said that Don could well have a weakness to fast-rising deliveries on the leg stump. Many people believed that to be so.

I told Jardine I thought Bradman had flinched and he said he knew that. I don't know how he knew because he didn't play in the match, but he could have been watching it or perhaps someone had told him. Jardine decided that Voce, being a left-handed natural inswing bowler, should concentrate on Bradman's leg stump and bowl to his normal leg-theory field which he had been using in England for at least two years. It was felt that Voce, a big fellow of about 6 foot 3 inches with a powerful action, would be able to get the ball up pretty well off a good length on the faster Australian wickets.

### Nothing New!

Then Jardine asked me if I could bowl leg theory.

I said: "Well, Mr. Jardine, there's thus to be said. After about two overs it's useless trying to swing the new ball in Australia." Arthur Carr knew that I was very accurate and he and Jardine kept asking us what we thought about everything.

Finally Jardine asked me if I thought I could bowl on the leg stump making the ball come up into the body all the time so that Bradman had to play his shots to leg.

"Yes, I think that can be done," I said, "It's better to rely on speed and accuracy than anything else when bowling to Bradman because he murders any loose stuff."

We had a few drinks as we talked and it was a very pleasant night.

It seemed that the leg theory Jardine wanted us to bowl in Australia was not different to what English County teams had been accustomed to for years.

At the dinner I didn't think we were breaking any fresh ground in deciding to bowl leg theory to Brad-

man. At the same time I had no doubt of its purpose: We thought Don was frightened of sharp-rising balls and we reasoned that if he got a lot of them over the leg stump he would be put off his game and be intimidated, and eventually, having to direct his shots to the leg all the time, would give a catch to one of the onside fieldsmen.

Jardine made the observation that if leg theory unsettled Don and succeeded, it might well succeed against other Australian batsmen.

I went along with the idea. I could see it was my only chance. I knew I couldn't swing the ball after two or three overs and then I could see myself pounding down on the hard Australian wickets, panting and perspiring under a blazing sun and being hit all over the place by Bradman. He had pestered me two years ago when I could swing the ball. What would he do to me in Australia?

### A Score To Settle!

I had, too, a score to settle with him. He had got on top of me. As a professional, any scheme that would keep him in check appealed to me a great deal.

I could have said at that dinner that I wouldn't bowl leg theory, but, really there was no reason why I should have felt that way. I could see it might give me a chance. Mr. Jardine seemed to think it would succeed and after all, we were only going to try it. For all I knew Bradman might hit me all over the leg side. But it was worth the effort.

That's where it all started as far as I was concerned. It was just an ordinary little night out.

It was after this dinner that Jardine apparently began to pop in to F. R. Foster's flat in St. James to talk over leg theory field placings with him.

It has also been claimed that Jardine spent several days analysing diagrams of Australian batsmen's Test innings that had been compiled by Bill (Fergie) Ferguson, the famous scorer.

I don't know anything about that. The only time leg theory was mentioned to me after that night out was on the voyage to Australia.

I don't know of any discussions Jardine might have had with anybody else. It has been asserted that the form of attack which I used in Australia in 1932 was suggested to Jardine by somebody. It may be, but I don't know. I can only tell what I know.

George Duckworth, the Lancashire wicket-keeper who visited Australia in 1928 and 1932 and played in all the Tests in England in 1930, including that fateful one at the Oval, has been named in this connection.

George was as good as any captain. Often in a Test he'd chat to you after an over as you stood in the slips and offer various suggestions if he had noticed what he thought was a weakness in any batsman. Whether he saw Bradman flinching in that match, and later pointed it out to Jardine, I wouldn't know. He and Jardine were



JULY 10, 1965.

very friendly, but beyond that I cannot go. Archie Jackson told his friends that Duckworth was the first one to notice Don drawing away and mentioned it to Jardine.

Others have suggested that it was P. G. H. Fender, Jardine's County captain, who gave him the idea. The notion is intriguing, for Fender had a reputation as being one of England's greatest captains, a man who was a shrewd judge of human nature, who could recognise the moment of destiny when it arrived and do remarkable and unexpected things. Certainly he did a lot for Surrey with only a mediocre attack and between 1920 and 1930 there were many who claimed he was the ideal man to lead England.

As a captain against whom I played many times I regard him as one of the greatest I ever came up against. His bowling looked very ordinary but he was so clever and calculating that he used to "think" batsmen out. I remember that he and Arthur Carr disliked each other intensely, possibly because they were rivals, and whenever they met Carr used to try to hit Fender out of the ground almost with every stroke.

Some Australian cricketers put the blame on V. W. C. Jupp, who was both a professional and amateur in his long career. Nine times he took 100 wickets and scored 1,000 runs (a record for an amateur in 1932) and as captain of Northants turned Nobby Clarke loose to give the visiting Australians a taste of real leg theory in 1930.

#### Shrewd Brain

There again, I can't say. I do know the members of the M.C.C. selection committee must have been fully aware that the Australians in 1932 were in for a further taste of leg theory and the reason why, when Duleepsinhji dropped out, a fourth fast bowler in Bill Bowes was added to the M.C.C. team a few days before we sailed. There had never been four speed merchants sent to Australia before.

In my opinion there was another man, generally excluded from these discussions, who had as much to do with bodyline being used against Australia as anybody; he was Plum Warner. He always gave the impression to outsiders that he was compelled to walk a diplomatic tight-rope and exercised no influence over the captain. But he never spoke against bodyline on that tour as far as I was concerned. Behind the dignified and affable English exterior there was a shrewd brain and dominating personality that would not hesitate to drive home any advantage. It was Warner who, after winning the toss and deciding to bat in a Test Match at Sydney in 1904, changed his team by substituting a batsman, A. E. Knight, for a bowler. This move brought a change in the rules, making it compulsory for captains in future to exchange teams in writing before the toss.

It was to prove interesting on the tour to see who was for leg theory and who was against it, and where they stood after the tour.—(To be continued).

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# Almost An Oddity!

By JACK FINGLETON



**H**OW serious were the English cricket selectors in dropping Ken Barrington from the Second Test team to play at Lord's against the New Zealanders? What has happened since (I am writing on June 17) will prove the intentions of the selectors but I must say I was not very much impressed by the gesture and particularly when the vacancy thus created was given to Peter Parfitt, who, in his time, has played some pretty tedious innings.

I was not surprised that Barrington was dropped or, as some have put it, was made the Whipping Boy. I was at Birmingham, passing through on my way home from the West Indies, and saw the Saturday of that Test. I had missed, fortunately, Barrington's 137 runs in 71 hours but in conversation with an English selector I gathered that Barrington was for the big drop, so to speak "There is only one way to deal with a man who just refuses to get on with it and that is to drop him," I was told, and so it proved.

## Commendable Words

The Chairman of the selectors, Doug Insole, said after the selection: "We can talk until we are blue in the face, but the only practical way of showing our displeasure to an individual or younger player that his isn't the kind of cricket we want is to leave a man out. All we want is cricket to match any given situation. At Birmingham we didn't get it. You can call this a disciplinary measure."

Commendable words but just afterwards, at a social gathering, Insole said he felt sorry for Barrington, who was a good chap, and he felt sure Barrington would be back again soon in the English team. It might well have come to pass by the time this appears in print.

Barrington's censure caused a big stir in England. One critic made an

Ken Barrington.

excuse for him and stressed that Mike Smith, the English captain, did not tell Barrington to get on with it at Birmingham. I would think that a man who has played as much Test cricket as Barrington would not need to be told by anybody what the right game was. A Test player should sniff the game as it goes and play accordingly.

To this Test; Barrington had been having a bad trot. He had made only 177 runs in 12 innings and admitted that he couldn't get the ball in the middle of the bat. All cricketers will know the feeling of being out of luck and out of form. The two do not necessarily go hand in hand but when a player like Barrington is out of form, he is deep in trouble. And this is because he is so unorthodox in his stance, so blatantly two-eyed.

My Indian readers (with whom Barrington is a most popular player) will know how often I have stressed the existence of two-eyed batsmen in England. They simply abound and in England's Test team alone there are Barrington, Titmus and Parks. If a ball is well-pitched to them, just on or outside the off stump, and going away, they could be kept motionless for almost hours. Their technique is just not there to overcome such a ball. The back-lift is out towards point and thus their swing must be across the line of flight of the ball.

#### Unorthodox

Barrington is an admirable person. I got to know him well when playing golf with him on the last M.C.C. tour of Australia. He is cheerful and a good liver. He is, I am rather afraid, disposed to think over-much of average figures and this is a fault with him, although not confined to Barrington alone in Test circles, one hastens to add. But when he runs out of form he will always be a struggler and this he did in his innings at Birmingham.

I have had many a friendly argument with people in England on the merits of coaching. Harry Altham, one of the great historians of the game (he died recently), was mainly responsible for the M.C.C. coaching book and he was always grieved that I could not see eye to eye with him on the merits of coaching. Mark you, I don't deride coaching by any means. My objection is to over-coaching, that form of tutorship which attempts to do everything for a player and doesn't force him to think for himself. yet, in a land which has opted so keenly for coaching, I am always surprised when I come across a man as unorthodox as Barrington. I think Barrington would be 50 per cent better than he is if somebody had said to him in his formative years: "Look here, young Ken. You must get your shoulders side-on to the bowler, not have your left shoulder pointing wide of mid-on." With the years Barrington has become more two-eyed. He is now al-

most a cricket oddity, hardly right nor left-handed.

I don't think the selectors have handled Barrington very wisely, with all due respect to them. He is bound to return to the English team and he will then be under the stress of public scrutiny. Much better, I think, if the selectors had chosen him again and told him quietly that he was not giving satisfaction. He is not the only one in English cricket, at present, who is not giving satisfaction but, before Birmingham, Barrington was sadly out of form. I have noticed there has been little wrong with him since Birmingham. Like the American General Douglas McArthur, however (when the Japanese forced him out of the Philippines), Barrington could confidently say "I will return." McArthur did.

#### Too Much Cricket

I have sensed for a long time that much is wrong with English cricket. The six-days-a-week stint has outlived itself. Cricket there is no longer a release from the drab coal-mine and such like, and I think one game a week and that at the week-end, as we play in Australia, would do much to restore vitality to the English players. They play far too much cricket. It seeps into their souls and sears their outlook.

I wonder, too, whether the English selectors will do anything revolutionary in their choice for Australia. I was staggered when a very prominent Englishman told me at Birmingham that he thought England would lose money on this next tour to our country. This presupposes that a dull side will be chosen and our Australian officials, already

noting that the West Indies tour of India is not to eventuate and that our mooted next tour to India must now be in jeopardy, will take very unkindly to this. I think the Australians made as much profit in a five-week tour of India last year as they did in their long five-month tour of England and it has been evident for a long time that there should be an all-round move to resuscitate matches between England and Australia.

Australia will field a very good team here next series. We went to the West Indies without Burge and Veivers and, as I have pointed out, there was very little between the West Indians and the Australians in the recent series in the Caribbean. In fact, in the two Tests I saw, I thought the Australians the better side. We have good young men coming along, also, and if England can bring some bright, alert young men this particular series could recover much. I like Jones and Lewis, of Glamorgan, and Green, of Lancashire, for instance. The thought of watching Boycott, Barrington and Parfitt—and Lawry, I must add!—for hours depresses me but wise selections of hitherto little known Englishmen could work wonders. The spirit is the all-important commodity.

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**T**HE Trummers, the Bradmans and the Hobbsses still seem to loom larger than life over the cricketing fields of the world—golden figures from a Golden Age. And the game, we are told, is not quite what it used to be. Yet I suspect that there has never been a more formidable line-up than that assembled under the banner of "The Rest of the

surely only fractionally. Because Simpson would be in the top three on anybody's list.

Conrad Hunte is a tremendous cover point and a very good backward short leg, a fine swooper on the ball.

John Reid is another magnificent slip.... Sobers a great fielder in any position you like to name.... and

plater! I gather the South African practises his fielding alone with six balls. He throws one down, chases it and, while turning, attempts to throw the wicket down from cover.

Having thrown all six, he again fields them and if some have gone a long way, he throws in on the full toss, trying to hit the stumps from perhaps 80 to 100 yards. Then he

## Cricket Spotlight-7

By COLIN COWDREY

# A Formidable Line-up!

World" to meet England in September.

Here, for the record, are the players that constitute the team: Bobby Simpson (Australia), Conrad Hunte (West Indies), Hanif Mohammed (Pakistan), Norman O'Neill (Australia), Rohan Kanhai (West Indies), Gary Sobers (West Indies), Colin Bland (South Africa), John Reid (New Zealand) (Capt.), Wally Grout (Australia), Wes Hall (West Indies), Lance Gibbs (West Indies), and Charlie Griffith (West Indies).

True, there is no Bradman in this side; no Hutton, either. But for sheer all-round power, I just can't imagine anything better.

### Stand Supreme

On grounds of fielding alone, they must surely stand supreme. Take them one by one and you'll see what I mean.

Wally Hammond was possibly a better slip fielder than Simpson, but

has there ever been a better arm than Norman O'Neill's?

We thought Neil Harvey was the best one who had ever come into the game, and now O'Neill eclipses him. But greatest of them all is, surely, Colin Bland.

One tends to pause before describing anyone as the greatest fielder of all time. One thinks of men like Hobbs scheming in the covers. Yet, physically, no one can really compare with Bland. He's a six-footer, a 10-second hundred-yard type with an arm like a kicking horse and very accurate. I gather he can throw the ball in from cover point and knock the stumps down two times out of three.

I have heard people compare him with Ted Dexter who is a similar type of animal with a beautiful physique and with every sort of ability conferred upon him. Yet, compared with Bland Ted is a real selling-

just keeps chasing the balls and banging them in.

It's quite the most extraordinary method of practising. But so dedicated is this chap that he has been doing it for years. And he has certainly earned and fully deserves his reputation.

From the batting aspect, it could be argued that the team's line-up tends mainly to be very good, rather than great.

Openers, Simpson and Hunte, are, I would say, the Woodfulls, the Sutcliffe and the Washbrooks, rather than the Ponsfords, the Hobbsses and the Huttons.

Hanif Mohammed is perhaps a borderline case between the great and the very good. Kanhai and Sobers are still young and still can become fully great.

At the moment, they are just brilliant, effervescent stroke-makers.... sheer geniuses who are likely to do anything which includes being bowled first ball, missing a full toss!

I shall always recall Brian Statham bowling in a Test match in Trinidad like an absolute bomb. I was tending to look at Kanhai, thinking there's a great responsibility on this chap, wondering how he would weather it. I was fielding close forward short leg and suddenly.... bang. There was a tremendous explosion. I ducked, and when I thought it safe to look up again found that everyone was looking in the direction of deep mid-wicket.

A ball was just landing on the top of the stand and, of course, pandemonium broke out. This was Kanhai's answer to a slightly overpitched one on the leg stump, rather than deflecting it or putting it to fine leg.

Norman O'Neill is still unpredictable and one can only think of this as a temperamental quirk on his part.

After all, no one in the modern game hits the ball harder.... immensely strong wrists, immensely strong forearms—a ferocious type of player.

But bowlers have learned one or two tricks about him—how to contain him, how to make him anxious.

Sobers, of course, would be the No. 3 bowler and as a seam bowler

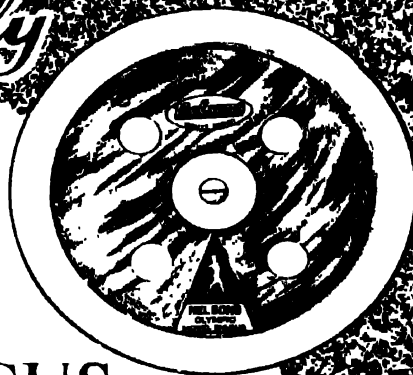
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**STILL** smarting under the total defeat they suffered at the hands of West Indies in the recent "World Championship" series in the Caribbean, Australian cricketers, aided by three of the journalists who travelled with them from Down Under, are engaged in a campaign aimed at driving Charles Griffith and Wesley Hall, the world's fastest bowlers, out of the game, so that when West Indies visit Australia in 1968, the teeth will be removed from the "tiger".

No sooner had they reached the first port of call after leaving the West Indies than Norman O'Neill, Wally Groot and other members of the Australian side began firing volleys of accusations that Griffith was a chucker, that Hall bowled too many bumpers and that the two were dangers to the game.

Apart from some terse remarks from veteran Test batsman Everton Weekes, Sir Frank Worrell and Jamaica Board of Control official, Cecil Marley, who rapped O'Neill and Co. for the attack, there has been no "official" reply to the charges from the West Indies Cricket Board of Control. One official told me: "...there is no case to answer...". Since however, these men cannot let their voices be heard for this very good reason, I think the time has come for some clearing of the air on the whole issue. It begins like this: Australia—and for that matter, England, too—do not seem happy over the fact that West Indies are "world cricket champions." Nor are they taking with good grace the home truth that the West Indies team possess (a) the world's fastest bowlers; (b) five, possibly six,

I am not sure there is anyone in the world better to-day.

You would obviously toss the ball to Hall and Griffith for shock purposes. Certainly if there was half-an-hour to go at night, you would use their immense pace.

#### Genuine Skill

On the other hand, if it was overcast and cloudy, and the wicket receptive to swing, Sobers might get four out for you on genuine skill and swing.

So you have got a complete array with Gibbs as the off-spinner. He's probably a better bowler on good wickets with his variations, using a breeze that comes up from long-leg to give him a little bit of away swing before the ball drops on to the wicket and comes back.

This is probably his forte. He still has a certain way to go, but he is young and this is the really exciting thing about this team. On an average they are about five or six years younger than the normal best world selection.

By 1970 they will surely be like the Trummers, Bradmans and Hobbes of the Golden Age.—(To be continued).

# CAMPAIGN AGAINST FAST BOWLERS

By BRUNELL JONES

of the best batsmen in International cricket and (c) according to O'Neill, Bob Cowper and other Aussies, the most astonishing all-rounder the game ever produced. Right at the outset of the tour, during the first Test in Jamaica, Bob Simpson, O'Neill, Bill Lawry and other Australian batsmen showed deep fear of Griffith and Hall. They all began backing away from the wicket when Hall and Griffith were half-way through their run-up to deliver each ball! O'Neill and Simpson were hit about the arm and body and even though they (and other Australians) got among the runs as the series progressed, they always "chickened" when Wesley and Charlie came on to bowl.

The campaign to outlaw the two bowlers began in Jamaica, when former West Indies captain Gerry Alexander staggered radio listeners with the statement that, in his opinion, Griffith's action was not perfect. Sir Frank Worrell, manager of the West Indies, captain Garfield Sobers and selector Berkley Gaskin all refuted the statement when it appeared in the front page of a Jamaica daily paper when Australia batted for the second time in the first Test. The story, written by Michie Benaud, former Australian skipper, was accompanied by a still photo taken by Benaud. This too was branded as dishonest by Worrell. Still, the campaign continued: Hall was regarded a 'danger to the game, because he bowled too many bouncers; Griffith's action was not fair'. One English journalist who accompanied the teams during the tour, commenting on the sensational story the same day, declared: "Fancy writing a thing like that, when they (Australia) beat us with three of the biggest chuckers in the history of cricket". Yet, this writer's report of the day's play began: "...I witnessed a big coconut shy to-day....!" The charge that Griffith's action is unfair is an impeachment on

Buller, Philipson, Elliot, Gray and other umpires who stood in the 1963 Tests between England and West Indies in England. These men all gave Griffith a clean bill. The slander also affects the Imperial Cricket Conference who gave films of Griffith's bowling action their nods of approval; and it is a contradiction to the views expressed by Benaud when he covered the 1963 series for his Australian paper.

#### Bradman's Hope!

The whole issue, the "O'Neill report", Groot's bleat and Booth's grouse, combine to sully the fair name of cricket, the reputation for sportsmanship of hundreds of thousands of West Indians and above all, the record held by Australians as true sportsmen who play a tough, keen game and can take their defeat with good grace. When the Australians were setting out for the series, Sir Donald Bradman expressed the hope that the motorcade farewell which was accorded the West Indians at the end of their 1960-61 tour Down Under, would be repeated when the Aussie party departed from the Caribbean.

From as early as the Kingston phase of the series, it was plain that this would never happen. The attitude of the Australian players to the spectators, plus those stories about Griffith's bowling action ruled against motorcade thoughts! I do not believe we have heard the last of this business. Certain forces are working overtime to kill the careers of two fine athletes now in their prime. Thank goodness, however, West Indies officials are not prepared to hand over the authority to select West Indian teams to people who have become set in their ways of patting us on the back and saying, "very fine cricket...you're a very good loser!"



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**THREE** thousand patriotic spectators packed into the limited accommodation around Wimbledon's No. 2 Court on June 29, 1962, to encourage Britain's last player in the men's singles, 20-year-old Roger Taylor of Sheffield, Yorks. His fourth round opponent was another up-and-coming young man of world tennis—Australia's No. 6 Ken Fletcher. It proved a sensational match.

At the end, spectators were on their feet booing and hooting in angry protest as the umpire and one of his linesmen walked off the court after Fletcher had been awarded the match after five sets. These two officials had made a highly controversial decision which left Wimbledon in a dark mood even as the tennis addicts trooped past the ivy-clad walls, neatly trimmed hedges, and gaily-coloured sunshades at the end of the day.

#### Crowd Behind Taylor

Taylor, the big Yorkshire boy with the high-powered service, opened the game against Fletcher confidently and was doing more than was really expected of him.

The crowd warmed to this homespun player. Good shots were clapped enthusiastically; the bad ones received sympathy and in true partisan spirit the spectators began to "will" the Australian off his game—or so everybody hoped. In his tall green chair presiding over the match was the umpire Mr. E. T. Drummond, a 65-year-old tax collector with 16 years of Wimbledon experience to his credit.

Taylor took the first set 6-2 and there were great hopes that he would keep the flag flying for Britain. But in the second game of the second set with the Yorkshireman serving at 40-30, the first incident cropped up.

The sizzling service completely aced the Australian who immediately shouted, "No, No!"

The umpire called "game" and then over-ruled himself and instructed Taylor to serve two more. He had decided that the ace had hit the wrong court.

The decision had its effect on Taylor's concentration, and he went on to lose that set 3-6, but then he came back into the lead with an 8-6 win in the third set. Could Taylor keep it up? At any rate he had the crowd with him and he surely must

Taylor was not accustomed to this type of tennis. He found himself in a strong spotlight for the first time in his career and, not surprisingly, faltered. He lost his service in the first game and then trailed 4-5. It was an ominous position but nevertheless not irretrievable. But Fletcher seemed in command. He had missed one match point and now for his second at 40-15 his first service looked well out of court, and the

## WAS IT AN ACE SERVE?

By DENNIS DREW

have felt the temperature of mounting tension.

In the fourth set all was going well. Taylor produced some of his best tournament tennis of his career and showing his considerable potential, broke Fletcher's service to lead 3-0.

#### Vital Set

But in the fifth game a passing shot from the Australian was given "in." Taylor was obviously annoyed. He stood and glared at the linesman—and the crowd, not containing themselves, began to murmur their dissatisfaction.

Taylor lost the set 4-6 and the match was level. Everything was at stake in the fifth and last set. The news of Taylor's tremendous struggle swept like a grass fire, among the 20,000 who packed the All-England courts that sunny afternoon. People hurried towards the No. 2 Court from all corners of the grounds; they even left their straw-berries and cream and iced drinks to get a glimpse of Taylor's battle for survival!

#### Cup Final Atmosphere

Never before had the court been so crammed to such a capacity. It was like Wembley Stadium on Cup final day and the atmosphere was similar too.

crowd waited for him to serve again

#### Shocked The Crowd

But the linesman who was fully expected to call "out" remained motionless and silent. This was his indication that the ball was in court and this in turn gave the game set and match to Fletcher. Taylor was out of the championships.

It took a moment for the significance of this to sink in. The crowd were shocked and suddenly the court was in an uproar as it was realised that the linesman was maintaining his decision that the service from Fletcher was a good one. Everyone else had seen the ball or so they believed, kick six inches or more, over the wrong side of the line.

Taylor and Fletcher looked at each other, then at the umpire and then the linesman.

The umpire was in a predicament, for under the rules of tennis he had no power to over-rule the linesman. All he could do was to ask the linesman to confirm his ruling. This he did and the linesman nodded emphatically and said "quite sure."

The crowd, in a riotous mood unknown before in the calm and peace of Wimbledon, roared, "Out, out!"—cries which were backed by boos and jeers. "Rubbish" they yelled. "Play it again", they demanded. "Take no notice, play on," they urged.

Taylor and Fletcher talked things over the net. But it was all over. The umpire called "Match", climbed down from his lofty perch and while the ball boys tidied up the court, he and his officials walked off to increasing boos and protests.

The decision in dispute—an ace service that was apparently out of court—was made by the linesman, Mr. A. R. Wooton, who, when asked at a Press conference afterwards if he would have changed his "no call" to "fault" if he had had second thoughts, said "No. It would have been unfair to the players."



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**THEY** are trying to bury Wimbledon, all over again. By now, say the critics, the grandeur, the pageantry and the colour have all quite gone. It's a perennial complaint.

I remember much the same kind of thing being said in the thirties when what was known as the Budge-Perry era came to an end. The next year, Bobby Rydgs and Alice Marble, two of the all-time greats, took Wimbledon by storm.

In 1948, an ageing warhorse named Perry beat Yvon Petra, without too much trouble, in the Slazenger professional tournament, and they were saying it all over again. Because, you see, Petra had won the first post-war Wimbledon and this seemed to prove that the standard of play was falling. Of course, in reality, it did no such thing.

#### Yearly Debate

Petra, the big, amiable Frenchman was what the Americans term a one-shot champion—a fellow who rode the heights for just two weeks of a lifetime. In so doing, he distorted the image.

Wimbledon in that immediate post-war era was as good as it has ever been with the likes of Kramer, Schroeder, Gonzales, Segura, Sedgman, Rosewall and Hoad jostling for honours. The professional circuses of Riggs, Kramer and Trabert, of course, brought all this to an end. For a while, we had the annual controversy over whether the reigning Wimbledon champion could beat his professional counterpart.

By now, even the doubt has gone. We know, very well, he can't!

But the one thing people do forget is that women's tennis is still virtually untouched by professionalism. True, there has been Pauline Betz, Gussie Moran and Althea Gibson—but they are only drops in the ocean. In my view, the tennis played in last year's final by Maria Bueno and Margaret Smith has never been surpassed on the Centre Court.

#### Memorable Matches

Technically, the pre-war battles of the two Helens, Jacobs and Moody, were comparable with this. So, too, were the serve-volley duels of Louise Brough and Margaret Osborne (now, of course, Dupont).

But the thing that made, and makes, the meetings between Smith and Bueno so memorable is the contrast—the power, the athleticism of

#### The Tennis Scene-7

# NOTHING TO TOUCH WIMBLEDON'S MAGIC!

By FRED PERRY

the Australian and the delicacy of the South American.

On results, Margaret shows a clear ascendancy, having won 11 of their 15 meetings. But Maria Bueno at Wimbledon is a very different performer to Maria Bueno anywhere else, with the possible exception of Forest Hills.

Over the years, I have come to know both girls well and I feel there is a widespread misconception. Maria has always been considered the temperamental, the nervous competitor; Margaret the dedicated, no-nonsense kind.

#### Drama and Tension

Yet of the two, I would feel that Margaret is probably the more nervous—certainly at Wimbledon. And this was perhaps the deciding factor in last year's final.

Believe me, this is understandable. During my time, I have played in just about every tennis arena in the world ... before the temperamental Italians, in the torrid heat of Melbourne, in the tough, rugged atmosphere of Forest Hills. But for sheer atmosphere, drama and tension, there has never been anything to quite compare with the centre court at Wimbledon. It worries Margaret Smith, I know, a great deal.

Still, although a Smith-Bueno final is expected—I write this a week before Wimbledon—it is far from being a near-certainty. In the women's events, the contenders are strong.

On a hard surface, I would bank on Lesley Turner or even maybe Ann Jones to beat Smith or Bueno, three times out of four. The mercurial Billy Jean Moffitt has, on her day, the ability to beat anyone in the world.

#### Lower Standard

The big booming forehand of Christine Truman is heavier artillery than even Margaret possesses. And if

either Bueno or Smith are a fraction below peak form, I would expect them to fall to baseliner Nancy Richie, a very under-rated contender.

I would agree, however, that the standard in the men's singles has fallen.

Roy Emerson and Fred Stolle, the two top performers this year, couldn't reasonably be expected to set the professional ranks on fire. And the non-appearance of America's Chuck McKinley and Spain's Manuel Santana is a very real blow. McKinley, champion in '63, has almost dropped out of big-time tennis. But Wimbledon is a great discoverer of talent. Almost every year, some new hero blossoms forth.

The Australians have great faith in the future of the youthful Tony Roche. The Americans believe in junior champion Cliff Richie, brother of Nancy and something of a fireball. And the top professionals sing the praises of Mexican Rafael Osuna.

#### Rated High

They have been practising with Osuna at the fabulous Los Angeles club where top professional and top amateurs mingle freely. And I know that Gonzales, in particular, rates Osuna potentially the best player in the world to-day. He suffers a little, I think, from too much play on the slow courts of Mexico City, and also from too few big tournaments. But if you are thinking in terms of an upset, you can't afford to ignore him.

Maybe it's true. In overall terms of sheer talent Wimbledon isn't quite what it was. But of this you can be sure. When Wimbledon is on, some ten million people cluster around their television sets. An awful lot of housework will be forgotten. Centre court tickets will be like gold-dust. And if Wimbledon is dead, the ghost, at least, will be lively!—(To be continued)

#### LITTLE SPORT

By Rouson



## TOMMY FARRELL - TOP HALF-MILER



AN UNKNOWN LAST YEAR, TOMMY FARRELL HAS MOVED QUICKLY TO THE TOP. HE WON A PLACE ON THE U.S. OLYMPIC TEAM BUT NO MEDALS. IN THE ANNUAL NEW YORK ATHLETIC CLUB GAMES IN MADISON SQUARE GARDEN FEBRUARY 11, 1965, FARRELL'S 880-YARD (792-METER) WIN IN ONE MINUTE 49.8 SECONDS TOPPED NEW ZEALANDER PETER SNELL'S WORLD INDOOR RECORD BY ONE TENTH OF A SECOND.

# STARS OF THE OLD BRIGADE!

By ERIC BLANKLEY

**H**ERE are pen pictures of the stalwarts who dominated the hockey scene in the South some decades ago.

**R. C. Summerhayes:** Strong, well built, athletic, and skilful. Played centre half for the Madras Cricket Club. A player gifted with perfect hockey since he was always up with his forwards in attack and back in defence to repel an attack. He was sure with his interceptions, and superb in the feeding of his forwards. Introduced and taught us the value of the push stroke. Brimming with energy and stamina, stickwork and ball control, his displays were an object lesson to all. Definitely the greatest centre-half of his day and easily in the same class as Penniger of all-India fame.

**M. J. Gopalan:** Slim, wiry and agile. Started his career as a right half back, but soon developed into one of the finest centre halves in India. An apt pupil of Summerhayes, he learnt and perfected the push stroke in the feeding of his forwards. Played centre half for the Madras United Club. A clean, skilful, unassuming player, with a long reach on both sides. Had uncanny positional sense, intercepting ability, and fed his forwards well. A great stumbling block to any forward line, he could have represented India in the Olympics. Of genial disposition, Gopalan was an idol of the local hockey fans and a real box-office attraction.

**O. E. Gilbert:** Well built, of medium height, strong and fearless. Played centre forward for the Telegraph Recreation Club. A most unselfish player, with boundless energy, stamina and clever stickwork. Occasionally excitable, he played a wholehearted, dash-

ing game, and was always a source of encouragement and inspiration to his side. A born leader, a lovable character, and a dynamic personality. Undoubtedly the finest centre forward of his time, and another great box-office attraction.

**C. K. Nainakannu:** A strong, solidly built right full back. Played for the old M. and S.M. Railway, now known as the Southern Railway. A firm, fearless defender, who had clever anticipation and positional sense, very sure with his stick, he intercepted with equal felicity on both sides. Slightly slow on his feet, he preferred to play just on top of the "D". A sound, safe back, with a powerful hit, and a veritable "Rock of Gibraltar" to his team.

**J. T. Francke:** Spindle-legged, fearless, lean and tall. Played goalkeeper for the Telegraph Recreation Club. Had no use for a hockey stick, but did all his work with his legs. Gifted with an eagle eye, quick reflexes, and perfect judgment, he did his job under the crossbar in a cool, calm and efficient manner. Always fond of setting a trap for unwary forwards, he brought off seemingly impossible saves in a nonchalant manner. His greatest asset was, of course, his heart, which was as big as a house. A great favourite of the public, he was undoubtedly Madras's greatest goalkeeper, and one of the best in India. It grieves me to record that he is, alas, no more.

**W. G. Christian:** Stockily built, sturdy and as strong as an ox. Played left half back for the Telegraph Recreation Club. Used a 23 oz stick like a wand. Endowed with limitless energy and stamina, he played cool, resourceful, clean hockey. He was

never brilliant or showy but, nevertheless, a most reliable clever half back who was consistent for he never appeared to have an "off" day. His forte was a bullet-like drive. A short-corner expert, he was admired by both players and public alike.

**Chandrasekharan:** Tall, wiry and speedy, he played left extreme for the old M. and S.M. Railway. Gifted with good body movement, clever stickwork, ball control, and a very good turn of speed, he always played cool, clever hockey. Undoubtedly the best left winger of his day, he had the uncanny knack of being able to turn his body and centre while on the run. This great asset, made him a most dangerous forward. He was always a most unassuming, quiet player and a great favourite of the hockey loving public.

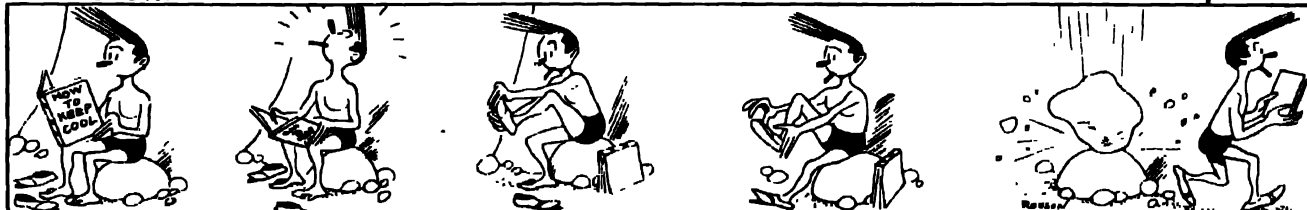
**E. Webber:** Slightly built, agile and of medium height. Played left full back for the Telegraph Recreation Club. Possessing a pair of eagle eyes, quick reflexes and wonderful hockey sense, he was easily the greatest and most scientific left full back in local hockey. No ball within his reach ever got past his blade, which often appeared as broad as a cricket bat, to opposing forwards. One of the finest hitters of a "dead" ball, he was coolness personified on the field. His interceptions were clever and certain and his clearances crisp, clean and hard and more in the nature of a pass, being always directed to one of his forwards. The backbone of the Telegraphs' defence, he was truly a great full back, one of the best in India at that time.

**E. Cullen:** Slim, and of medium height. Played centre half for the

Continued on page 20

## LITTLE SPORT

By Rouson



**A** CLASH between Muslim Young Men's Association (MYMA) and City Club always arouses tremendous enthusiasm among the hockey fans of Allahabad as both have built up glorious traditions in U.P. hockey.

The Ishaque Memorial hockey tournament final between the two teams played at the Police Lines Ground was no exception. The tournament is run in memory of the late Mohammad Ishaque—better known as Dunnu Mian who was one of the finest goal-keepers of U.P. and a great patron of the game of hockey.

Many of the stars helping the two teams were veterans but their enthusiasm for the game was second to none. Taru Mukerjee (Ex-U.P.), Anand Singh (Ex-centre-half of U.P. and India), Ranjit Singh, (U.P.), Anil Das (Ex-U.P. and Railways) helped the City Club. Bertie Tewari (Ex-U.P.), Laiq Ahmed (Ex-U.P.), Idris Ahmad (Ex-U.P. and India) and Mohammad Masiullah (Ex-U.P.) helped the MYMA team.

A record crowd turned up to see the final, which was keenly contested. On the run of play, MYMA were distinctly unlucky not to have won. The match ended in a goal-less draw despite extra time. The MYMA, under whose auspices the tournament was run, and City Club were declared joint winners.

City custodian, veteran Taru Mukerjee, 46 years old and father of six, showed keen anticipation and made many a spectacular save. Centre half Anand Singh and left winger Anil Das were the other prominent players.

For MYMA, inside-right Idris Ahmad, with his subtle manoeuvrings and fine stick-work, created gaps in the opposition defence. Although Idris has slowed down a bit, his stickwork bore the stamp of class. Inside left Masiullah, right-back Bertie Tewari and left-half Suhailullah were the other prominent players.

MYMA's left winger Haroon got a great chance of scoring in the first half but custodian Taru Mukerjee brought off a great save. Off a Ranjit cross, both K. N. Tripathi and Brij Mohan failed to score at the other end. Abdul Majid also wasted three fine chances and Idris Ahmad's flying shot just sailed over the bar. A fine cross by City's left winger Anil Das, which just

# ISHAQUE MEMORIAL HOCKEY

By OUR CORRESPONDENT

needed a tap for a goal, also went abegging in the extra period.

Mr Girish Chandra Saxena, Senior Superintendent of Police, Allahabad, presided and Mrs Saxena gave away the trophies.

Earlier, in the semi-finals, City Club accounted for Rangers Club and MYMA got the better of P.T.E., Bamrauli, by 3-0 in the semi-final. P.T.E. withdrew their team after MYMA had taken a lead of 3-0 as a protest against the umpires' decisions. P.T.E., Bamrauli, scored a fine 2-0 win over the Inter-Office and Laxmi Narayan hockey trophy holders, Accounts Club. Accounts are the joint All-India Inter-Audit hockey champions.

Kalyan Kumar Ghosh, former Allahabad University captain and U.P. tennis star, won two titles in the Allahabad Gymkhana tennis tournament when, combining with U.P. State skipper Subhas Bhargava, he won the men's doubles title beating the Bhargava brothers, Amarnath and young Rakesh 8-6 and 6-1. Kalyan had earlier annexed the singles beating Naresh Bhargava in the final. The first set was keenly contested. Kalyan and Subhas led 4-1 but fighting back in grand style, the Bhargava brothers drew level at 4-4. Games were level at 5-5 and 6-6. Subhas then won his service and Amarnath lost his to give the set to Ghosh and Subhas at 8-6. The second set was easy sailing for the winners. Rakesh served well but lacked tournament experience. He will go far with maturity. Both Subhas and Kalyan combined effectively.

The All-India Sheesh Mahal Hot Weather Cricket tournament of Lucknow is gaining in importance year by year. This year, it attracted several Test cricketers, who made their appearances for different teams. As is well-known, cricket cannot be played under ordinary circumstances in most of the towns of U.P. during summer. With the temperature shooting upto 118 or even more, it is impossible to stand on the field during noon.

Cricket is played generally in the mornings and evenings.

True to popular anticipation, the star-studded Prime Minister's House, Delhi, led by the P.M.'s son Hari Krishna Shastri annexed the coveted trophy defeating the holders, Delhi Gymkhana, in an all Delhi final played at the Central Sports Stadium of Lucknow as a result of three days' play by virtue of their first innings lead of 70. The scores: Delhi Gymkhana 283 and 116 for three and Prime Minister's House 353 for eight declared. Generally the gravel wicket gave no help to the bowlers. Sitaram of Delhi Gymkhana (100) and Vijay Mehra of P.M.'s House (119) scored centuries while six others had scores of 40 or above.

Batting first, Delhi Gymkhana were all out for 283 runs in their first innings. Delhi's ace bowler showed his batting prowess hitting up his hundred in 189 minutes. Opener Ramesh Dewan (44), Dharam Veer (63) and Suresh Luthra (40) made useful contributions.

The last wicket stand between Sitaram and Sudhir Kumar (9 not out) added 52 runs in 70 minutes during which Sitaram also completed his century. The Delhi Gymkhana were 220 for seven at close of the opening day's play.

Jogesh Khattar took four for 97 while Anand Shukla bagged three for 49. Salim Durrani took one for 50 and Prem Bhatia 1 for 4.

The P.M.'s House replied with 132 for one at close on the second day. They declared at 353 for eight wickets. Opener Vijay Mehra hit up a classic 119. His first wicket stand with Anand Shukla was worth 116 runs. Both had their slices of luck. When 17, Sitaram dropped Vijay Mehra in the slip and when Anand was 2, he was dropped by wicket-keeper Manohar Lal, Dilbagh Singh being the bowler to suffer on both the occasions.

Anand Shukla (44), Test star Chandu Borde (58), Salim Durrani (32) and Ramesh Saxena (51) made useful contributions. The fourth wicket stand between Vijay Mehra and Salim Durrani added 64 in just over an hour. The fifth wicket stand between Ramesh Saxena and Chandu Borde was worth 87. Ramesh

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Saxena executed brilliant front of the wicket strokes with grace and elegance. Sitaram and S. Luthra shared the bowling honours bagging three each for 110 and 112 runs respectively.

Delhi Gymkhana hit up 116 for three in their second knock. Ramesh Dewan (30) and Vijay Madan (31 retired) were the other important scorers.

Earlier, in the semi-final, P.M.'s House defeated the Lucknow Cricket Club which included Test cricketers Abbas Ali Baig, Farooq Engineer and Jaisimha by six wickets. Lucknow Cricket Club were all out for 172 (Engineer 58, S. N. Tandon 25, Salim Durrani three for 31, Vijay Sondhi three for 33). P.M.'s House scored 173 for four (Prem Bhatia 59 not out, Ramesh Saxena 49, Taqi Hussain three for 34).

Delhi Gymkhana entered the final beating Hyderabad Blues in the semi-final by 176 runs. The scores: Delhi Gymkhana 268, Hyderabad Blues 92 (Sitaram five for 40).

Central Bank of India, Lucknow, won the coveted State G. N. Kapoor Memorial cricket trophy defeating Aryans Club of Kanpur in the final played at the Central Sports Stadium by ten wickets. The scores: Aryans Club: 120 (Deepak 26 not out, Neeru Kapoor six for 50) and 110 (A. Jain not out 29, Someswar Tandon four for 35). Central Bank of India 170 (Subhas 51, S. Tandon 25, S. Gambhir five for 45, P. Kapoor three for 44) and 64 for no loss (Rohit 40, Yaseen 24).

Kanpur Sports Club won the Tarun Summer cricket tournament final of Kanpur defeating Golden

Sporting in a low scoring match at the Tarun ground by six wickets. Golden Sporting were bundled out for 58. State Cap Laxmi Hazaria took 10 for 19 runs thus creating a new record in the tournament. Kanpur Sports Club replied with 62 for four. Jagat Mohan took three for 20.

The youthful YMCC team of Kanpur annexed the Vikramajit Singh cricket trophy of Kanpur defeating Aryans Club in the final by 25 runs at the Brigendra Swaroop Park. YMCC were all out for 112 runs in their first innings (H. L. Seth 25, Gambhir five for 61, Kishan four for 30).

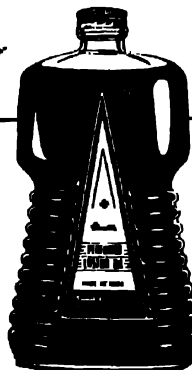
Aryans replied with 87 runs (Rakesh Nigam 25, R. N. Misra three for 15). The tournament was run under the auspices of the Kanpur Cricket Association.



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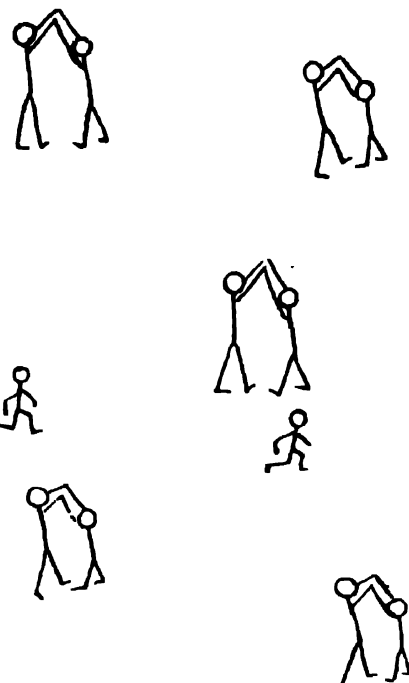


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# GAMES OF CHASE

By V. HUBERT DHANARAJ



A game of the thief and the cop in progress

**R**UNNING is a popular activity with people of all ages, particularly children and teenagers. A natural activity, running offers a pleasant experience and there is lot of fun when one tests his speed against another's. Boys and girls find much pleasure and thrill in the games of chase. Games and sports provide many varied opportunities for experiences which contribute to the enrichment of personal well-being and social adjustment. Physical activity, of which running is an integral part, serves as an indicator of physical fitness and such fitness contributes to the total welfare of young and old people. While games which involve chasing movements are many in number, only a couple of them will be discussed here.

## STARS OF THE OLD BRIGADE!

*Continued from page 17*

Madras Medical College. Gifted with natural ability, he could play with equal ability in any of the half back positions. Fleet-footed, and quick, he had plenty of stamina and stickwork. Soon developed into a brilliant centre half. Cool and unruffled, good in defence, and astute in distribution of passes, he played with his head as well as his stick. Caught the eye of the I.H.F. Selection Committee in 1936, and ended his career in a blaze of glory, by playing centre half for India at the Berlin Olympics that year. He was the first Southerner to represent his country in an Olympic tournament and well deserved this distinction.

**N. S. Tremenhere:** Well proportioned, strong and versatile.

**Chain Chase:** This game does not require any special equipment. An open area about 30 metres long and 20 metres wide is good enough. Twenty to thirty children may take part in the game at one time. One of the participants becomes the "It" and commences the game by chasing others. His object is to touch another player. Everyone runs here and there to escape from the "It" who gives chase in all directions. The player touched by the "It" joins hands with him and now both of them jointly chase others. Whoever is touched by either of the chasers is added on to the chasing team and the game continues. In course of time, the chain becomes long and almost everyone is caught. The game is stopped when everyone has been touched and it is restarted

Played and did yeoman service for the old M. and S. M. Railway team. Possessed all-round ability and was equally at home as a forward, half back or full back. Added to this, he was undoubtedly one of the finest umpires at that time and possessed a sound knowledge of the game. Played a dependable rather than brilliant game as a centre half. Fed his forwards judiciously, moving into the forward line in an emergency. Like Gilbert, he led his team well and was an inspiration to them.

These, then, were some of the leading lights of that Golden Era. I have often wondered how a Madras State team of those days, comprising, say, Francke, Nainakannu and Webber, Cullen, Gopalan and Christian, Chandrasekharan, myself, Gilbert, Jeffries, and D'Costa would have fared against our present day State eleven? I leave it to my readers to figure it out

with a new "It". Generally, the interest lasts for about fifteen minutes and the final whistle is blown at the right time before the participants get too tired!

**Thief and Cop:** This game can be played in any open space. Except two, the other participants form pairs and take their places anywhere they like. However, the distance between two pairs should not be more than ten metres or less than five metres. Each pair make a house as follows: they stand facing each other with hands clasped and raised, forming an arch to represent the roof of a house. The two players left out begin the game, one as the thief and the other as the cop. The cop chases the thief back and forth around the houses. To escape being caught, the thief runs into a house of his choice. He stands facing one of the two players of that house. The player behind the thief becomes the new thief and starts running. The old thief is free and is now a part of the house. The cop continues his chase, irrespective of the changes introduced by the thief. If that thief is touched by the cop, the order is reversed (the thief becomes the cop and the cop becomes the thief) and they go ahead with the game. While the thief has the right to have a substitute in his place, the cop has no such privilege at all. If the cop is unable to capture the thief for a few minutes, the game is suspended momentarily in order to guard against fatigue. A new cop is selected and the game is continued. The success of this game depends to a large extent on the careful choice of the cop. Generally a fast, active person makes a good cop and his agile actions are sure to make the game more interesting.



## MADRAS DISTRICT'S RECORD

By K. S. NARASIMHAN

The Madras team which retained the Leeladhar Shield beating Tiruchi 2-1 in the final of the Inter-District football tournament at Madras.

malesan, the right-winger, scored first for Pondy but thereafter Sankaran and Madurai (twice) got the Tiruchi goals. The experienced Madurai at right-wing was conspicuous with his fine display. Tiruchi had won the earlier match against Ramnad by three goals to one. Madurai (2) and Sankaran scored for Tiruchi and Johnson for Ramnad.

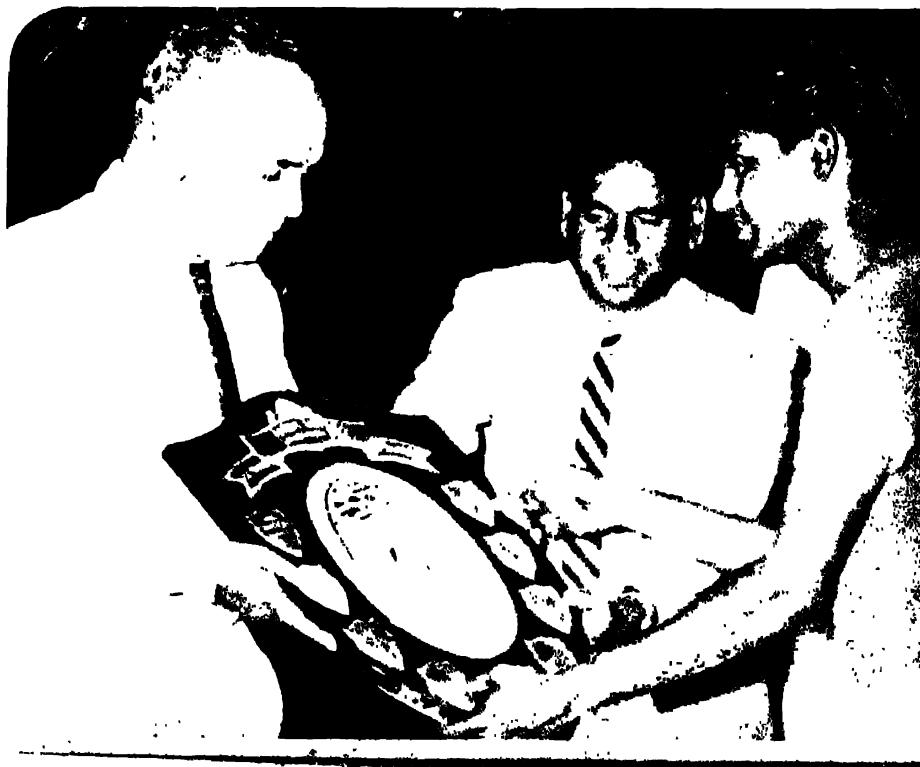
In the other half, Madurai District won the opening match of the tournament against Tirunelveli with a fine

*Continued on next page*

**F**OR the eleventh year in succession, Madras won the Inter-District football championship beating Tiruchi in the final at the Nehru Stadium, Madras, on June 11 by the odd goal in three. It was indeed a pleasant surprise that Tiruchi provided against the champions who had maintained their superiority since 1955 when they beat Malabar, winners in 1954, the year of inception of the tournament.

With Tirunelveli and North Arcot as new entrants, the competition attracted the record entry of eight. To Rajavelu, the centre-forward of Pondicherry went the credit of scoring the highest number of goals in a match. He got four in a row to help his side beat North Arcot by five goals to one. Actually North Arcot opened the scoring through Sivasubramaniam but Pondy overran the new team thereafter. Rajavelu's speed, control and opportunism yielded the rich reward of four goals and Kamalesan completed the tally.

Pondicherry, however, lost the very next day to Tiruchi, the runners-up, who won by three goals to one. Ka-



Mr. B. C. Ganguli, General Manager of Southern Railway, gives away the trophy to Radhakrishnan the Madras skipper.



## MADRAS DISTRICT'S RECORD

*Continued from previous page*

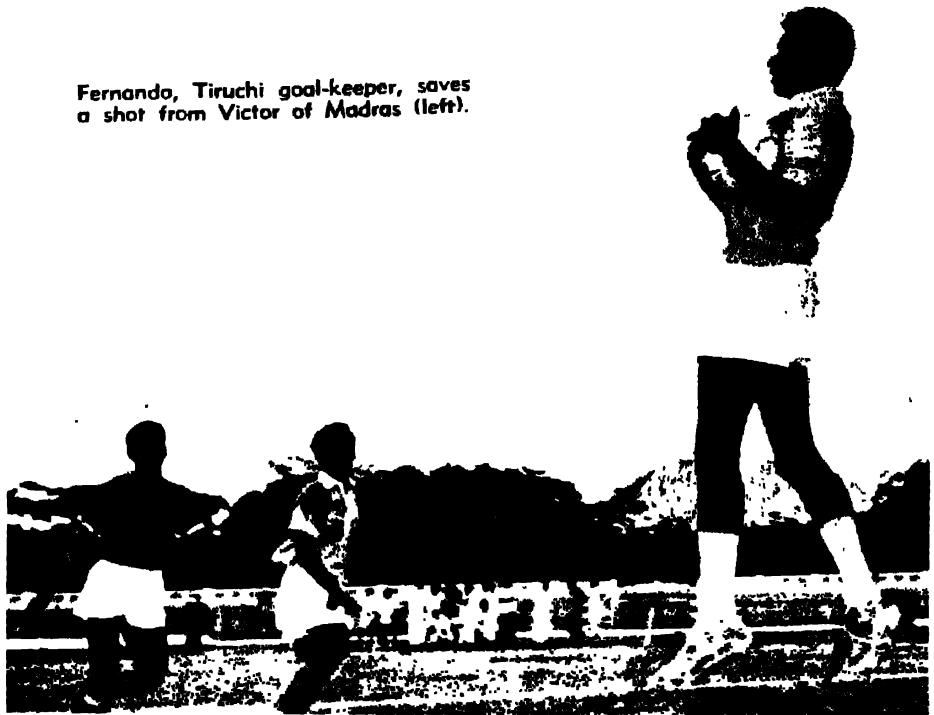
rally. It was creditable for the new entrants, Tirunelveli, to have scored first through Deenan. Mohandas netted twice for Madurai.

Madras, holders, commenced the bid for the 11th consecutive triumph by outrunning Coimbatore by seven goals without reply. Thangappan, the star centre-forward of Madras, was in splendid form to crown his skill and speed with three goals. Muthuvelu and Victor scored twice each. In the next match, the semi-final, Madras eliminated Madurai by two goals to one. It was an interesting match all the three goals being scored in the first 15 minutes. Thangappan, got the first goal for Madras and Andi, the talented left-winger, equalised for Madurai. Victor secured the winner for Madras. It was hard luck for the losers that Andi was out of action for some time in the second half.

The final provided an unexpectedly-good fare from Tiruchi, which, not only prevented Madras from scoring in the first half, but, what was more creditable, gave Tiruchi some ascendancy in the opening stages. Basheer, left-inside, and Madurai, who had struck best form in the match against Ramnad with two quick goals towards the end, impressed most. Mohan at goal and Visvanathan in the half-line shone best in the Madras defence while Gnanaprakasam, the right-winger, who replaced Maynard in the second-half, delighted the huge gathering with two goals. Towards the end Palani reduced the margin for Tiruchi. Victor at left extreme had been consistently good for Madras and Thangappan proved the side's best scorer, securing four goals, equalling Rajavelu's tally as also that of Madurai.

The value of the Inter-District tournament is undeniable in bringing out the best among all the regions of the State. In the past, say about two or three decades ago, the districts, particularly Coimbatore and Tiruchi, used to have players of exceptional merit who used to measure their strength on equal terms with teams in Madras City and illustrious chal-

Fernando, Tiruchi goal-keeper, saves a shot from Victor of Madras (left).



lengers from the sister State of Mysore. But latterly the attractive employment opportunities provided by firms and official institutions have led to the migration of talent to the City. The M.F.A.'s regular competitions, particularly the league, served to keep the City players in fine trim, a distinct advantage over mofussil teams.

An interesting function was held on the day of the final, when after the game, Mr. A. J. Arnold, Third Presidency Magistrate (himself a former State player) gave away prizes to players selected as the best for each position by a ballot organised by the Madras Football Players' Association.

It was a pity that only Kamalesan of Pondy and Andi of Madurai received the awards and the nine others, belonging to Madras, did not turn up as also A. D. Parthasarathi, the well-known expert of the I.C.F. who was adjudged the best referee. I am told that the Madras Football Association, at the last minute, advised their play-

ers not to associate themselves with the function as the organisers belonged to a non-official body with which the M.F.A. could not co-operate. Mr. Mayandi Nadar, M.L.A., who presided, praised the Players' Association for their constructive work. Mr. J. Kothandaraman, Vice-President, earlier welcomed the gathering at the Stadium pavilion.

Mr. G. Govindaraj, Assistant Secretary of the Players' Association, told me subsequently that the "boycott" by the Madras players came as a great surprise. The parent body, the M.F.A., had not disapproved the plan for the ballot. Actually the ballot box was placed at the gate on the day of the second semi-final and printed ballot forms had been widely distributed to spectators. I wanted clarification from Mr. Govindaraj about the objects of the Players' Association and asked him specifically whether, in any way they were working against the M.F.A. He assured me that there was no question of hostility to the M.F.A.



Palani, the rugged Tiruchi centre-back (left) foils a Madras attack.



Mr. A. J. Arnold gives away a certificate to Andi of Madurai.

Mr. J. Kothandaraman, Vice-President of the Madras Football Players Association, addressing the gathering

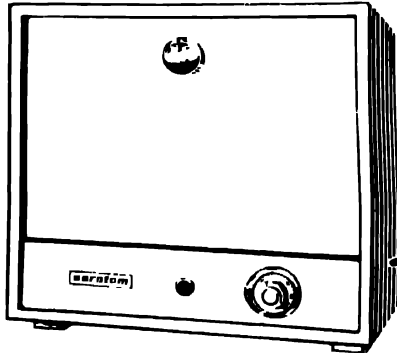
and that about 350 players, who were regularly playing in competitions under the auspices of the M.F.A. had enrolled themselves as members and several leading players of the past and present were connected with the Association and rendering yeoman service. The main object of the Association was to utilise the funds for two purposes, to organise an effective coaching scheme and to establish a reserve fund to help players who are in difficulties for any reason whatsoever connected with the game (injury, illness, etc.). He emphatically stressed that the M.F.A. had given no indication of opposition to the ballot, which was mainly organised with a view to spotting out talent in the most democratic and popular manner.


I agree that such a ballot will be highly useful and also feel that the coaching aspect is laudable. But I would suggest to the Players' Association (a similar body in the U.K. was found essential because most players are paid and their interests need to be safeguarded) that they should discourage any tendency to dispute or agitate against any disciplinary action taken by the M.F.A. I am stating this, because there will be a natural inclination on the part of aggrieved players to try to seek the Association's help. On the other hand, the Association should do their best to enforce discipline and concentrate their efforts towards avoiding unedifying scenes, which we sometimes witness, of players' open defiance of referees and help the ultimate prevention of the disgraceful eruptions of spectators invading the field. Coaching of youngsters and plans for assisting players are schemes which deserve the best support and I wish the Association all success in their constructive labours. The M.F.A. can well recognise the Association as the latter's activities are avowedly constructive and in the interests of the general well-being of players.

**saratom**

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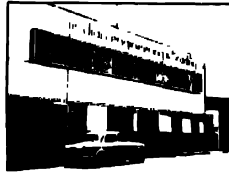
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The scene must have been very much the same at Wembley in the English football season of 1952-53. On that occasion another great sportsman, Sir Stanley Matthews, fulfilled his great ambition of winning a F.A. Cup winners' medal. He had been on the pursuit of that elusive medal for 22 years!

Claudius spent 19 years for the medal he wanted. Claudius got his at

Claudius looking at the Silver Bowl presented to him by the members of the Mohun Bagan club in appreciation of his services to hockey

38, a year younger than Sir Stanley. That's the common bond between these two singularly dedicated sportsmen.

It's a funny thing that Claudius's only other appearance in a Beighton Cup final was in 1946, the year he made his hockey debut at 19. He played on that occasion for B N Railway

By HUGH SWEENEY

# CLAUDIUS MAKES IT!

**T**HIS man, Leslie Claudius, is fantastic! At 38, and after four Olympic Games, he still had a hockey ambition to fulfil. So, what does he do about it? He realises it, of course!

The man who had been voted the finest player in the world some years ago had still to take home to his wife, Vilha, and four tousled headed boys a Beighton Cup winners' medal.

That medal he had set his heart on. He had been chasing it for 19 years. Most people thought he was chasing a rainbow. A Beighton Cup winners' medal—he had already one of the other kind, the losers'—he wanted and he was not going to settle for anything else. He goes about getting it the only way he knows—playing brilliant, glorious hockey.

The years slipped off his shoulders as though in some fantasy. All the old Claudius magic was there, subtle, accurate and devastating, in the 1965 Beighton Cup. Above all, he was an inspiration. He spurred to unconsidered heights the Calcutta Customs A.C., the team with the most glittering record of 11 wins in the Beighton Cup.

The old familiar blue and yellow colours of the Customs had not been

seen in a Beighton Cup final for 26 years. But there they were this year in a Beighton Cup final against Mohun Bagan, who were nowhere around in the heyday of the mighty Customs.

Time changes things and certainly in this 1965 Beighton Cup final, the Customs were very much the underdogs. Could they do it, and Claudius get his winners' medal of the country's greatest hockey tournament. Ten men and Claudius did it, for, the Customs held Mohun Bagan to a goalless draw, after extra time had been played. It was decided that the teams would share the trophy. Mohun Bagan in a gesture of appreciation of Claudius's contribution to Indian hockey requested the Customs to keep the trophy for the first six months.

Sport can be pretty emotional and the sentiment it generates sometimes can choke you. So, it was that Saturday afternoon when some Customs players lifted Claudius on their shoulders and carried him around the field—"a lap of honour". There were cheers of "He's a jolly good fellow", a sentimental echo of a chant by those happy Customs players.

And, whom did he help to eliminate from the 1965 Beighton Cup but none other than B. N. Railway, firm favourites on the strength of winning the Bombay Gold Cup and the Calcutta First Division League.

A solitary goal victory, achieved by a scorching penalty corner conversion by full-back Chaturvedi, must have made Claudius think that the "Gods" were on his side because once before the "Gods" had been cruelly unkind to him. That was in 1948 when his team of that year, the Port Commissioners, shared the trophy with an Uttar Pradesh XI. But where was Claudius that afternoon. In the stands nursing a right-arm injury that made him a spectator!

There came a time in the tense Beighton Cup final of 1965 when it looked as though the Customs were not going to get that winners' medal. A sizzling penalty corner shot by Mohun Bagan's full-back Azahar Husain had goal written all over it. The ball went past the Customs goalkeeper, Earl, who played a sound game throughout, with the speed of a rocket. A shout of goal was throttled back by thousands for there on the goal

line to bring off a typical, nonchalant but life-saving spectacular clearance was Leslie Claudius. He has been doing things like this for the Customs since 1949.

This was in the early moments of the second half. Thereafter, as though believing they had turned the corner, the Customs drew on some inner strength and never looked like losing the match. The medals were in the bag.

There was a time in the tournament when it looked as though the Customs would never get to the final. It took them four matches to reach the quarter-final round, finally eliminating North Eastern Railway (Gorakhpur) by a solitary goal, scored by Eric Ariff, operating as outside-right, after the first three matches had ended in goalless draws. For this encounter and the subsequent matches in the tournament, the Customs played their Olympian star, Gurbux Singh, as centre-forward, because he had a damaged left-hand, heavily bandaged, which prevented him from belting the ball really hard. Gurbux Singh did not fit easily into the role of centre-forward. But he's a player with a lot of guts and determination. And, his finest hour was in the final when with wristy stickwork, he gave the Customs attack depth and meaning.

Before reaching the final it seemed that Claudius was doomed never to get that medal of his. Two minutes from the end in their quarter-final match against the Indian Navy the Customs were a goal behind. The Navy had shot ahead in the 22nd mi-

*Continued on next page*



Claudius, chaired by R. Shah (right) and another with the Brighton Cup

R. Shah presenting the Silver Bowl to Claudius





R. Shah (centre) of Mohun Bagan and Gurbux Singh of Customs, joint-winners of the Beighton Cup, receive the trophy from Mrs. L. Claudius, wife of former Olympic star Claudius.

### CLAUDIUS MAKES IT!

*Continued from previous page*

nute of the second half through inside-left Pritam Singh Rai Earl, the Customs goalkeeper, never saw the shot that beat him. Only 120 seconds away from reaching the semi-final, the Navy had their hopes dashed. The strong-arm of the Customs' fullback Chaturvedi ruined their hopes. A rasping penalty corner shot earned the Customs the equaliser.

Back from the brink of defeat, the Customs plastered the Navy in the replay, winning by three goals to one, again after trailing by a goal. Here were a team that had fighting spirit in abundance. They could not be stopped. Next to learn this was B. N. Railway.

Meanwhile, the joint title holders, Mohun Bagan, had steamrolled their way to the final with a slashing 5-0 victory over Hindustan Aircraft in the semi-final. Their only worry was in the quarter-final when a local side, Eastern Railway S.C., gave them a tough match before losing by a solitary goal, after drawing the first in a goalless result. Mohun Bagan's first appearance in the tournament was a triumphant goal-rush, with a 5-1 victory over the Calcutta Rangers Club.

So to the final and Customs' finest hour in 26 years, with 11 true and trusty men, each making their first appearance in a Beighton Cup final for the Customs. Two of them—Chaturvedi and Gurbux Singh—had before experienced the tension of a Cup final in the colours of East Bengal.

Both were on winning teams, while for Chaturvedi it was his third time up in a Cup final having been, too, on a losing East Bengal side once.

Apart from Claudius, it was a first-time appearance for everybody else. And, most of them were not youngsters. For inside-left Haripada Guha it was an afternoon that he will never forget. It was his last season of first-class hockey and his greatest honour in a game he has been playing since 1946.

In a super-charged atmosphere of emotional sentiment, Claudius got that medal, so did ten other deserving

men, none more than S. K. Mitra, the dapper, little right-half, who truly played clever, destructive hockey in dislocating the left-flank combinations of the Mohun Bagan and B. N. Railway attacks in two crucial matches.

The Bengal Hockey Association sensing that we have all seen the last of Claudius at his best, because even he cannot make time stand still forever, honoured the family by asking his wife, Vilis, to present the season's trophies to the various winners after the Beighton final.

Then, Mohun Bagan, too, wanted to do something for this unassuming man who had given pleasure and wonderment to so many for so long with his hockey wizardry that at a specially arranged function by Mohun Bagan, Mrs. Claudius presented the Beighton Cup to the Customs' captain Gurbux Singh.

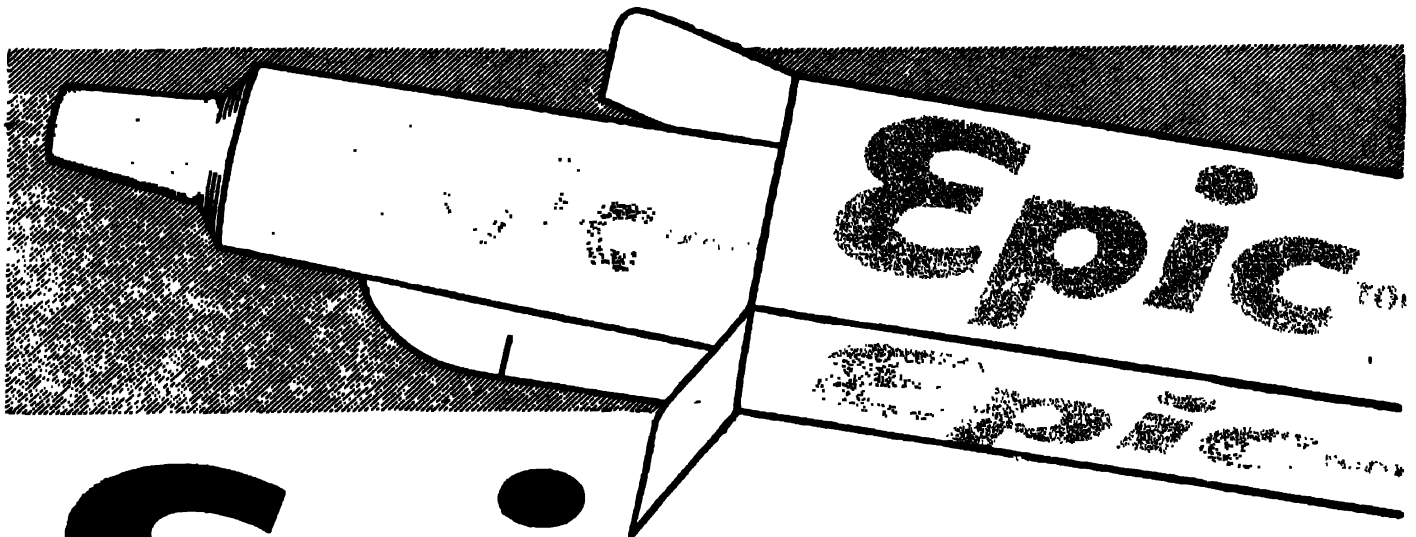
There comes a time in the lifetime of every sportsman when he wants to do something personal for a great player. Mohun Bagan's players felt like this for Claudius. So, they passed the hat around among themselves. The result: a handsome silver salver was presented to Claudius. In the dining room of a leading Calcutta hotel, Claudius was swept off his feet by Mohun Bagan's players, who chaired him around on their shoulders, amidst clapping and cheering.

The book on Claudius is possibly closed. He wrote the last glorious chapter himself and it could not have been done better had it been scripted by a Hollywood scenarist.



Mrs. Claudius presenting the First Division League Cup to G. D. Singh, captain of the B. N. Railway team.

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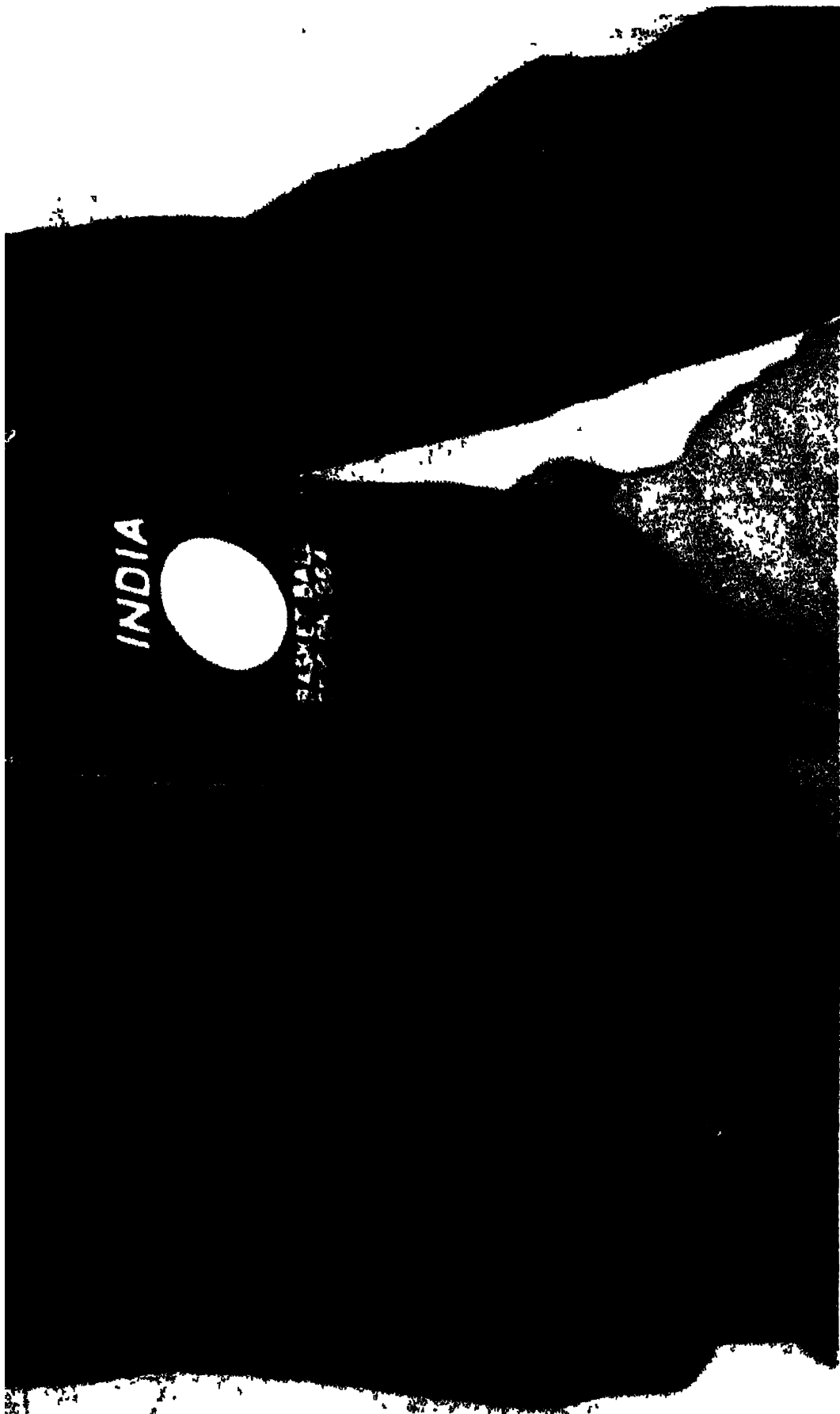
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## K. SURIANARAYANAN

SLOW but sure, K Surianarayanan has represented the Madras University twice in basketball. A State player of Madras since 1961, he is an All-Star player since 1963. He was a member of the Indian team that visited Ceylon last year



**CENTRAL RAILWAY** became the Senior Harwood League champions when they prevailed over the Western Railway by a solitary goal in the concluding tie of the football league. Central, who won the league pennant in 1963, were deserving winners. For them the final engagement was only a formality. Midway in the second leg of the league they were assured of the title when they hit the front with a better goal average and more victories to their credit. They would have claimed the title much

towards a goalless draw, Kannan, who spearheaded the C.R. attack, brought relief and joy to their camp followers by scoring the only goal of the match. Central Railway finished the table with 23 points in 16 games, while Tatas, last year's champion, ended second in the table with 21 points in 16 games.

#### Top Scorer

Janakiram, Central's brainy inside-left, was the top scorer in the league

jury and this kept him away from the reckoning.

For the first time in recent years the league started in premonsoon weather and was completed according to schedule. As a result of this, the ground was bone-dry and this suited the players. In all, 232 goals were scored in the 72 matches of the league in which nine teams competed. The Maharashtra State Police finished low with seven points in 16 games. They conceded 70 goals while netting 16.

# HARWOOD LEAGUE

## For CENTRAL RAILWAY

By V. VENKATESWARAN

earlier. In the last two matches, had materialised to their expectations. They were held to a goalless draw by Tata Sports Club, who finished runners-up, and then the Indian Navy, the host team of the league, who gave a convincingly good account of themselves, surprised the league champion by two goals to one.

In the concluding match, Central Railway should have emerged winners by a convincing margin. But their forward line into a bad patch. Then when Narayan disappointed the goal-hungry spectators with his aimless, then a powerful, shots towards the target. When all things pointed

netting on seventeen occasions including two splendid hat-tricks in the return tie against the M.S. Police. In this match, Janakiram bettered Dereyk D'Souza's performance for Malatyal by scoring seven goals in a row. Dereyk scored five in a row and that too was against the M.S. Police.

George Fernandes, who distinguished himself as the leader of the attack for the Tata Sports Club, was next best. He had to his credit 11 goals. Kumar of the Indian Navy was third with ten goals. Dereyk D'Souza, the sharpshooter of the State team and who was heading the list at one stage with nine goals, sustained a knee in-

Tata Sports Club, the runners-up who were fancied at one stage as strong contenders for the title, shone in patches. This may be due to the fact that Tatas, last year's champions, had to take part in this year's league engagements immediately after the last season came to a close. They had no respite and many of their players were not available. Many a time they had to resort to makeshift arrangements. These factors led to their early reverses. They had a well-balanced team and players who stood out prominently were Choudhry, Martin, G. Fernandes, stopper L. D'Souza and full-back Shetty. Their stalwart, Franco, shone in patches. Similarly





Olympian Naravan was not steady under the bar.

Phoenix Mills, who finished third, also did well in the series. With new players in their ranks, goalie Peter Fernandes, and Chandra, formerly of Bangalore District, they acquitted themselves well. Their creditable 4-1 victory over Western Railway gained them the third berth.

Another team to impress with their consistent performances were the Indian Navy. When their players found their bearings they chalked out impressive victories. Bose, their custodian, was conspicuous in every match by his good saves. Many times he successfully held the fort. Another player to impress in the attacking line was G. Singh. He spearheaded the attack with confidence and striking ability.

#### Fought Back!

Mafatlal Mills, last year's Nadkarni Cup winners, despite having talented players, failed to come up to expectations of enthusiasts. In the first leg they raised hopes when they beat Tata Sports Club by four goals to nil. In their return engagement, which drew a good crowd to the Co-operative, Mafatlal looked like repeating their victory. For, early in the second half they were leading by three goals to one. At this stage the Mills relaxed and thus played into the hands of their opponents. In one of the keenest encounters seen at the football headquarters, Tatas fought back like champions. They not only reduced the arrears but emerged winners by six goals to four. Janki, their veteran, inspired his colleagues with his splendid performance at the right flank. Deservedly he got a big hand

Continued on page 33

A group photograph of Central Railway team, winners of the Harwood league championship.

Mrs. David, wife of Rear-Admiral R. S. David, presenting the Harwood trophy to Reddy, captain of the Central Railway team.

The highest goal-getter in the league championship was Janakiram of Central Railway. He had a tally of 17 goals.

Devadass, of Tata's, receiving the runners-up trophy.





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JULY 10, 1965

## HARWOOD LEAGUE FOR CENTRAL RAILWAY

Continued from page 31

from the spectators at the conclusion of the match.

Mahindra and Mahindra Sports Club, who had been promoted this year, commenced the league in a rousing manner. They carried everything before them in the first leg of the league. For this they were indebted to their new players, Mike Saldana (from the Goans), Varinder Kumar, formerly of the Western Railway, Edward Dias, formerly of the Andhra Police, and Anthony, a former player of the Callex Sports Club. With this "galaxy" of stars the team gave a good account of themselves. They were coached by Raghavan, a reputed former player of the Indian Navy. Their deserving victories were against Tatas (3-1) and Central Railway (2-1). When the team completed their first leg engagements, besides Mahindra and Mahindra, Central Railway, Western Railway and Phoenix Mills were all on the ten point mark in eight games. Only goals separated them on the league table. But, in the second leg, Mahindra and Mahindra's performance was disappointing. The Maharashtra State Police, who are facing relegation, finished their league ties with a two-one victory over Mahindra and Mahindra.

The Reserve Bank, who finished last but one in the table, are a team of



Navy's goal-keeper Bose jumps in the air and fists the ball away in the match against the Central Railway (Below) Central Railway's goal-keeper Bandy making a valiant effort to get hold of the ball from a flag-kick by Padmanaban of Western Railway

youngsters. They always were in the fight despite being pitted against better teams. Their new goalie, Mohan, a former Mysore player, caught the eye by his smart display.



The staging of the weight-lifting competitions as well as the open "Mr. Bombay 1965" Best Physique contest was one of the major sports attractions in Bombay. The keenness among the competitors and the goodly number of spectators were mainly because of the revival of the open competitions after an interval of nearly six years by the Matunga Gymkhana. As many as 75 entries from 20 affiliated institutions of the Maharashtra State Weightlifting Association took part.

Another feature of the competition was that for the first time the rules of the International Weightlifting Association were applied and the method of judgment was the "Bob Hoffman" formula. The chief aim of holding the contests in the power lifts, the organisers stated, was to popularise weight training among sports lovers in Northern Bombay.

The "bench press" event attracted 13 entries and the first place went to S. V. Shetye (SPCI) and the second to P. G. Chavan (also of the SPCI).

A very high standard was witnessed in the "full squats". The number of competitors who took part was 16 and of them, three succeeded in lifting 350 lb. P. Britto (NHL) and S. V. Shetye (SPCI) were adjudged first and second respectively.

The best was seen in the "dead lift" event. More than six competitors cleared 400 lb. G. Simon

## HARWOOD LEAGUE FOR CENTRAL RAILWAY

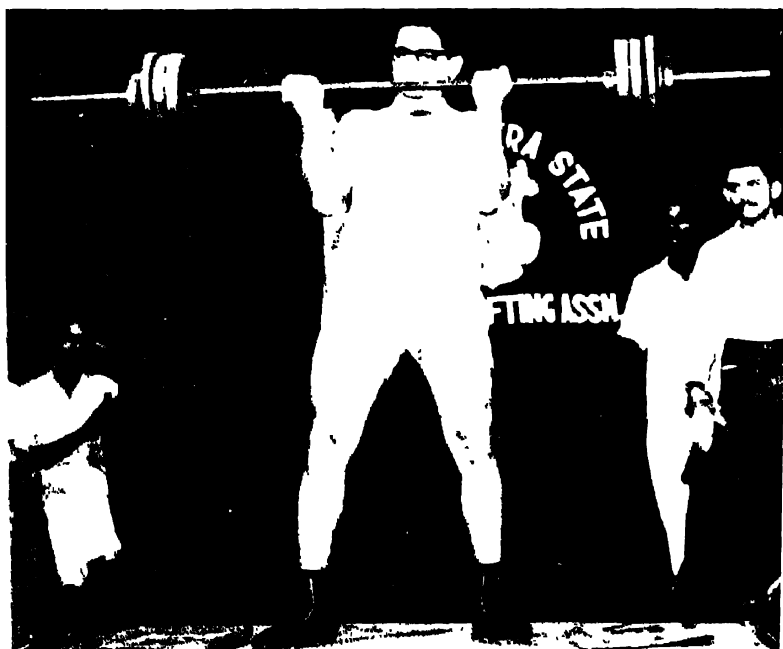
*Continued from previous page*

(MAC) and K. Karkera (NHL) were the first and second respectively in this event.

Twenty-five competitors from 15 institutions took part in the "Mr. Bombay 1965" Best Physique contest. In the shortman class upto 5'-3" N. R. Ghag impressed the judges as well as the spectators and emerged a popular winner. The medium upto 5'-6" class, failed to evoke much interest. G. Fernandes and M. K. Pal were the winner and runner-up respectively. In the last event of the day, over 5'-6" class, the competition was close and keen. Keshav Patkar (Famous), the reigning "Maharashtra Shree" was adjudged "Mr. Bombay 1965". Javar Rakhit (MAC) and P. C. Patrawala (Godrej), who were adjudged second and third respectively also impressed.



Keshav Patkar who was adjudged "Mr. Bombay 1965" in the Best Physique Contest. (Left). F. C. Framji, one of the prominent lifters in the annual weight-lifting contest.



Mani, captain of the Western Railway team, receiving the trophy from Mr. J. A. Scott, Deputy Commissioner of Police, after their triumph in the Sridhar Memorial volleyball tournament.



The Western Railway team, which won the Ramu Memorial basketball tournament at the Indian Gymkhana.



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# Way Out In Front

By HUGH SWEENEY

**C**ALCUTTA's First Division football league champions, Mohun Bagan, are way out in front in the race for league honours this season. They have displayed such superiority over their rivals that there seems to be no way of stopping them from winning the title for the fourth year in succession—a new record in the club's history.

With half their fixtures almost completed (at the time of writing), Mohun Bagan have dropped only one point in 13 matches. They have overcome the main opposition with

Continued on page 38



D. Das, the B N R goal-keeper, sits on his haunches and fails a Goswami (Mohun Bagan) shot. Mohun Bagan won 2-0.



Another save by Das who sends the ball away with a side-diva

JULY 10, 1965.



Jarnail Singh of Mohun Bagan receives the "Best Footballer of 1964" trophy from Mr. Gostha Pal.

A tense goal-mouth scene in the match between B. N. R. and Howrah Union. B. N. R. won 2-0.

D Das fists away the ball from A. Chatterjee. (Mohun Bagan).



N Pal, Rajasthan Club's goal-keeper, foils D. Das (Mohun Bagan). Mohun Bagan won 2-0.



N. Pal, goal-keeper of George Telegraphs, makes a diving save against Mohammedan Sporting, who, however, won 2-0.

## WAY OUT IN FRONT!

Continued from page 36

a display of speed, fitness and understanding.

Their forwards have not been able to run wild, the biggest victory being only 3-0 over Wari in their 13th match while they have won six matches by a solitary goal. All of which is clear statistical evidence that the strong point of the Mohun Bagan set up on the field is the defence. With Jarnail Singh playing wonderfully controlled football, the defence is rock-like in its stability.

But it is their wing halves, Bidyut Mazumdar and Bimal Chakraborty, the finest pair playing in Calcutta to-day, that give the side so much balance and power. These two fleet-footed, hard-working halves, with fine positional sense, pounce on the opposing forwards with telling effect. They have the intelligence, too, to keep

Chuni Goswami of Mohun Bagan flicks the ball away from a Sporting Union defender. Mohun Bagan won 1-0.

the forwards on the move with a stream of well-directed passes.

Another important factor that helps to give Mohun Bagan a clear edge over their opponents is their superior tactical, positional technique in big matches. For years, Mohun Bagan have appreciated that the best method of attack is to keep it flowing through the open spaces, utilising the wingers, as much as possible. And, in outside-left Arumainayagam they have an experienced forward adept at drawing out the defence before finding the gap, with a through pass for an inside-forward. Newcomer to the side, D. Mondal has made good on the right flank. He has a lot of ball sense, plenty of power in his right leg and there is every reason to believe that Mondal will be around for some time.

In blasting their way to a comfortable position, except for one point lost in a goalless draw with George Telegraphs, Mohun Bagan have beaten two tough opponents, Mohammedan Sporting and B. N. Railway since last writing. Mohammedan Sporting took up the challenge on a defensive note, employ-

S. Das of Bata takes a tumble in tackling Latif (No. 6) of Mohammedan Sporting. Bata won 1-0.

JULY 10, 1965.

ing a 4-2-4 formation, with Ahmed Hussain, playing his first match of the season, pressed into service as the additional stopper.

All that Mohammedan Sporting achieved with such tactics was to restrict the scoring. Their four-forward formation made little impression on Jarnail Singh and company though Sarmad Khan was a hard trier. The match-winner that sealed the fate of the Mohammedans came in the second half through outside-right Mondal, who put a clever shot past the experienced Mustafa.

B. N. Railway, who have put themselves out of the running with six points dropped in 12 matches, were outpaced by Mohun Bagan, who wound up clear winners by two goals to nil.

The match had one unhappy incident when the Railway goalkeeper D. Das staged a one-man demonstration against the referee awarding a penalty against his side. His behaviour was uncalled for and he was extremely lucky not to be turned out by the referee. At one stage, Das was in the process of staging a walk-out but was ordered back to his position by a high-ranking Railway official, who is in charge of sport for the Railway.

The surprise of all this is that the Railway club themselves took no disciplinary action against Das. By this action they have clearly given their stamp of approval to Das's attitude on the field. As long as clubs are never going to attempt to enforce discipline on their own players, Calcutta is doomed to be the centre for all sorts of unfair sportsmanship on the field.

Mohun Bagan's traditional rivals, East Bengal, have not played since they were involved in that soccer riot with Rajasthan on June 4. The points for the match were awarded to Rajasthan, who were leading by a solitary goal, when East Bengal Club members brought the match to a sudden end.

With the points being awarded to Rajasthan, East Bengal slumped to four points down in seven matches played. There has been many I.F.A. meetings on what action should be taken against East Bengal for their members' behaving in that riotous fashion. But so far nothing tangible has come out of all these deliberations and East Bengal have not played upto the time of writing.

Firmly anchored at the bottom of the table are newly-promoted Greer with four points from 12 matches. They are going to have a tough time to avoid going back to where they came from. With the outbreak of the monsoon, they have been robbed of their main asset—speed. They have got bogged down on the heavy grounds and there seems to be no hope for luckless Greer.

That explosive winger of yesterday, P. K. Bannerjee, proved that

he has lost little of his skill in smacking the ball between the posts. In Eastern Railway's match against Bata, Bannerjee was in grand form, scoring the season's first hat-trick and, what a gem of a goal he blasted in to achieve it! The Railway were awarded a free-kick about seven yards outside the penalty box. Bannerjee carefully placed the ball, stepped back and lo! it sailed past a wall of defenders and curled into the corner of the net to the surprise of the goalkeeper. It was probably the best goal of the season.

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## Chess

By S.V.R.

# MOHD. HASSAN'S SUCCESS

**MOHD HASSAN** Hyderabad achieved his best success to date by winning this year's Kasturi tournament (Premier) conducted in May-June last at the Minerva College, Madras. On the three previous occasions, he had taken part, he had finished 2nd twice (in 1960 and 1963) and it is only appropriate that he should win the first place in his 4th attempt. A modest and unassuming player, he richly deserved this success. He had a runaway start winning the first seven games in a row, with victories over such strong players like Vinayakamurthy, Aaron, Bapiraju and S. N. Datta—to mention only four—and only paused to draw the last 2 games when assured that none could catch up with him. In a nine round Swiss of 30 players, his score was 8 points. M. Aaron was 2nd with 7. His encounter with Hassan in round 3 was the turning point. Had he chosen to draw by repetition, he might possibly have tied with the winner. He, however, showed his mettle that he could recover from initial setbacks, by winning rounds 6-9 in a row. In the last round a draw was sufficient for him to get the 2nd place, and he offered it, but his opponent Majee declined and insisted upon losing! There was a triple tie for 3rd-5th places between S. N. Datta (West Bengal), Krishna Pillai (Orissa) and N. N. Majee (West Bengal), all scoring 6 points. The SB ranking gave S. N. Datta, the 3rd place and Krishna Pillai the 4th. Curiously enough, S. N. Datta was 3rd last year also and, I hope, that like Hassan, he would improve his showing in his next attempt. The other leading scores were: 6-9; Renata Subramanyam, T. J. Srikanth, A. V. Ramachandran and D. Seth 5½ each; 10-13 M. Vatcha, S. Subramaniam, B. N. Bose and T. V. Subramaniam 5 each; 14-17, V. M. Navale, D. V. Venkataraman, M. Vinayakamurthy and L. K. Ramachandran 4½ each.

The Reserves tournament attracted 36 players and in a 9-round Swiss V. Karleswaram came first with 8 pts. followed, according to SB ranking, by M. P. Prabhakaran, S. Kuppuswami, N. Jayagopalan and M. R. Subramani with 6½ each.

There were the usual prizes of Rs. 450, Rs. 250, Rs. 125 and Rs. 100 for the Premier and Rs. 100, Rs. 75 and Rs. 50 for the Reserves. Bonus of Rs. 30 each was also awarded to the 5 outstanding players, N. N. Majee, R. Subramanyam, D. Seth, M. Vatcha and B. N. Bose who had finished just outside the prize list. All the prizes were donated by The Hindu.

The prizes were distributed by Mr. Howard of the U.S. Information Bureau at a special function held at the Minerva College. The winner, there-fore, gave a simultaneous display lasting about 2 hours on 21 boards, winning 1 P, drawing 2 and losing 1 (to Livingston). Thanks to the tireless efforts of the tournament Director, Livingston, the event was a great success, even though several well-known players who had won prizes in earlier events did not take part despite strenuous efforts by the tournament Director to secure their entry. I give below a game from the second round.

## Game No. 499

### French Defence

White: S. Subramaniam.

Black: L. K. Ramachandran  
1. PK4, PK3, 2. PQ4, PQ4; 3. NQB3, BN5, 4. PK5, PQB4, 5. PQR3, PxP; 6. PxP, 7. QN4, 8. NK2, 9. QxNP, RN1, 10. QxRP, QB2; 11. PB4, NQ2, 12. NB3, PxP, 13. BxP, QN3, 14. BQ4, QxP, 15. PB3, QN7, 16. RN1, NB1, 17. QxP, KxQ, 18. RxQ, N1, 19. PN3, PN3, 20. NN5, 21. RR2, BN2, 22. NN5, 23. KN2, 24. NxP, KR3, 25. BQ3, 26. RB1, NxB, 27. PxN, PR4, 28. PN4, BR3, 29. RR3, NR5, 30. RR3, RxB, 31. NN7, 32. RxB, 33. RN5, Resigns.



(a) Better the usual 5. BxN+; inferior is 5. BR4, 6. PQN4, PxP, 7. NN5, BB2, etc., tried in the Botvinnik-Smyslov match 1954.

(b) Or 6. QxP, NQB3; 7. QKN4, BxN, 8. PxP, KB1 with equality. Here not 8. NxP, 9. QxNP, QB3, 10. BKR6, when White wins the exchange.

(c) If 7. PxP, then QB2! is good for Black.

(d) Better 7. KB1. It is not good to allow the break up of his K-side pawns in this variation of the Winawer. The point is that after 7. KB1, White cannot reply 8. QN4+ since the g4 square is occupied by his P. Also advantageous to White is 7. PKN3, 8. NB3, QB2; 9. BQ3, NQB3; 10. O-O, KNK2, 11. RK1 etc.

(e) It is imperative to drive the WQ away. Hence 12. NB1, 13. BN5+, BQ2, 14. BxB+, QxB, 15. QR5 (or QQ3), N1, N3, etc., easing his position a bit.

(f) Giving up a P to exchange queens, but this does not ease his position. He has nothing better than to meekly retreat his Q.

(g) Otherwise he cannot develop his Q-side.

(h) Another P is lost and with it the game.

(i) Proceeds to build up a mating net.

(j) Not 26. BxB; 27. RR3; NR5; 28. RxN; KN3; 29. PB5; KB2; 30. RR7; etc. and White wins.

## COMPETITIONS

By S. K. NARASIMHAN

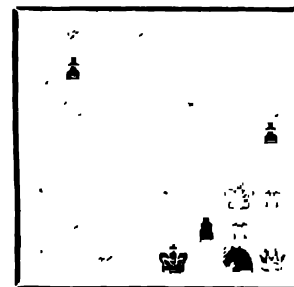
Competition No. 229: Results: k2K4;

pp6, P3P3; 24; 1p6; 8/White to play and win 1.e7, b1=Q; 2.e1=Q, Qh7; 3. Kc8 (Qf8?, bxa6 draws), Qg7; 4.Qd8,

Qf7 (4. Qh7, 5.Qf8, bxa6; 6.Rf3ch); 5. Qh8, Qc7; 6.Qg8 wins. If 6... Qc5ch; 7. Kd7 dis. ch etc. S. D. Khare (Poona) gets the Chess magazine. A. Mishra (New Delhi), S. M. Hanif (Cuddapah), N. Sikdar (Calcutta), K. Ravi (New Delhi), L. K. Ramachandran (Madras), A. N. Bhattacharjee (Santipur), Dr. A. D. Shetty (Hubli), S. Vaidya Nathan (Madras), N. Surendra Nath (Coimbatore), Binay Kumar (Patna), M. G. Phadke (Poona), A. K. Kaul (Nagpur), M. V. Muthusubramanyam (Ahmedabad), B. K. Mohra (Kharagpur), A. K. Mittal (Ranchi), C. Savitri Devi (Karimnagar), R. Subramani (Mettupalayam), R. Palaniappan (Mettupalayam), R. M. Sastri (Secunderabad), Kailash Bectani (Ahmedabad), T. A. Seelharman (Chandil), A. P. Chandarkar (Bhavanagar), P. P. Sudhakaran (Cannanore), K. K. Lajla (Patala), P. Ramakrishna Rao (Raichur), Montu Kanu (Burdwan), G. Thiagarajan (Madras), S. Nagabushanam (Madras), P. S. John (Madras), Chidambaram (New Delhi), M. B. Dongre (Wairora), C. Vijayendra (Bellary), D. Prahlada Rao (Kurnool), D. P. Pradhan (Bombay), Alok Joshi (Bombay), D. J. Elijah (Bombay), K. K. Gupta (Agra), M. L. Vig (Kanpur), P. Sankaranarayanan (Tinnevely), K. Ravindra Nath (Delhi), J. R. Krishnamurthy (Madras), Balachandra Nair (North Parur), A. K. Pye (Tambaram), S. N. Chatterjee (Burdwan), Ajai Chowdhri (Lucknow) and Madusudhana Rao (Gulbarga) have also sent entries.

## Competition No. 232

Black (5)



White (4)

White to play and draw.

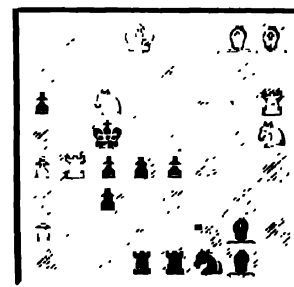
(8; 1p6; 8; 7p, 8, 6KP, 5pP1; 4k1nq)

Entries should be sent so as to reach me on or before July 24. The first correct entry, received will entitle the sender to a Chess magazine as prize.

## Problem No. 382

M. Aschenazi  
(R. De S. 1963)  
Pr. I

Black (11)



White (9)

Mate in three

Postcards containing solutions should be marked "Chess" and addressed to The Editor, SPORT & PASTIME, Madras-2 and should reach him on or before July 24.

**B**HAVO JAZY! I have not had so much pleasure from a world record-breaking run for a long time. His world shattering mark of 3 min 53.6 sec. for the mile shows what an athlete can achieve when he makes up his mind to re-establish himself as a national hero after failure.

Jazy's failure, of course, came in the 5,000 metres in the Olympic Games last October. France expected him to return from Tokyo with the gold medal in that race and he looked like doing so as he raced well ahead of the field in the finishing straight. Then he cracked, to be passed by Bob Schul (U.S.), Harald Norpoth (Germany) and Bill Belinger (U.S.) to be deprived of even a place medal! Many tears were shed in France over this.

#### Never Trained Harder

So it was not surprising that Jazy should take such firm action to try and wipe out the memory of this big disappointment. He trained through the winter as he had never trained

Derek Graham (No. 8) winning the 2 miles event in the British Games at White City in a new U.K. record.



#### On Track & Field-8

# HATS OFF TO JAZY!

By SYDNEY WOODERSON

before and the effect was seen when he returned to track competition.

Just look at what he has achieved in the space of a week. First the European mile record of 3 min. 55.5 sec; then a European 5,000 metres record of 13 min. 34.4 secs. (the world second fastest) followed by the new world record for the mile at Rennes on June 9.

What fun it is going to be now seeing Peter Snell striving to win back the mile record. I think Snell will get it back; and soon. I think he is capable of taking at least a second off Jazy's time.

What with the Australian Ron Clarke setting world new marks of 13 min. 25.8 sec. for the 5,000 metres and 13 min. 0.4 sec. for the three miles; and Alan Simpson bringing the U.K. mile record down to 3 min. 56.6 sec., it has been a really exciting week on the international athletics front.

#### Beaten in Tokyo

Clarke, like Jazy, is making up for an Olympic disappointment in Tokyo, where he was beaten on the run in

by Bill Mills (U.S.) and Mohamed Gammoudi (Tunisia) in the 10,000 metres final after having set the pace almost throughout.

Clarke is to compete for the three miles title at the English A.A.A. Championships in London on July 10. Snell too will be in London attacking the 15,000 metres world record on the same White City track. Jazy is expected to join in this attempt.

Two days later, the New Zealander will clash with Simpson in a mile record attempt on the Santry track in Dublin. Opening his tour in the United States with a 3 min. 56.4 sec. mile was sufficient confirmation for me that Snell is ready to lower the world figures when the occasion is right.

#### Restored Confidence

Simpson gets my admiration for the way he has won a great fight with himself in gaining the U.K. record which was previously held by the former world record holder, Derek Ibbotson, at 3-57.2.

It was only two seasons ago, when Simpson was breaking through as a

*Continued on next page*



Alan Simpson setting up a new U.K. mile record at the White City with 3m 56.6 sec.

# Nachimuthu Gownder Cup

## Basketball

By V. PADMANABHAN

**T**HE Coimbatore District Basketball Association staged the Seventh All-India basketball tournament for the Nachimuthu Gownder Cup successfully and with distinction during the last week of May in Coimbatore.

For the first time since the inception of this tournament in 1959, the Southern Railway Athletic Association, Madras, came out victorious this year defeating the Integral Coach Factory, Madras, by a margin of thirty points (94-64). State Bank, Madras, who entered the tournament with promising players like Suryanarayanan, Selvaraj and Balasubramanian caused a major upset by defeating the Young Men's Mandyam Association, Bangalore, holders for the last two years (63-53). It was a deserving victory for the Bank but Dame Luck was not with them when they met the Integral Coach Factory in the semi-final the next day. It was a day of costly missing of the basket for the Bankmen, who tried hard to get the winning-point after drawing level at 64. While the losers on the forward line were trying to drop the ball into the elusive basket, lanky defender Munuswamy of the I.C.F., who got hold of stray balls almost at the closing stages of the match, basketed twice in succession taking his team to victory.

Madras teams carried the day in the semi-final matches. Of the four, three were from Madras—I.C.F.,

S.R.A.A. and the State Bank. The fourth, were the Devanga Union, Bangalore, who reached the last eight edging out the much fancied Y.M.C.A. 'Acemy', Coimbatore, (102-96). It was a scintillating match and the home team gave up only after a tough fight.

The youngsters of the Indian Gymkhana, Lenoay, who put up a good show in the earlier matches lost to the Southern Railway Athletic Association in the quarter-finals 63-83. The Mercantile Athletic Association,

Ceylon, the only overseas team, made their exit in the second round when they were defeated by the Devanga Union 'B' Bangalore 66-87. Though the Ceylonese lost they were not disgraced. Their captain, Cosmos Perera, demonstrated skill in jump shots and ball control claiming 20 out of 66 points.

The keen fight between the various teams with new talents in the earlier rounds evoked great interest in the game among the spectators and they did have good fare as expected in many of the encounters. But the final came as a big disappointment as the game did not rise to heights. It was a tame show and the winners, who had amongst them the all-star-player Narasimharajan, the erstwhile State basketball K. Santhanam and other promising youngsters, had no difficulty in coming out successful. Santhanam actually staged a comeback in this tournament. The rather-unexpected departure of Sivasubramanian, their main schemer and architect, proved a handicap to the Coach Factory team who had come with high hopes after their recent victories in



A combined group of the winners (S.R.A.A.) and runners-up (I.C.F.)

### ON TRACK & FIELD-8

*Continued from previous page*

potential sub-four-minute miler, that for some unknown reason he suddenly stopped running during a mile race against the United States on the White City track and took no further part in the event. Former international pole vaulter, Ian Ward (a national coach at the time) took him under his wing, and with careful nursing taught Simpson to have faith in himself again and not only come-back and win the A.A.A. championship but also fight his way into fourth place in the Olympic 1,500 metres final.

Then came another partial set-back. Simpson was beaten by the up-and-coming Andy Green, at a meeting at Manchester last Easter. Simpson thought his pace was on the decline. He expressed the opinion to Ibbotson and said he was going to quit track racing. Ibbotson proceeded to tell

Simpson "not to be such a softy" and tell him how he could beat Snell and the world record if he would put his mind to it.

Just how effective were Ibbotson's fine words was shown in Simpson's show of speed in his 3-56.6 run on June 1.

#### Match for Anyone

It was typical of Ibbotson's good nature, too, that he should be the first to run and congratulate Simpson on the record triumph. "The finest thing that could have happened to British athletics" exclaimed Ibbotson. "My record has been standing far too long. I am happy because the record stays with Yorkshire." No wonder he is still so popular with everyone.

The Ulsterman, Derek Graham, gave a firm warning for Britain's three milers when at the same British Games meeting he clipped the U.K. best for two miles to 8 mins. 33.8 secs. This followed a mile run

of 4 mins. 0.3 secs. two days earlier. Clearly he has the top-class speed now to combine with exceptional stamina.

#### Exceptional Running

I am expecting something pretty exceptional in the Polytechnic's Windsor to Chiswick marathon now that three of Japan's leading distance runners have arrived for the race. These include Shigematsu winner of the recent Boston marathon in 2 hr. 16 min. 33 secs. (This was penned before the actual race. Shigematsu won the race followed by another Japanese. A picture of Shigematsu appears on page 2.—Ed. S & P).

Brian Kilby, Coventry's European and Empire Games champion, who was beaten into fourth place in the Olympic race in Tokyo, wants to prove himself capable of beating the Olympic champion, Abebe Bikila's world record time of 2 hours 12 mins. 11.2 secs. Kilby's best for the distance is 2 hours 14 mins. 43 secs.—(To be continued).

the all-India tournaments at Periakulam and Virudhunagar. In the circumstances all that the lanky Munuswamy, who took charge, could do was to save his team from a crushing defeat and there is no gainsaying the fact that he did succeed in accomplishing this task.

Sixty-one teams—the largest for any tournament—from the Maharashtra, Andhra, Mysore and Kerala States, the Services, Railways and Ceylon entered the tournament, though only fifty-one of them turned up ultimately. The non-participation of some of the top-ranking teams, like the Services caused disappointment.

The tournament brought to light new talents in Mathew Satyababu, Sivaraman of the Devanga Union, Rajamanickam and Jagannathan of Y.M.C.A., Coimbatore, W. R. Bashyam of I.C.F., Sankar and Ranganathan of Y.M.M.A., Bangalore, and Selvarajan of the State Bank.

On the concluding day, at a function held under the presidency of Mr. N. Mahalingam, M.L.A., a leading industrialist of the place, Mr. G. R. Danodaran, Director, P.S.G. College of Technology gave away the Nachimuthu Gowder Cup to the winners and prizes to the others.

Thanks to handsome contribution of Rs. 5,500 from the Coimbatore District Sports Council, the formation of which has helped development of sports and games in the district, the District Basketball Association were able to lay the bitumen court and run the tournament with electrically operated score-board, timing clock and the thirty-second indicator. In return for the sporting offer made by the management of the Sriengannal High School to utilise the ground for holding this important tournament, this first bitumen court in Coimbatore goes as a valuable acquisition to the School.

## Do you Know?

by BACH



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Shilpi SGT. 49

## Women's Corner

# TINY TOTS AT SCHOOL

By RASHMI

**T**O any child his first days at school are an unforgettable and unique experience. Most of the children who have been clinging on to Mummy's (or Ayah's) lap or hip, enjoying the privilege of being petted and pampered within the sheltering atmosphere of their homes, are literally uprooted from such a world, to be replanted among a number of other children, with whom they will have to share their time and playthings, and learn and play under the guidance of a stranger called "Teacher" in entirely unfamiliar surroundings.

So it is the first few days at school that matter most. It is high time parents and teachers alike realised this fact. Recently, I had the chance of seeing some children during their first day at a nursery school. Such crying, weeping and screaming as they were left behind at school, I have never seen. It was real pandemonium let loose. Cry-

ing is so infectious, I discovered. Even the children who had kept out of the bedlam in the beginning began to cry on seeing others do so! But many of them quickly became absorbed in work, when they were given beads to thread, and blocks to build houses, and chalks to scribble with.

A child is the most adaptable and quick student in the world. Given time, patient understanding, and being left to himself, even the most obstinate kid will fall into the pattern of school-life. The moment he does that, the child is ready for a new phase of life, away from home, that will equip him for 15 years of student life if he completes college education too.

There were a few who were irascible and kept on crying for the first few days. But when they realised that crying brought no answering response or consoling pats

or sweets or helped them in any way to have their own way—especially since the teacher and the other children ignored the noise and went on with their ball game or songs or rhymes or story-telling—they quietened down too. They were immediately rewarded with a broad smile from the teacher and an invitation to join the fun. There was no more crying after that. They too began to fall into line. They became comrades at work and play, sometimes exasperatingly inattentive or boisterously enthusiastic. The teacher efficiently took over control and guided them to act the right way, with love.

Anxious parents reluctant to leave their children without escort at a strange place, and those who had torn themselves away from school, at the teacher's firm but courteous insistent requests, were suddenly happy, when after the first

## A Word With The Doctor-128

# HOW WE NEED THIS GLAND!

**T**HE thyroid gland—in the front of the neck and, in healthy people, gently and unobtrusively embracing the windpipe—is essential for good health. Without it, a man becomes drowsy, lethargic, mentally dull; his hair falls out and his skin goes dry. He begins to vegetate.

When the gland swells, which it often does, it is said to be a goitre. It is believed that there are more than 200 million goitre patients in the world! If the thyroid starts to swell two very different sets of symptoms may be expected according to the type of goitre. If it is what is called a non-toxic one there are really no symptoms apart from the swelling.

The size of a thyroid gland bears little relationship to its ability to work properly. Occasionally, a thyroid begins to swell in the early teens. The swelling often disappears without any help or it may go by merely adding iodine or iodized table salt to the diet.

### Removed

The other non-toxic swellings of the gland, generally found in older people, may call for treatment chiefly for cosmetic reasons. The gland

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INDIAN POSTS & TELEGRAPHS

JULY 10, 1965.

few days at school, their children not only did not keep away from school but began constantly reciting nursery rhymes, songs, alphabets and numbers all the time at home.

At every moment there are rich and educationally significant experiences which children will learn to utilise, only if we are shrewd enough to provide them. If they do not, it is not because they are lazy, or do not try, or are wilful or stubborn, but because they are human, with their whole human heredity that makes their behaviour imperative.

It is for parents and teachers to remember this key factor that each child acts according to his age, like our seasons. New behaviours occur, compelled by the fixed orbits of growth, but doomed in turn to be replaced

have to be removed or a localised lump in it taken away. If a complete removal has to be done the patient has to take a regular small daily dose of animal gland.

The toxic thyroid gland is very different. Indeed, the symptoms caused by an over-energetic gland can far outweigh in importance the actual swelling. The actual size of this enlargement may be no indication of the seriousness or otherwise of the goitre.

The patient usually loses weight. She (for it is more often a woman than a man) starts to get palpitations, even after quite trivial exercise like washing-up, and becomes very tired. Another symptom is usually complained of by her husband! She becomes abominably bad-tempered. She gets attacks of diarrhoea.

Iodine is of little use for this form of goitre and certain drugs which were hailed as miraculous years ago are no longer regarded as panaceas. Your doctor may well suggest their trial for a limited time and if they fail he will hand you over to the surgeon.

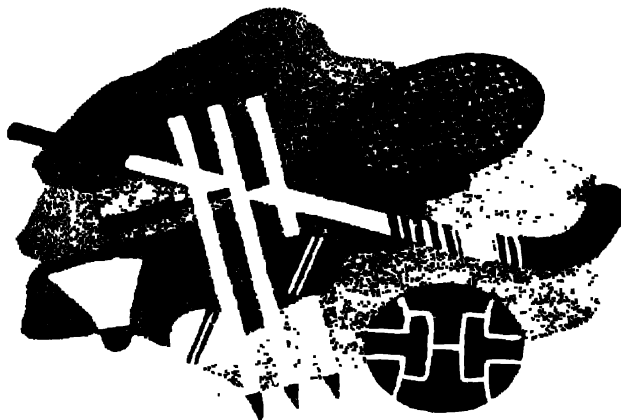
#### Relatively Safe

An operation to remove the greater part of the gland is now relatively very safe. Surgeons pride themselves on the incredibly invisible scars they leave after this operation.

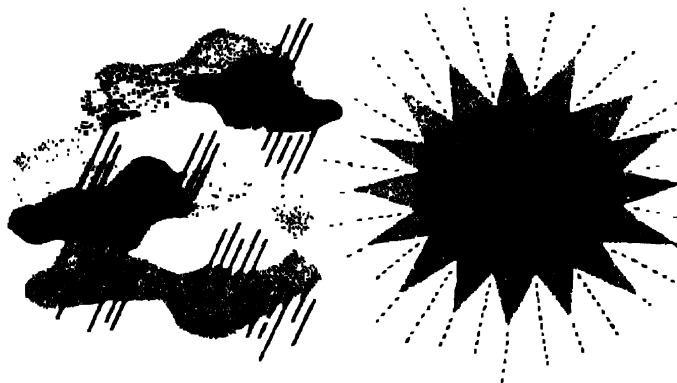
These, then, are the two very main types of goitre but there are several others much less frequently encountered. One or two of these can be serious, so you must get the doctor's opinion on any goitre as soon as you have seen it or felt any possible resulting symptoms. Don't merely get a larger size of collar and hope for the best!

Why do some places get more cases of simple enlargement than others? Because of a shortage of iodine in the drinking water.—(To be continued).

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whatever the weather



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Camera Cameos

# *A Street Market Documentary*

By GEORGE ZYGMUND

**M**OST of us buy a movie camera to keep a film record of family events, and without any ambitions of imitating Hollywood. But inevitably there comes an urge to try something a bit beyond the usual baby-on-the-lawn or holiday record.

While the idea of producing an 8mm imitation of the professional cinema may be a nice dream, producing a documentary is much more practical—at least you don't have to worry about costumes, building sets or dealing with temperamental amateur actresses, who probably can't act anyway.

Right, so what's going to be the subject of your documentary. Trips to far away places are fine, if you're going anyway, but on the theory that one ought to learn to walk before starting to run, why not pick a subject that is easier to tackle, and closer to home. Like the local market place, for example.

## **Pretty Good Subject**

In fact, a market is a pretty good subject for a movie, regardless of whether you're a beginner or have been behind the camera for years.

If you've just graduated from the baby-on-the-lawn type of movie, the idea of writing a script may seem dangerously like hard work. Well, I'm not suggesting that you should plan out your market film shot by shot, but you at least ought to have a list of the main subjects you want to include before you start filming.

For example, let's say that you wander about the market to size up the possibilities for filming. You might notice that there is a pretty good view down on some of the stalls, or an overall view of the entire market, from a first floor

window of a building. Make a note to get permission to take a shot from there.

You might also notice that there is one stall proprietor who practically does a music hall turn in an attempt to attract customers to his wares. It might just be that you can include this stall in a shot from the window, giving you a chance to do a fancy transition shot. You could pre-plan the whole thing—to start with an overall aerial view of the market, then zooming in as close as the focal length of your

▶ An energetic salesman, trying to sell his wares, always makes for a good cine sequence.

lens will allow and then cutting to another—even closer—shot taken from ground level.

### The Great Danger

It all seems so easy when you think about it, and in reality it is. But it's also the kind of thing that tends to get overlooked if you just take your camera down to the market and start shooting away.

Pre-planning helps in another respect. There are probably few subjects that can raise film consumption as quickly as a market. If you know in advance what you want, you'll shoot less footage that will have no place in the finished film.

The great danger in filming a subject such as a market place is a failure to maintain continuity—particularly difficult if too many shots are taken from a medium distance. Plenty of close-ups should be the rule.

In fact, you could go a bit further and say to yourself that for every long or medium shot you take, at least one or two close-ups will also be filmed.

### More Dramatic

Close-ups often tell the story better, and more economically, than a longer duration 'get-it-all-in' shot. For example, let's go back to our super salesman, trying to persuade some disbelieving customers of the merit of his goods. This situation could be handled in two different ways. One would be to stand away and include both salesman and customers in a single shot. But a more effective way would be to start out with a short establishing shot—taken from a medium distance—then move in, or use your zoom lens at the telephoto setting, and cut back and forth between close-ups of the hard-sell animation of the salesman and the 'show me' expressions on the faces of the people listening.

Cutting back and forth a few times, with each shot kept short, would be far more dramatic than a single long shot.

Besides the various stalls, keep your eye out for all the human in-

Have at least one good overall shot of the market, then after setting the scene try to shoot in close-ups as much as possible.



The customer, seriously searching for a bargain is a nice touch of human interest for a market film

terest situations at the market—the lost child crying for its mother, or the happy child contentedly eating some delicacy, and getting most of it on his clothes; shoppers carrying unusual or bulky purchases. The list is practically endless.

### Speed In Operation

Although you'll find it more difficult to move around in search of camera angles when the market is crowded, choosing such a time to do your filming does have the advantage that both buyers and sellers will be too busy to pay much attention to you and your camera. During the slack periods, the movie camera seems to be a magnet for the stares of stallholders and the less intrepid movie maker can easily be put off.

Speed in operating the camera is a big asset while filming this kind of subject. If you raise the camera to your eye, change focus, adjust

the zoom for perfect composition, check everything once more to be on the safe side, you'll find either that your subject has long gone, or is staring directly at you—hardly the thing you want for a 'candid' film.

### Automatic Exposure

One point that should be mentioned is the danger of taking shots of too short duration. It's amazing how much longer five or ten seconds seems to last when you're filming in a market place, and conscious of the people around you, than when you're filming the family in the back garden. Too often what seems like a ten second shot when you're taking it turns out to be

Continued on next page



*Continued from previous page*

more like three seconds duration when you project it.

The advantages of an automatic exposure control camera for candid filming is pretty obvious—for most shots in the market you'll find the system works satisfactorily. Two exceptions are: when you're filming people under covered stalls and when you're shooting upwards at someone standing on a raised platform.

The obvious changes are: one stop more exposure for subjects under cover, one stop less for those against the sky. In the latter case, automatic cameras will be misled by the brilliant sky and under-expose the face—manual setting of the stop should be done.—(To be continued).

Most markets have street musicians trying to collect the few odd coppers. Don't forget to include them in your film



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Bridge

By TERENCE REESE

# FEAST OF ENTERTAINMENT

WHEN the leading contestants met one another in the final session of the Masters Pairs, the thronging gallery had what the sports writers call a feast of entertainment. This was the first of the three deals:

Dealer, South. Game all.

|              |  |              |
|--------------|--|--------------|
| S. 7         |  | S. 5         |
| H. 10 6 4    |  | H. K Q J 8 3 |
| D. 9 7 5 3 2 |  | D. K 10 8    |
| C. 9 6 4 3   |  | C. A K J 7   |

|              |  |              |
|--------------|--|--------------|
| S. A K 9 6 4 |  | S. 5         |
| H. A 9 2     |  | H. K Q J 8 3 |
| D. J 6 4     |  | D. K 10 8    |
| C. 10 5      |  | C. A K J 7   |

|                 |  |              |
|-----------------|--|--------------|
| S. Q J 10 8 3 2 |  | S. 5         |
| H. 7 5          |  | H. K Q J 8 3 |
| D. A Q          |  | D. K 10 8    |
| C. Q 8 2        |  | C. A K J 7   |

Friday opened One Spade as South, and after two passes this was doubled by Schapiro, East. Louis Tarlo, West, made a penalty pass, and, as at many tables where the auction was similar, Flint gave an outing to the Kock-Werner redouble: he redoubled as North, counselling his partner to seek another haven.

Some South players stood their ground in One Spade redoubled and

lost 1,000, but Friday bid Two Clubs. This was doubled, a trump was led, and the penalty was 1,400

The next board:

Dealer, West. Love all.

|                     |  |                |
|---------------------|--|----------------|
| S. 6 3              |  | S. J           |
| H. J 5              |  | H. A K 9 7 6 3 |
| D. A K 10 9 8 6 4 2 |  | D. Q J 3       |
| C. 8                |  | C. K 9 5       |

|               |  |                |
|---------------|--|----------------|
| S. 10 9 8 5 2 |  | S. J           |
| H. 10 4 2     |  | H. A K 9 7 6 3 |
| D. 5          |  | D. Q J 3       |
| C. 7 6 4 2    |  | C. K 9 5       |

|               |  |                |
|---------------|--|----------------|
| S. A K Q 7 4  |  | S. J           |
| H. Q 8        |  | H. A K 9 7 6 3 |
| D. 7          |  | D. Q J 3       |
| C. A Q J 10 3 |  | C. K 9 5       |

After a pass by West, Flint opened 3NT, a bid that in Acol is supposed to show a long and solid suit East doubled, and now Friday made an imaginative flight to Five Diamonds. He should have reflected, I think, that East was sure to have a trick in both minors, despite the ostensible meaning of the 3NT opening. When this came round to East he doubled again, but now West, thinking that he was called upon to declare his values, removed the double to Five Spades. That was 1,300.

## SPORT & PASTIME Crossword No. 425

### CLUES ACROSS

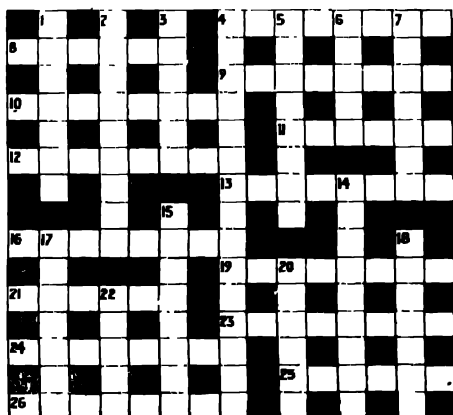
4. Fits and fads combine in female characteristics (8). 8. Seems you fail to hit the mark here—too obscure perhaps? (6). 9. A number stand round one bed to give this poison (8). 10. Soft note introduced in trumming the covering (8). 11. "Heart and soul do sing in me, Just—all music makers" (6) (Sir Philip

Sidney). 12. Tester for a handful of coppers? (8). 13. Revealing a babbler here? (8). 16. Even a crude pen may be used with discretion (8). 19. Shelter by small street and wait here for a drive (8). 21. Use a little spirit and do press firmly together (6). 23. Beginning again within the circle, deep thought returns (8). 24. Any one of you for a rest? (8).

25. Make a gift in London at ever opportunity (6). 26. Nearly all wine in this case (8).

### CLUES DOWN

1. Solidly eternal triangle faced by Cleopatra? (7). 2. Enticed at the very top—or had a good try! (9). 3. This has nothing on six for behaviour (6). 4. Hang what you've dug! Produce some incentive! (6, 3, 6). 5. Likewise a hundred and one fit to be friendly (8). 6. It can be arranged for a fantastic figure (5). 7. "Troy passed away in one high gleam" (7) (Yeats). 14. Will discovers companions upset in portable shelter (9). 15. He takes a fragment with some doubt (8). 17. Some compunction here about the code (7). 18. Emptiness, in a manner of speaking (7). 20. This makes it quite irrelevant when brought to the point (6). 22. Seemingly a curtain would be of some use (5).



Solution on page 51

# Chandra

(REGD)

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## The Stamp World

By RUSSELL BENNETT

## NEW THEME FOR COLLECTORS

A UNITED STATES postage stamp commemorating Sir Winston Churchill was issued at Fulton, Missouri, on May 13. It is the first of many that will be issued all over the world—a new stamp collecting "theme" is being born.

It was at Fulton, on the campus of Westminster College that Churchill made his famous "iron curtain" speech in 1946. The college is erecting a memorial to England's wartime Prime Minister—a reconstructed bombed-out medieval church, shipped from London, which will serve as the college chapel.

The 5 cent stamp was issued on the 25th anniversary of Churchill's "blood, toil, tears and sweat" speech to the House of Commons. This brightened a dark moment in England, for three days earlier German armies had entered the Low Countries, inducing Neville Chamberlain to resign as Prime Minister. The King asked Churchill to head the new Government. Churchill's speech to Parliament won him a unanimous vote of confidence.

The black and white stamp is based on the famous "Angry Lion" photograph by Yousuf Karsh of Ottawa, Canada. Design is by Richard Hurd; lettering by Sam Marsh, both of New York City.

Churchill was born on November 30, 1874 at Blenheim Palace. His mother was American-born Jennie Jerome Churchill and his father, Lord

## CHURCHILL



U.S. 5 CENTS

Randolph Churchill. His maternal grandfather was a major stockholder in the *New York Times*.

Winston Churchill's teen-age classmates at Harrow would not have voted him most likely to succeed. For this undersized redhead with freckles was usually at the bottom of his class, and even under the impetus of frequent whippings was unable to learn Latin and Greek, so he never was privileged to attend a University.

Instead, he was admitted to the Royal Military College, after three

times failing to pass the entrance examination, and two years later, in 1895, at the age of 21, was commissioned a lieutenant—to begin a career in which he was to serve six monarchs. In his later years, he even grew to look like John Bull himself.

Winston Churchill is remembered for his bold deeds and stirring words. Words like:

"Let us therefore brace ourselves to our duties, and bear ourselves that, if the British Empire and its Commonwealth last for a thousand years, men will say 'This was their finest hour'."

"I have nothing to offer but blood, toil, tears and sweat."

"Never in the field of human conflict was so much owed by so many to so few."

On this mastery of words, the late President Kennedy had said, He mobilized the English language and sent it into battle."

Churchill could send words into private battle, too. In a feud with Churchill, an exasperated Lady Asford once said: "If you were my husband, I'd put poison in your coffee." Churchill replied: "If you were my wife, I'd drink it."

Winston Churchill, over the years, held every post in the British Cabinet except that of Foreign Minister. He sat in Parliament both as a Liberal and a Conservative. He found time for a rich and diversified private life, too. Churchill was a polo player, a fencer, a bricklayer and painter. He liked expensive cigars and good food. His many honors ranged from the Nobel prize for literature in 1953 to an honorary life membership in the Friendship Veterans Fire Engine Company of Alexandria, Virginia, in 1960.

Churchill began his political career in 1899, when at the age of 25, with typical brashness, he ran for Parliament. He was not elected. A year later, he tried again and made it. Thus began a career that lasted more than a half century. It had its ups and downs, but Churchill was always on hand in times of crisis. During World War I, he served as First Lord of the Admiralty and Minister of Munitions. In World War II, he again headed the navy, was Prime Minister, First Lord of the Treasury and Minister of Defence.

Winston Churchill, by birth half-American, became an honorary American citizen on April 9, 1963, when President John F. Kennedy signed the Congressional Bill that was without parallel in American history. Churchill died at 90 on January 24, 1965.—(To be continued)

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**T**HE amateur stage movement in Madras has of late gained such strength that it poses a great challenge to its professional counterpart. In no other city perhaps except in Madras does the amateur stage command such a mass adulation, symptomatic of the liking of the people for the art of the theatre. Over a dozen stage plays are put on boards in various parts of the city simultaneously during week-ends. The youth are really theatre-minded and they seem to have "discovered" the stage to express themselves and show their inherent talent in scripting, production and acting. The recreation clubs attached to the various Government offices and private firms vie with the amateur dramatic troupes in staging plays and winning laurels.

The standard of the amateur plays has been steadily improving and, in some cases, the "amateurs" have been doing much better than the "professionals". Quite a few of the "amateurs" have also made deep inroads into the realm of the cinema as well. It is, of course, a happy sign. The stage has always been the training ground for artistes to make their mark on the screen. The tradition continues in Madras since the amateur stage has almost replaced the professional one. This has been possible on account of a substantial improvement in the quality of productions.

The Madras Natya Sangh and the teachers conducting the Drama Training Course there, A.P.T. Arasu and Usha Devi, have been, to a large extent, responsible for creating a quality-consciousness among several amateur players and helping them produce their plays in a scientific manner. Silently but steadily they have been persevering to equip the young aspirants of dramatic art with the know-how of modern stage production and have contributed much to the success of the Drama Training Course of the Natya Sangh, which has turned out 54 trained students during the last four years. The Course was inaugurated in 1961, when 14 students completed the course. The following year, the students had the privilege of being coached by no less a person than Mr. McLeod, Chairman of the Theatre Department of the Southern Illinois University. Since the latter's departure to the States, Arasu and

South Indian Stage and Screen

# Training Course For Actors

By T M RAMACHANDRAN

Usha Devi have been continuing the good work.

A graduate of the Mysore University, Usha Devi, who is a prolific Kannada writer, is a Diploma holder in Dramatics and is well versed in all the aspects of stage production. Beginning her life as a novelist—she has written 10 novels, the outstanding ones being *Dhanapishachi*, *Nari Punya* and *Padathu Bandha Bhagya* (all in Kannada)—she worked for a brief period as a stage artiste at AIR, Bangalore, and as a co-editor of a Kannada journal called *Sodari*. She then joined the Diploma Course in Dramatics conducted by the Sangeeta Nataka Akademi, New Delhi, in 1958, and learnt the art of acting, set erection, lighting and in fact everything connected with the production of stage plays. Learning first of all how one should approach a role, she equipped herself with the "physical and mental apparatus" by constant exercises and mastered the art of voice production with all the "modulation and resonance" necessary. There were also lessons and exercises in concentration, imagination, visualisation and observation of the tempo and rhythm of life. Attention was also focussed on "atmosphere", "reaction" and "expression" in the production of plays. And finally the *Natya Shastra* formed the basis for the teaching of the art of acting.

Achieving proficiency in all the departments of the stage with a scholarship in the course of a two-year-period, Usha Devi launched on an uncertain future, imbued with a desire to work for the improvement of the stage in Madras. In her work, she has had the collaboration of A.P.T. Arasu, her co-student in the Diploma Course in Dramatics at the Sangeeta Nataka Akademi in New Delhi. As the Technical Director of the Madras Natya Sangh, Arasu has contributed a great deal to the several innovations and high quality achieved in the plays sponsored by the Natya Sangh. With a post graduate qualification in dramatics acquired at the National School of Drama and Asian Theatre Institute, New Delhi, he has been working with Usha Devi in teaching acting and direction theory and practical; setting, lighting and voice culture. He has been particularly responsible for directing such remarkable plays like 'Anbalippu', 'Purpose',

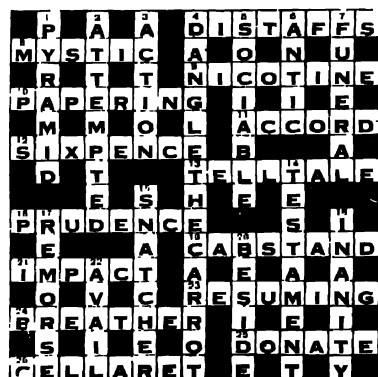
'Night at an Inn', 'Dumb Waiter', 'Exception and the Rule', 'Veedhi Vazhiye', 'Thavatrai Thoondinal', 'Surangathile', and 'Mangai Vanar', all staged by Natya Sangh. Among his achievements, special mention should be made of his work in a children's play called 'Tara', an adaptation in Tamil from the English play *The Star Child* by Isabel B. Burger based on Oscar Wilde's story. Besides designing the setting and lighting, he directed the play with imagination and won kudos from critics and connoisseurs of dramatic art.

Recently, Arasu's work at the theatre came in for recognition when the Bharatiya Natya Sangh nominated him as a delegate to the International Theatre Institute's Seminar held at Essen, West Germany, where he took part in discussions on 'Improvisation to Interpretation in all styles of Drama Production.'

## "PADITHA MANAIVI"

**B**ALA MOVIES' long-awaited 'Paditha Manaivi' is an emotional drama, which warms up especially in the second half with many a touching sequence. Of course, the whole screenplay has been treated in a conventional manner. A young director like N. Krishnaswamy should have tried to present a story off the beaten track. As it is, the story of this film resembles very much those already witnessed on the screen several times before. It is all about a young man who marries an educated girl without the consent of his father, the latter's antagonism for his son and his wife, the daughter-in-law's efforts to win the affection of her father-in-law and the final reunion in the family. Because of the inherent quality in the subject, there are quite a few emotional passages which attract the attention of the audience. S. V. Ranga Rao as the unrelenting father gives a consummate performance. S. S. Rajendran and Vijayakumari as the couple give of their best. Brilliant support comes from M. R. Radha, G. Varalakshmi, M. R. R. Vasu, Master Suresh, Manorama and Rama Rao. The story has come from the pen of A. K. Jayaraman while K. V. Mahadevan has been responsible for the music.

## SOLUTION TO CROSSWORD No. 425



**I**N between Satyajit Ray and his school of cinematography and the commercial cinema stands the unique personality of Tapan Sinha, neither influenced by the former nor polluted by the latter. His personality has always been reflected in his films, whether the story was written by Rabindranath, Tarashankar Banarjee, Subodh Ghosh, Dr. Bolai Chand Mukherjee, Jara-sandhya or Samaresh Bose. Even though 'Kabulwalla' was rather an immature production, one, nevertheless, found the individuality of Tapan Sinha in the incorporations which were necessary to make the short story a full-length film. But afterwards it was a story of unique achievement in cinema.

Though films like 'Khudhita Pashan' and 'Jhinder Bondi' were not well received by the discerning film Press, Tapan came out with flying colours in 'Khaniker Atithi', 'Jatugriha', 'Nirjan Saikatey', and 'Aarohi'. In these films he discarded drama as far as possible to make the viewpoint clear and "the inner world" became more and more apparent in them. But, perhaps his greatest achievement is 'Atithi', again based on a short story by Rabindranath. Critics, who often take film-makers to task for taking liberties with stories, have found perfect harmony between the story and its celluloid presentation. This harmony has been so pleasing for the critics that, perhaps for the first time in the history of film criticism, there has been agreement.

The intrinsic merit of 'Atithi' lies in its spontaneity. In the lively rendering of the theme the whole thing has become like the flow of the river. Nowhere it is disturbed, nowhere is there a whirlwind or the bending of the course. It is straight, smooth, spontaneous and very pleasing. In fact, 'Atithi' has the same appeal as music! What is

## Calcutta Cinema Notes

# A MOVIE MILESTONE

By SAROJ K SENGUPTA

more surprising is the fact that Tapan Sinha has treated the theme on the screen with the help of a host of newcomers and, thanks to his direction, they have given brilliant performances. One cannot forget Partha Mukherjee who has played the title role. Still within his teens, he has walked straight into the story with an amazing versatility. The same can be said of Basha-bi Banarjee, who, in private life, is the daughter of the comedian Bhanu Banarjee. As the pampered zamindar's daughter, who excites the vagrant hero's adolescent curiosity and makes him stop a while, she has given an unforgettable performance. The other two newcomers, Samita Biswas and Samita Sinha, have also made their grade. One can easily single them out for their extremely natural and sensitive portrayals as the two mothers. In this film Tapan Sinha has made his debut as the music director and nowhere has the music a discordant note.

In fine, 'Atithi' is a movie milestone, as one of the most veteran film critics of the city has said.

Is the film industry in Bengal reviving? And that too in a way as to

accept the challenge thrown by other film making centres? This question is being asked again and again after the successive and tremendous successes of some Bengali films. 'Alor Pipasha', 'Aktookoo Basha', 'Baksha Badal', 'Jaya', 'Anoo-sloop Chhanda', 'Kapurush-O-Mahapurush' and now 'Atithi'—the picture is indeed very bright. This success can be attributed to the fact that many non-Bengalis have started seeing Bengali films. Not only that, they are becoming more and more interested in producing Bengali or Hindi films in Bengal. A non-Bengali friend of B. N. Bahety, producer of 'Palasher Raang' which remained incomplete for a couple of years, has come forward to complete the film. I don't know what will be the fate of this film but the gesture is welcome.

A number of new producers have come forward to make films. One such is Ajoy Sen, whose 'Mahat-O-Mahiyen' is already on the floor under the direction of Ajit Sen who has also written the script on a story by Shibdas Bose. The formidable cast includes Madhabi Mukherjee, Ajoy Ganguli, Asit Baran, Haren Chatterjee, Sukhen Das, Pradeep Gupta, Anubha Gupta and Sailor Mukherjee in the leading roles. The Punjab-born and Delhi-bred Aruna Sinha, who was an air hostess before joining the films, is doing well in Suruchi Chitram's 'Akal Basanta', which Bijan Das is directing on his own story and script.

While 'Manita', the Hindi version of 'Uttar Phalguni', is creating the biggest news in Tollygunje, there is a lull on the other side. For instance, Satyajit Ray is busy with a script of 'Nayak' but, as usual, he is very quiet about it; after 'Atithi' Tapan Sinha is taking rest and there is no news of Tarun Majumder, who was to make the Hindi version of the Bengali success 'Palatak'. These are the three very important film-makers of Bengal, and with Ritwik Ghatak away in Poona lecturing and Barin Saha wondering what would be his next course of action, there is indeed a lull. But this is a temporary one. The studios are very busy these days, new producers are coming forward and attempts to make Hindi films are being made. So there is the inevitable sign of the grand revival.

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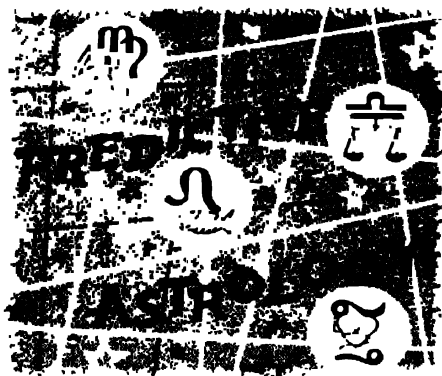


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# THE ZODIAC AND SOLAR SYSTEM

By "VIRGOAN"

**F**OR a knowledge of astrology one must fully understand the celestial phenomena, from which have resulted years, months, days and the stars. If we observe the clear sky on the night of a New Moon Day we will pleasantly see very beautiful and attractive groups of twinkling stars scattered and strewn throughout the surface of the heavens and a couple of planets also at times. The stars and the planets are quite different bodies. The Stars are stationary and fixed ones, while the Planets are ever moving and revolving bodies. The stars have got their own light and shine for themselves, but the planets get their light and energy from the Sun. Many planets are not visible to the naked eyes, but the stars are. Planets can be observed with the help of telescopes. These, and many interesting facts can be had from astronomy, which is the foundation of astrology. Astronomy deals with the phenomena of the planets and the stars, while astrology deals with the effects and results of such planetary and heavenly bodies on the Universe and its contents. The era of the Universe and that of the celestial bodies is not known, not even traceable, but the Vedas speak of everything in God's creation, and guide us to know and realise the realities, including the Omnipotent.

There are six kinds of subjects in the ancient scripture. "Astronomy and Astrology" is one of them. Hence the celestial sciences are called Vedangas. Astrology is derived from the word Astor-Star and Logos-Logic. In Sanskrit it is called Jyotishsha, that is the science of time.

Coming to the practical side, as is commonly known there are sixty years in the Hindu Astrology.

The Zodiac is a broad belt-like passage for the planets in the heavens. It extends 9 degrees on both sides of the ecliptic. The ecliptic is the path of the Sun. The Sun passes through the centre of the ecliptic. The Zodiac is the path of the other planets. These are not visible to the naked eye. It must be determined by observing the movements of planets only by longitudinal calculations. The Zodiac begins from the

East and runs westwards. It is surrounding the Universe.

The Sun takes 365½ days to complete one round of the Zodiacal belt. For mathematical purposes the zodiac is divided into 360 equal degrees. Hence the Sun passes through these 360 degrees at the rate of a little more than a degree per day. This is called a Solar Year and the creator of this year is the Sun. This is the history of a year.

Further the Zodiac is divided into twelve signs called Rasis of 30 degrees each. If the Sun passes from 0 to 30 degrees he completes one sign or a Rasi and to do this the Sun takes one month. After completing the first 30 degrees the Sun enters the next sign and completes that in a month or 30 days and so on, and thus completing the entire 360 degrees of the Zodiac in 12 months. Thus the Sun is the creator of the months also. There are twelve months in a year, as everybody knows.

The Solar System is the creator of the day. In Indian astrology the Sun is the creator of the day, and hence each day begins from every sun-rise. As soon as the sun rises in the east the day begins. The first day of the week was named after the Sun, the next day after the Moon, and so on. The Sun, the Moon, Mars, Mercury, Jupiter, Venus and Saturn are the seven planets of the Solar System which represent the names of the days of the week. Thus the Solar System creates the days too, in general.

Every day is of 24 hours. The duration of a day is 12 hours and that of a night is 12 hours. Out of the seven planets, the Sun, Mars, Jupiter and Saturn are classified as male planets, and the Moon, Mercury and Venus as female planets. In the sphere of the 24 hours, each alternate hour is allotted to the male and female planets respectively, beginning with the first male hour on Sunday morning. For example on a Sunday morning the first hour from sunrise is fixed as a male hour, the next one is a female hour, the next is a male hour, the next is a female hour and so on for all the 24 hours. If we count like this, the 25th hour will be a female hour which is allotted to the female planet the Moon, next in order to the Sun. Therefore that day is Moon's day—i.e., Monday. If we count like this alternatively, the next 25th hour will be a male hour and that goes to Mars, a male planet, and that day is named after Mars, resembling a Russian War weapon

'Tues', and thus Tuesday comes in. And so on till Saturday, after which once again Sunday begins likewise and goes on, as stated above.

As already stated the Zodiac is divided into 12 signs of 30 degrees each. The names of those signs are in the following order: Aries, Taurus, Gemini, Cancer, Leo, Virgo, Libra, Scorpio, Sagittarius, Capricorn, Aquarius and Pisces.

These twelve signs are further subdivided into eight major divisions and they are as follows:

1/2 portion of a Rasi or Sign is called a Hora, 1/3 a Derkkana, 1/7 a Saptamsa, 1/9 a Navamsa, 1/10 a Dasamsa, 1/16 a Shodasamsa, 1/30 a Thriumsamsa, and 1/60 a Shastiamsa.

The part played by these subdivisions are only for mathematical accuracy and when they are identical with a planet posited in them at the time of birth, will prove useful for the predictive purposes of astrology.

Further the path of the planets in the ecliptic is marked by 27 constellations of stellar spots and are of a length of 13 1/3 degrees each. The first 13 1/3 degrees in Aries is allotted to the star Aswini; the 2nd 13 1/3 degrees to Bharani, the 3rd 13 1/3 degrees to Krithika, and so on, to the 27 stars the names of which are well known. When the Moon passes through one such portion of 13 1/3 degrees in a particular sign, the star allotted to that particular portion will be in force for that day. So the Moon is the indicator of the daily star.

So the year, month, day, star and the birth signs are highly important factors in astrology for horoscopical purposes and study. Similarly there are ever so many intricate mathematical factors to enable us to arrive at a minute point of the position of the planets and stars, for the predictive side of astrology.

In this Column, "Virgoan" will answer queries on horoscopes, etc., submitted to him (through SPORT & PASTIME). This facility is available only to direct subscribers and other readers of SPORT & PASTIME who purchase their copies regularly through news agents. In sending in their queries, they should send a certificate from the news agent to the effect that they are regular purchasers of SPORT & PASTIME and direct subscribers should quote their subscription number. Anonymous communications will not receive attention.

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# SPORT

JULY 17, 1965

52 PAGES



# ENGLAND WIN SERIES



**SINCLAIR** bowled by Rumsey (England) in the first innings of the Second Test at Lord's between England and New Zealand. Rumsey gave a fine start to his side and captured four wickets in the first innings. England won the Test by seven wickets to claim the series.

**(More Pictures Inside)**

JULY 17, 1965.

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B.P.I.F. 65-4



## MAIL CALL

### INTERESTING SERIES

Sir,—I have been a regular reader of your magazine. *SPORT & PASTIME* for the past three years. The series "Post-War Giants" is very interesting. Please accept my thanks for the wonderful and matchless action pictures of the Indian and New Zealand captains. It is only *SPORT & PASTIME* which can give such wonderful pictures. Kashipur Gur Naran Singh

### A GREAT LOSS

Sir, The death of Walter Hammond will be mourned by the cricket world. Among the cricketers of pre-war era Hammond was the greatest of all batsmen. The elegance and exuberance of his batting are the things to note. Indeed, he was a good bowler too. He was a gentleman to the core on and off the field. Even when he had to retire, he took to coaching and was doing some service to the game. Adieu! B. S.

death is a great loss to the game of cricket. An ardent admirer and lover of the game I express my profound grief at the sad demise of "Wally".

Kozhi P. O. Sathanasubramanian

### WHY NOT CRICKETERS TOO?

Sir—I cannot find words to express my appreciation of the articles on Jasdeen Mukerjee (19th June) and Premjit Gull (26th June) by Hugh Swerney in your magazine.

As a cricket fan, I would be grateful if you publish articles on Indian Test cricketers like M. L. Jaisimha, Sardesai, and Engineer and so on. I look forward to these articles.

I wish and hope that you will give us more and more interesting articles and illustrations in the years to come.

Bangalore

B. Vijay Anand

Vol. XIX

No. 29

## SPORT & PASTIME

Week Ending Saturday,  
July 17, 1965.

### ON THE COVER

America's top pentathlon star at the Tokyo Olympics was Patricia Winslow, who collected 4,711 points to secure the seventh place among the 20 who started and finished in this taxing event won by Russia's I. Press.

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### NEXT WEEK

Wimbledon Pictures

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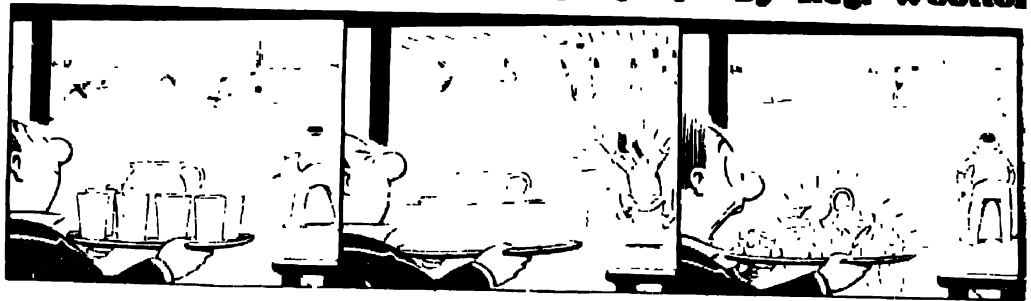
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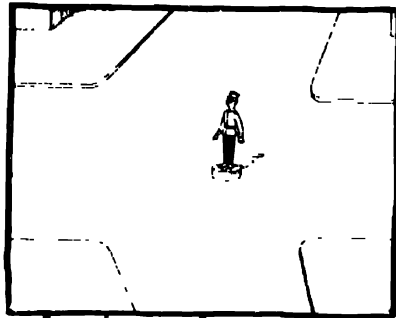
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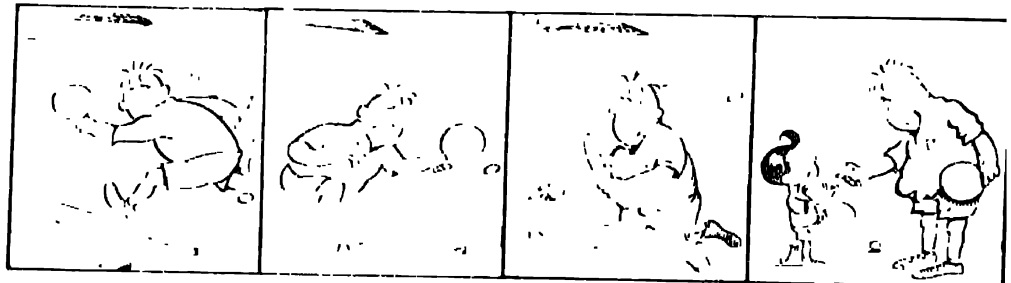
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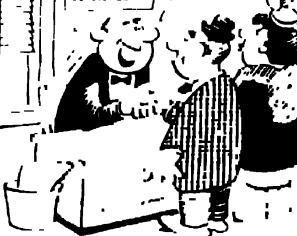
"It's not the drop-outs that are our problem—it's the drop-ins!"

# Do you Know?

By PAUL

ANYONE WHO COULD  
STAY MARRIED TO THAT OLD  
BATTLE AX OF YOURS FOR  
FORTY YEARS DESERVES  
A MEDAL!

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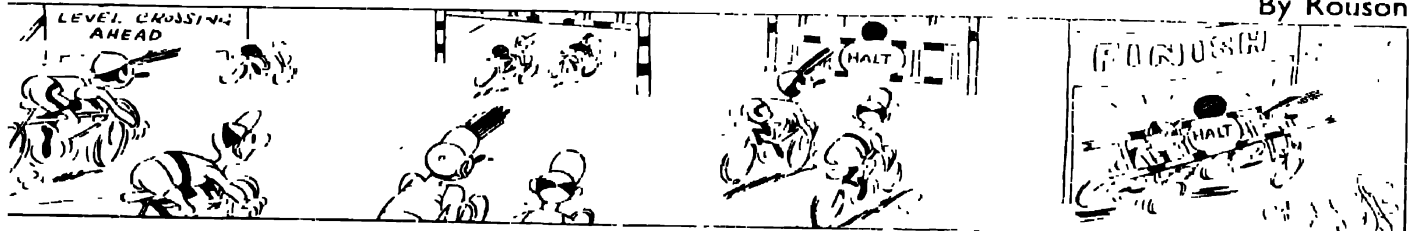


extol

(eks-tol) VERB  
TO ELEVATE BY PRAISE;  
PRAISE; ADMIRE; COMMAND  
AS TO EXALT A HUSBAND

LITTLE SPORT

By Rouson







R. C. Motz (New Zealand) caught by wicket-keeper  
Parks off Titmus for 11.

## *KIWIS AT LORD'S*



Motz has his say  
now as he has Eng-  
land's G. Boycott  
snapped by keeper  
Dick.

JULY 17, 1965.



England had little difficulty in beating New Zealand in the Second Test at Lord's. Though the visitors put up a game fight, they could not stave off defeat by seven wickets at the hands of a more accomplished side.



England's Freddie True-  
man finds the bails  
flying. Collinge was  
the bowler.



There is no mistaking  
the sour expression  
shown by England's  
Parks when he is clean  
bowled by Collinge.

G. T. Dowling (New Zealand)  
bowled by Parfitt (not in the  
picture) after a fine 66.



## **KIWIS AT LORD'S**

F. Rumsey (England)  
has his middle stump  
uprooted. Collinge was  
the bowler.



JULY 17, 1965.



Pollard (New Zealand) getting run out by England wicket-keeper Parks for 66.



Ted Dexter making the winning hit for the home team off Reid.

An attempted sweep by Congdon (New Zealand) ends in his getting out lbw to Titmus.

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"SARDINE", they called him. Also, The Man in the Cap. And, of course, hundreds of less polite names.

I first met Douglas Jardine in 1927 in a county match and again at various times later under similar circumstances but I don't think we exchanged more than half a dozen words. I know I was surprised at the first encounter because he came in to bat at about No. 5 or 6 and I expected him to be easy meat. But he proved himself a sound defender and I thought he should have been higher up in the Surrey batting list.

Australians who played against Jardine for the first time when they met Oxford in 1923 claimed he was so withdrawn it seemed an effort for him to whisper "two legs" to the umpire when he came in to bat. They said he didn't speak to any of them.

Even on the 1928 tour of Australia Jardine and I had little to say to each other. He was friendly but, as was the custom, amateurs and professionals stayed away from one another, although on tour we used the same dressing-rooms.

Apart from that one night out, Jardine and I didn't have a great deal to say to each other until the 1932 touring team sailed for Australia in the *Orontes*. Jardine didn't give me the impression he was a snob but I felt that he preferred the company of men of intellect.

It was a good trip out; we danced, joined in parties and played deck sports. Jardine was friendly enough with team members but much of the time he kept to himself. I remember



Douglas Jardine

### The Larwood Story-9

# JARDINE VERSUS THE PRESS!

By HAROLD LARWOOD

often seeing him sitting in a quiet corner reading Chaucer.

I took the opportunity of having a good rest and put my feet up because I knew how strenuous the tour would be. It wasn't until towards the end of the voyage when the *Orontes* approached Fremantle that I started to do any real exercise.

One of the many tall stories that began to circulate about the 1932 tour was that Jardine had his fast bowlers hard at work on deck practising leg theory against a single stump. I didn't need to be rehearsed to gain accuracy and any cricket that was played was merely to keep the muscles supple and the eye in.

Leg theory was discussed by Jardine several times and he outlined his method of attack to the other fast bowlers. I think he may have had talks on tactics with Hammond and Sutcliffe during the voyage. Every member of the team knew what our tactics would be and, although it was often mentioned, the subject, in fact, occupied very little of our time. We were asked to keep it quiet when we arrived in Australia so that we could give Don Bradman and the other Australian batsmen a surprise.

On arrival in Perth the tour got off to a normal start with officials trotting out the customary platitudes

about the glory of the game and so on. It was the same on every tour.

Jardine was to come to grips almost immediately with the gentlemen of the Press and as for us, he began to rule the team with a firm hand and made it known on all sides that he had only one purpose in mind—to win the Ashes.

Famous cricketers as a rule imprint their epitaph on the scoreboard but Douglas Jardine was to leave a legacy far more complex and intriguing than a whole book of Test Match statistics.

One of the first things Jardine did was to refuse a gift of a bottle of

Scotch for each member of the team. The local agent of a firm of whisky distillers had called at the Palace Hotel in Perth, where we were staying, and made the offer to Ferguson, the scorer. Jardine told him he would not allow his team to accept the gift. England's team members were going to put fitness before all else.

Then came the first clash. Claude Corbett, the *Sydney Sun* representative, bowled up to Jardine in Perth in the usually disarming way Australians have, and suggested to him that if the team selections were released each morning his journal, an afternoon paper, would be able to get a scoop. Jardine frowned, looked at Corbett for several seconds and said, "What damned rot! We didn't come here to provide scoops for yours or any other bally paper."

Corbett sent off a story saying that he found Jardine rude and unco-operative. Somebody arranged a peace meeting between them in Jardine's bedroom and over a glass of beer he agreed to forget the incident "for the time being at any rate".

It was a bad start for England's captain with the Australian Pressmen who didn't seem to understand him. Jardine, I think, regarded them with undisguised suspicion. He was a highly educated and cultured man but I felt his austere approach was caused partly by shyness.

#### No Nonsense!

While in Perth Jardine indicated to us that he would not stand any nonsense. He confiscated Freddie Brown's golf clubs because he said his strokes were becoming like a golfer's. Press relations with Jardine went from bad to worse after the first match of the tour against West Australia. We were about 20 minutes late on the field and Claude Corbett promptly pointed out in the *Sydney Sun* that Bryant, the captain of the West Australian team, under the laws of international cricket, could well have claimed the match because of our tardiness.

The story got round among Pressmen that Jardine was late because he had been shopping in Perth. I can't remember what the reason was and probably didn't know it at the time. As a result, Jardine received a number of letters criticising him for being discourteous to the waiting Australian crowd. When we were in Adelaide he sent for Corbett and, in the presence of Plum Warner, told him that his explanation for our lateness was wrong and said he was very annoyed about it.

Jardine said: "Mr. Corbett, I have received a number of letters from Australians, abusive letters. These I disregard. I have also received a letter from an English friend of mine living in Australia. Of course, I shall reply to him. In view of what I have told you, is there anything you would like me to add to the letter as a comment from yourself?"

Corbett said: "Yes, Mr. Jardine. There is something you can add. You can tell him from me that my comment is this: You can go and—"

Corbett's phrasing was decided! Anglo-Saxon.

Mr. Warner intoned plaintively: "Gentlemen, let's keep the conversation on a higher plane."

After that Jardine became more sphinx-like than ever. Australian reporters could extract nothing from him and complained that he was frequently discourteous and supercilious. A number of them approached him just before the Third Test for details of the England team which they needed to catch the editions. Jardine told them "The team has been selected and now reposes in my pocket. And it will remain there until I choose to issue it. We're here to win the Ashes—not to provide stories for newspapers."

It was by no means the final clash and on the eve of the Fourth Test at Brisbane, Jardine refused to meet any Australian Pressman. The message came through Herbert Sutcliffe who

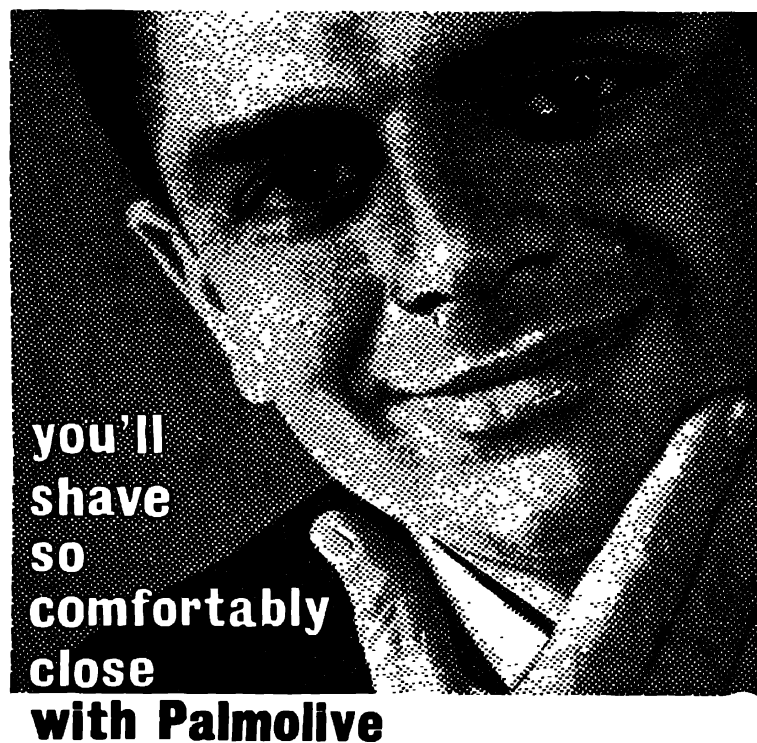
said Mr. Jardine would talk only to English Pressmen.

Hugh Buggy, who represented the *Melbourne Herald* on that tour, later wrote of his first encounter with Jardine at Adelaide in 1932 when he was among an army of reporters and former international cricketers assigned to cover the tour.

"I met him at the Hotel Richmond, a tall, lean, austere figure, who somehow recalled a portrait I had seen of the Florentine monk, Savonarola. His eyes had the same intensity, he meant business and quickly revealed it."

There was no let-up in this attitude and the Australians, understandably, resented being shut out, especially when they recalled their pleasant relations with Percy Chapman, Jardine's

*Continued on next page*



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## THE LARWOOD STORY-9

Continued from previous page

predecessor, who treated all Pressmen as his good friends and led the Englishmen to a four-to-one victory.

After that first meeting, Buggy tried again. He said to Jardine: "You have a big battery of fast bowlers in your side."

"Yes," replied Jardine.

"You must be the first English team to bring out four fast bowlers—will you use them all in a non-stop fast attack?"

"That remains to be seen," said Jardine, declining to answer any more questions about the team.

Jardine was still annoyed over the *Sydney Sun* report on the game in Western Australia. From being cautious in the beginning he went on to become frigid and when an Empire hurricane blew up over what he called leg theory he affected not to care a hoot about what the newspapers said of him or our bowling. I honestly believe he didn't care either. If anything it made him more determined than ever to win the Ashes by the greatest possible margin in the way he had planned.

To be strictly fair, it must be said that there was really nothing unusual about Jardine's silence with Pressmen. Many Australian Test captains have been equally as reticent. Herbie Collins, Warwick Armstrong and Bill Woodfull were never ones to engage in merry chit-chat with Pressmen. And in a later era Sir Donald Bradman was to give reporters the impression that they were trying to trick him into saying something indiscreet.

Jardine certainly took on a small army of critics when he crossed swords with the Press. Most of them were camp followers of journalism. The few humble professional journalists were outnumbered about five to one in the Press box by "experts".

As the tour progressed more and more former international cricketers and interstate players were engaged by newspapers to write informed comment on the Tests. They comprised an Australian Eleven of former Test players and half a State Eleven.

The group of experts included two former Australian Test captains and an array of former batsmen and bowlers of varied vintage. Most of the experts were accompanied by their "ghosts", ordinary reporters who (as one newspaperman put it) "with due humility at the elbow of the great converted their profound opinions into readable English."

### Under Great Strain

One ghost had the most enviable job of all. He was Jack Ingham of *The Star* (now defunct) who had come all the way from Fleet Street to write the daily comments of Jack Hobbs. The experts and their ghosts, as well as ordinary reporters, faced the daily drudgery of a ball-to-ball report which ran to thousands of words.

It must have been a difficult tour to cover. While dealing with what was for them a new form of attack they had to try to keep a sense of balance amid a tremendous controversy, and not many succeeded.

As the whirlwind blew up the situation grew more intense each day. Day after day the Press box vibrated to a sharp clash of opinion. In addition to the expert scribes, a team of general-news reporters were turned loose from early in the morning till late at night in hotels where the teams stayed, trying to pick up details of any wrangle that might be going on at high levels.

Despite the rumpus and the cabling overseas of a flood of verbiage every day, Jardine would make no public reply to the criticism of leg theory. Only once did he break his silence, at a luncheon speech in Launceston. He said: "This leg stump attack appears to have originated in the Australian newspapers. We do not know very much about it and cannot understand how it has received the publicity it has. We have placed a more difficult field than is ordinarily used with a fast bowler and we have so far been successful in curbing the activity of the batsmen, and brought disaster to some. I can assure you there is nothing new in this form of attack and nothing dangerous in it, and we hope it will go on being successful."

Jardine was under a great strain. Apart from the enormous outcry against the tactical game he directed he was constantly under fire personally. To add to his burden, newspapers carried many stories alleging dissension in our team. Some of these stories were true, some partly so, but most were exaggerated. The breach between England's captain and the Press made facts hard to come by and it was not surprising that rumour flourished.

Jardine never wavered and remained aloof and in the presence of Pressmen, hermetically sealed and immobile. He showed no signs of cracking and I must say I admired his courage. I think his attitude towards criticism was one of sheer contempt. He regarded his tactics and my bowling as

fair and within the rules of cricket and believed nothing else mattered.

When the controversy was in full spate the old internationals writing for newspapers strutted the stage, sniffing and snorting at either my bowling or the way in which Australian batsmen played it.

I liked the way one newspaperman, writing of his experiences on the tour, described their labours. He said: "They handed down their judgments to the industrious ghosts with all the solemnity of a High Court Judge delivering a pregnant pronouncement on a constitutional issue, and they provided the newspapers with a mixture of conflicting views calculated to baffle the most ardent cricket enthusiasts."

Jardine, I know, was displeased because some of us were friendly with certain Australian cricket reporters. He disliked the fraternising and no doubt saw it as an opportunity for those players who were disgruntled to air their complaints. Jardine was to do something about this situation at the time of the Third Test.

Although I came to dislike one or two Australian correspondents for their rank unfairness, the tour was enhanced for several of us by the friendliness we found among others. I met many Australians who were in every way pleasant and sensible fellows. They understood the situation and accepted it. Whenever we met for a drink and a chat we were never embarrassed by being asked awkward questions.

### Prophetic Judgment

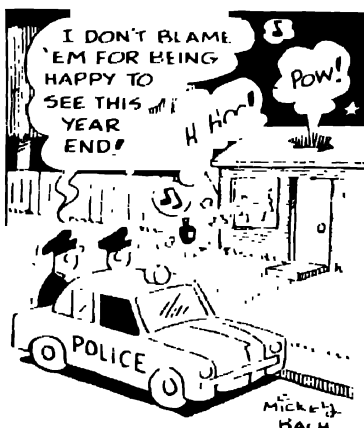
More pompous nonsense was talked and written about the tour than of any other. Almost every former cricketer-cum-journalist who was present wrote a book about it. I had a crack myself, taking a tilt at the Press but mainly trying to justify my bowling methods on academic grounds. Some writers, of course, blamed sensational Press reporting for the whole confused drama, but I have not read one balanced or really adequate book on the tour simply because most writers had an axe to grind or could view it only in a very limited way. Everything was so controversial it was impossible to tell the full story, or anything approaching it.

How easy it is to accept a distorted view of the tour can be understood from a reported comment by Len Hutton, captain of the M.C.C. visiting the West Indies in 1954. He is on record as saying that even "the infamous 1932 tour of Australia" could not have been as bad as his present tour. Infamous is hardly the word for that tour. Exciting and controversial, yes, but not infamous. The dictionary describes infamous as "notoriously vile or abominable". The tour was certainly not that.

I recall one piece of writing before we arrived in Perth. It was contributed by J. C. Davis, critic of the *Sydney Referee*, who expressed misgivings at the selection by England of four fast bowlers. Davis said: "If the battery achieves success it may be done by contravening the spirit of cricket."

As far as the Australians were concerned this was, indeed, a prophetic judgment.—(To be continued).

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# 'ASPRO' DRAWS OUT PAIN!



**T**HE arrival of the South Africans in England was a strangely silent affair. So far, the headlines seem to have passed them by—but not, I think, for long.

This team could so easily set English cricket alight in the weeks to come. Certainly they have every reason for hope.

In the Pollock brothers—Peter and Graham, Eddie Barlow and Colin Bland, they have four of the most exciting players in the world to-day. And with the promise of high summer, conditions should prove very much to their liking.

Already that spring lushness has gone from the grass and shots which were risky in May are suddenly safety itself. Thus they have avoided one of the normal hazards of a touring team.

### Spinners Take Over

May and June in England are months when you've always got to be adjusting and adapting, pushing forward into line, and taking the bat away at the last moment as the ball leaps on the seam. July and August tend to be the time of the year when the quicker bowlers are getting weary. They've done their stint, are becoming a little footsore, and the spinners are beginning to take over more of the brunt of the bowling.

For attacking batsmen like Graham Pollock and Colin Bland to arrive at such a moment, is to them, I'm sure, a kind of demi-paradise.

Pollock is perhaps best described as a left-handed Ted Dexter, a ferocious hitter of the ball, a tremendously rich stroke-maker when the ball comes off fast.

### Time to Adjust

He wouldn't have been in his element at Birmingham. He might have done better at Lord's. But he certainly wouldn't have been very happy if he had been playing in the county games with the New Zealanders, because they've had nothing but slow turn.

### Cricket Spotlight-8

# THEY MAY SET CRICKET ALIGHT!

By COLIN COWDREY

Normally, too, a touring side like South Africa take a little time to adjust to Test match conditions. This season, again, it's different, because they've been playing all winter against the M C C.

I would think that in a fortnight, or three weeks at the most, they should be at their peak. Their main pace bowler, Peter Pollock, will also much prefer the quicker wickets of late summer. It's amazing how South Africa manage to produce these giant, fast bowlers.

I know, for example, if you asked Denis Compton or Peter May to name the best pace men they had faced, Heine and Adcock would be high on the list.

### "Horrific Exercise"

I think they'd name Lindwall first or Freddie Trueman or maybe even Alec Hedser with the new ball. Then they would turn immediately to Heine and Adcock. And they would probably say: "Maybe they weren't as skilful as some, but my goodness, could you contemplate a more horrific exercise for a batsman than to encounter these two when things were going well?"

By and large, the best fast bowlers through history have all been shortish, stocky men. Lindwall, Larwood, and Trueman were all

within an inch of the same height, and all with big, square shoulders. The secret of their success, I think, lay in a rhythmical run, accelerating right up to the moment of delivery, and a beautiful follow through.

Outside South Africa, the Wesley Halls are the exceptions. The tall fast bowler provides a quite different problem to the batsman accustomed to playing the shorter chap who is always skidding the ball through, running it away.

### The Fastest?

The Peter Pollock type relies on sheer pace rather than skill. He's the forceful type who hits the pitch very hard, really bangs his deliveries down. He is, I would say, probably the fastest bowler in the world to-day.

Wes Hall is beginning to shorten his run and rely more on swing and subtlety than before. He is still, mark you, very fast, but I think some of the fury has gone.

Charlie Griffith puts down the odd very, very quick one, but this pace is not sustained.

The Australians seem to have developed a small army of medium pacers. And although New Zealand have their fair share of genuinely quick bowlers, the cupboard is generally a little bare particularly in India and Pakistan.

### Sensational Catches

I think one of the chief attractions provided by the South Africans will be their fielding. With them, this is something of a religion, and Don Bradman has said that on Jack Cheetham's tour of Australia, they took some of the most out-of-this-world catches he had ever seen.

They had 20 minutes fielding practice before each game, and returned to the pavilion 10 minutes before play was due to start with their hands tingling. That kind of thing must take a bit out of the team, but it has certainly proved effective. And, of course, once again, July and August are good months for a fielding side.

The South Africans are, I think, potentially a very exciting team. They have come into England with a whisper—don't be surprised if they go out with a roar.—(To be continued).

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**I**N cricket, as in other games, there are many different kinds of records. Some are strenuously sought after, while others just happen, and are far from welcome to the unfortunate players who set them up.

Getting out in a highly unusual way must rank high in the list of unwanted records—about as unpleasantly memorable as being run out twice in the same match or missing three catches off successive balls. It all seems unsatisfactory and unfair.

So imagine the feelings of William Russell Endean, a 32-year-old South African who was batting against England at Cape Town on January 5, 1957, when he went into the record books as the first player to be given out "handled the ball" in a Test Match, a "distinction" he holds to this day.

Quite apart from Tests, "handled the ball" instances are very much of a rarity in first-class cricket, indeed in all grades of cricket. It is almost invariably distasteful to both the batsmen and fielding side when such an event occurs, and even more unpleasant for the umpire who has to give the decision.

#### Spirit of Game

Number 36 of the Laws of Cricket, formulated over 200 years ago when the game was being fashioned into shape, reads: "Either batsman is out 'handled the ball' if he touches it while in play with his hands, unless it be done at the request of the opposing side."

At club and village green level, dozens of batsmen would have to be given out every week-end by unwilling umpires if appeals were made by the fielding side every time batsmen played the ball a yard or two down the pitch and then obligingly picked it up and threw it back to the opposing bowler! This is all part of the leisurely, sporting and friendly spirit of such games. Indeed, the batsman at the bowler's end would also be given out on appeal should he deliberately stop a throw-in with his hands, even to shield himself, if the fielding team had not consented to his action.

At one time, authority evidently frowned on a batsman handling the ball, for before 1899 a batsman was given out if he handled one which lodged in his clothing, but from that year such a ball was declared "dead".

#### Out By Mistake

To illustrate the rarity of "handled ball" decisions, the last in England in a first-class game was as long ago as 1907, when Dudley Nourse (senior) of South Africa was given out in a match against Sussex at

Hove, when he stopped with his hand a ball which appeared to be running on to his stumps.

A more famous incident here, in a non-first-class game, came in June, 1945, when Gubby Allen, Middlesex and England all-rounder, and later Chairman of the Test selectors and President of M.C.C.,

of Yorkshire's Johnny Wardle and now, set to score 385 to win, they were in dire trouble.

On a wearing pitch, they not only had to contend with Wardle's complexities of flight and spin, but also the menace of Surrey off-spinner Jim Laker, also making the ball "talk" on the scarred turf.

## RUSSELL ENDEAN'S DISTINCTION

By DENNIS DREW

was given out at Lord's when playing for South of England against the Royal Australian Air Force.

He played a ball from fast bowler Bill Roper which then trickled on to the wicket. Allen picked up the ball and threw it back to Roper, who appealed in case a ball was dislodged. But an appeal covers all ways of being out, so the umpire had no choice but to declare the batsman out "handled ball", to the embarrassment all round.

Three years later M.C.C. aware that the practice of batsmen returning the ball was increasing, and going unpenalised because most times there was no appeal, instructed first class and minor county umpires to check it wherever it occurred, and on appeal to apply the Law rigidly.

#### Bamboozled By "Chinamen"

They pointed out: "Should any member of the fielding side appeal, it necessarily means that the umpire has no option in his decision, and it is unjust to place him in such an invidious position."

But none of this can have been in the mind of Russell Endean on that sun-scorched January day in Cape Town when he strode to the wicket determined to halt the South African slide towards defeat by England in the Second Test, which would have put England two up and strongly placed to take the series.

South Africa had been bamboozled in their first innings by the left-arm "Chinamen" and googlies

Endean, a player strong of forearm who could hit strongly when circumstances allowed, set out to deploy his equally strong defensive powers, but he was just as baffled as his earlier colleagues had been. He had made only three runs when he padded away an artful off-spinner from Laker outside the off-stump. The ball rose high in the air, and looked to be falling on the stumps when Endean threw up one hand and pushed it away. An appeal was made, and out went Russell, with the score-book showing "handled ball" and Laker getting no credit for the wicket.

#### Two Questions

South Africa were skittled for 72, and England won by 312 runs, so that the result was hardly affected, but the incident nevertheless left a slightly sour taste in the mouth. It also left two nagging questions unanswered:

1. Did Russell Endean know that the ball was likely to fall on to his wicket and take action to prevent it, or did he just instinctively protect himself from the falling ball?
2. Was it sporting of England to appeal when the game was clearly going to provide them with an overwhelming win in any event?

If you had been an England fieldsmen that day, what would you have done, remembering that the umpire had no option but to give Endean out?—(To be continued).

WHEN UP IT KEEPS UP



WHEN DOWN IT LIFTS UP

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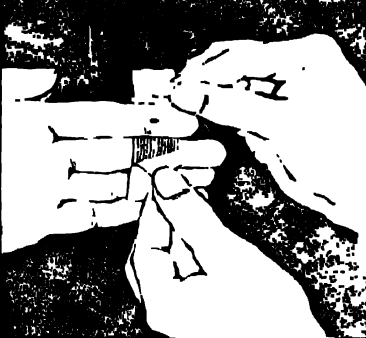
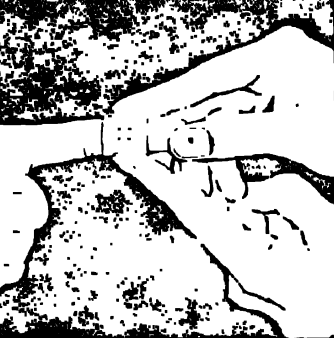
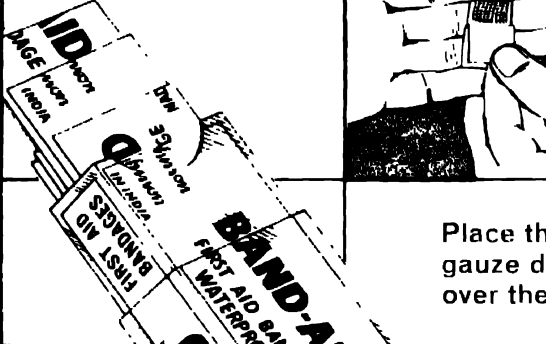
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**S**PORT in China is not, as in other countries of the world, something to be indulged in for its sheer pleasure and physical exercise or for its larger good of fostering friendship and goodwill. It is a deadly serious, political tool with its own very definite place in the grand scheme of world revolution which has been chalked out by Peking.

Thus it is that Chinese youth taking part in sports events have to bear in mind the fact that they are not playing the games in the spirit of sportsmanship, of doing their best regardless of victory or defeat but have to slam their way to victory for the glory of the country by imbuing themselves with dialectical materialism and "class feeling" and by mastering the thought of Mao Tse-tung. They have to win for Mao!

Let us, for example consider the case of the popular game of table tennis. Chinese table tennis players, taking part in international competitions, are enjoined to regard the white ball as the head of some political enemy which deserves to be smashed. When they face the opponent, this should

lectical materialism and Mao Tse-tung's thought".

Several other national papers subsequently carried the text of Mr. Hsu's talk or made editorial comments on it while it was also reproduced in booklet form by a state publishing house. Marshal Ho Lung, Chairman of the Physical Culture and Sports Commission, urged all athletes to study the problems raised and "correctly solved" by Mr. Hsu. He was commended for proposing that Mao Tse-tung's "paper tiger" theory be applied to table tennis. In this game, as Chairman Mao has advised for the deadlier game of war, Chinese players are expected to slight the enemy strategically but deal seriously with them tactically.

#### Hsu's Obiter Dicta

In his talk to the women players, Mr. Hsu Yin-sheng, who analysed the weaknesses of China's women players and summarised his own experiences in three world championships, made these key points.

"Individualistic considerations" must be cast aside in table tennis. Players

Apart from showing a linkage between Chinese sports and the personality cult of Chairman Mao, Mr. Hsu's talk illustrated Peking's concept of all athletics as an adjunct to nationalistic and international Communist political struggle. Still plainer illustration of this approach was provided by comments on the talk. An editorial of the *China Youth News* said, for example:

"Comrade Hsu Yin-sheng's talk fully demonstrates the great bearing of our revolutionary youth who 'have the fatherland in mind but set their eyes on the world'. The talk tells us that a good player must firmly establish the lofty goal of playing for the revolution, have the ambition and determination to scale the peak of the world and win honour for the fatherland."

# THEY HAVE TO WIN FOR MAO!

By K. V. NARAIN

be done in the spirit of revenge against "foreigners" who look down upon us".

#### Mental Preparation!

The winning Chinese table tennis team which took part in the recent world championships in Ljubljana, Yugoslavia, had such instructions impressed upon them before the games opened! The scheme of training for the team of 14 men and 10 women included not only physical practice but also "mental preparation". Part of the preparation was a talk, which Hsu Yin-sheng, one of China's top table tennis players, gave a group of women players on how to play the game. This speech, which was printed by the *Peking People's Daily*, organ of the Chinese Communist Party, on its front page, carried an editor's note which said that not only table tennis players but, "all comrades handling theoretical, political, economic, cultural or military work may learn many things from his talk—including dia-

lectical materialism and Mao Tse-tung's thought".

Players must be "ideologically hardened" and have "a very, very high political consciousness". This will increase their ability to win and justify "the confidence of the Party and the People".

A player cannot do well if he "only learns skills without learning politics and placing politics in command". He must study Chairman Mao's works and "think about how to apply what Chairman Mao has said".

In practising he must "at all times think of the international opponents" and drill like a soldier of the People's Liberation Army.

"Why don't you give some thought to the fact that some foreigners look down upon us, and we must defeat them to defend our honour?" Hsu asked his original audience of women players.



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On Track &amp; Field-9

# A MARATHON IN UNDER TWO-HOURS?

By SYDNEY WOODERSON

**T**HE exceptional standard of fitness which international athletes have attained these days is shown yet again in the remarkable marathon run of 2 hrs. 12 mins. by the Japanese competitor, Morio Shigematsu.

As Olympic silver medallist, Basil Heatley, so rightly pointed out at the end of the Windsor (Berkshire) to Chiswick (West London) race, Shigematsu ran the 26 miles 385 yards at the speed Enul Zatopek won the Olympic Games 10,000 metres at Wembley in 1948. It is incredible; more especially because

this 24-year-old Japanese student, had run almost as fast in winning the Boston marathon in the United States only two months earlier!

It had been generally regarded that it took a runner three months to recover fully from a fast marathon run, yet here was Shigematsu not only winning in the world's fastest time but also finishing as fresh as if he had just started the race!

Obviously it is now going to be possible for a marathon to be run inside two hours—and bang will go another barrier which would have brought only derision if any of us had made such a prediction 25 years ago.

## Inspired By Peters

The man who did so much to inspire this phenomenal pace for marathon running, of course, was Jim Peters, who paid so dearly for his beliefs in the 1954 Empire Games marathon in Vancouver. After making a world-best mark of 2 hrs. 17 mins 39.4 secs. over the Windsor to Chiswick course earlier that year, he felt convinced it was possible to run the full distance at 5-minute mile pace which would have brought him down to Shigematsu's newest time.

But in his attempt he had not made allowances for the possible loss of salt from his body due to the exertion in the heat and, because of this deficiency, crumpled on the track when he arrived at the stadium for the final 400 yards.

He struggled to his feet only to collapse again after stumbling a yard or so. The agonising process went on for something like 20 minutes in which time Peters covered no more than 200 yards in his semi-conscious bid to reach the tape. He was then pulled out of the race and doctors fought a 24-hour battle to save his life.

Now care is taken to see that salt is available for the runners in these marathons to avoid a repeat of the drama.

## Ideal Conditions

Peters always insisted that a good runner with hundreds of miles of training behind him could become a consistent 5-minute miler over the marathon distance. Shigematsu has proved it.

When will the official time be taken inside two hours? That is difficult to say. It could come if Abebe Bikila, the Olympic champion, and Shigematsu met in conditions which

were as ideal as they were in the latest marathon. Shigematsu was ready to admit after his great run that he did not consider the performance good enough to beat Bikila.

Bikila, an Ethiopian, was only 11.2 sec slower when winning the Olympic title in Tokyo last October over a much tougher course. This stood as the world best until Shigematsu clipped those seconds off.

## American Dispute

Athletics enthusiasts everywhere will await eagerly the day when these two do come to grips over the marathon distance. Incidentally, will Shigematsu set a new fashion for marathon racers with his wearing of white gloves on his run, to wipe the sweat from his forehead?

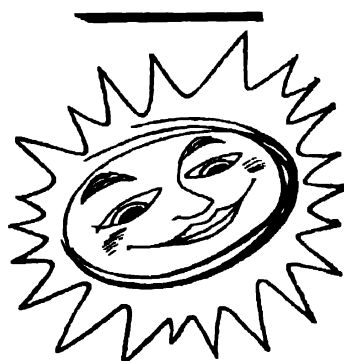
Another instance of the strides being made in first-class athletics came when Olympic runner Mike Wiggs, after winning the mile at a West London meeting in 3 mins. 59.5 secs commented that he thought he hadn't the basic speed for a really fast mile—my world record time in 1937 was 4 min. 6.4 secs!—and he considered the longer distances of 5,000 metres and three miles more suitable for him.

A miler I feel sorry for is Bob Dav, a 20-year-old studying at the University of Southern California. He ran a record 3 mins. 56.4 secs. in the American collegiate mile championships final, yet seems to have little chance of getting into the U.S. national team because of the row raging between the American national athletics body and the college coaches over national representation there.

## Will Be Missed?

Unless there is some quick settlement it would seem that even Randy Matson, the world's only 70-ft. shot-putter, as well as many other university stars, will be missing from the United States track or field team this summer.

I see that Bruce Tulloh is to get a crack at the world record-breaking Australian, Don Clarke, sooner than he expected. Bruce has been named in a three-man U.K. team for the World Games meeting at Helsinki, and will run in the 5,000 metres, the event for which Clarke has been nominated. Michael Jazy, of France, was also expected to contest this race but since he broke the world mile record he has expressed uncertainty whether he will go to Helsinki.—(To be continued).



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BENGAL CHEMICAL

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**T**HE most disastrous season for eleven years—that's my verdict on British tennis performances this year. And defeat by South Africa in the Davis Cup did no more than put the finishing touches to this sorry story. None of the men have lived up to their advance reputations—and the women are doing little better, either. Hopes of a British victory in the forthcoming Wightman Cup matches in America are just not worth talking about.

But one thing is clear; it is time now to rectify the mistakes made over the past 12 months. To wait until next year would be a grave error of judgment.

The South Africans thoroughly deserved to reach the European Zone semi-final of the Davis Cup. Of that let there be no doubt. They were a better team, better trained and were brought to a far better mental state than were the British. They were "match-tight", and threw themselves into the pre-match preparations with an urgency that left no mistake as to their intentions to make a fight of it.

#### Easy Meat?

They had weeks of intense tournament play to fall back on. They had been working hard since their arrival in England in April.

In contrast, the British team were not ready either mentally or physically. Half trained, lacking in confidence and with no one in authority to make them toe the mark, they were easy meat for the eager Springboks. Their record in previous tournaments was bad. Their approach to matches left a lot to be desired, and had been suspect all through the season.

It was perhaps too late to rectify these failings in the few days before the actual match at Eastbourne. But

something might have been done—and nothing was.

All the blame cannot be attributed to the players. The officials of the Lawn Tennis Association must take their share—and it is a big one.

The lack of foresight has been unbelievable. Since the untimely death of George Worthington, no coach has been named to replace him. And the team had been without a competent non-playing captain except for three weeks during the actual Davis Cup matches against Israel, Denmark and South Africa.

Mike Sangster was named captain during the French Championships—a move I felt was unfair. Captaining a

spare the time—even if he did have the necessary qualifications.

#### Time for Vacancies

Do they seriously mean to say that there is not one person in the whole of England who couldn't have stepped into the breach and handled the team until the Association could come to terms with a new coach and mentor? If that is the case, perhaps it might well be time some vacancies were made on the Association so that they could be filled with men more eager and willing to go out and make sure they found the right people.

The team have been travelling all over Europe this season without a

#### The Tennis Scene-8

# Behind Britain's Debacle

By FRED PERRY

team—especially a mixed one—is a full-time job that calls for much effort and work. Sangster is Britain's number one player; as such, he is expected to carry the brunt of the assault in championships. The two tasks just cannot be combined.

Like all other players in Britain, Mike has experienced a very lean season. His confidence has gone; he just doesn't seem to know which way to turn. Yet he was expected, as captain, to help other players who were having just as much trouble themselves. It was not his fault that he failed.

#### Discipline Needed

Someone should have been appointed and given authority to handle problems just such as these. What was needed was a captain whom the players respected, and who could have handled their problems on and off the court. As in any other sport, a tennis team need someone to enforce discipline and to handle any transgressions quickly and forcibly.

If players know that they are for the high jump should they break the rules and regulations laid down by the captain or manager, they will make sure they don't run foul of him.

There doesn't necessarily have to be a "schoolteacher watchman"—just a man blessed with the knack of understanding his charges and making sure they are banded together into a team with mutual respect and trust.

Tennis officials will tell you that they have not been able to find anyone with the capabilities required. They will tell you that they have not been able to find anyone who could

competent official in charge. And it has just not worked out. It is true that Britain did win the King's Cup during the winter with just such an arrangement. Perhaps it was assumed that a similar scheme would solve the problem during the summer.

But the fact remains that, at the present time, there is no real coach available at official level for the younger players. So a new generation of British players—to whom the country is supposed to look for the future—are having to make the best of it.

#### Could Have Won

Surely something temporary could have been worked out so that youngsters could have the benefit of coaching and guidance when they need it most?

There is no question in my mind that Britain would have taken the measure of the South Africans—even including Cliff Drysdale—had they been at peak fitness and mentally ready to go. If it takes someone tough to accomplish this, then I suggest that such a man be found.

But when the Association find him—as I am sure they will—they must give him complete authority over the coaching of the youngsters, and complete authority over the Davis Cup team, regardless of whether or not the L.T.A. members agree with him. I am a great believer that tennis players—youthful ones especially—need a hard taskmaster. So give them one.

If the Lawn Tennis Association achieve that, they will be doing the best for British tennis. It was successful once—and it can be again.—(To be continued).





## NERURKAR MEMORIAL KHO-KHO

Maharashtra's Education Minister Mr. Athekar Rao Chanduri, inaugurating the competition



Vimal Karandikar, skipper of the Mahila Wanderers



The women's champion team, the Mahila Wanderers, Indore



A group photograph of the runners-up, the Sadhana Khendra from Indore.

Shaila Surve, outstanding player of Sadhana Khendra



Madhyastha Ramat Kendra, Baroda, won the men's championship and the Mahila Wanderers, Indore, topped the honours in the women's competition in the Bhai Nerurkar Memorial Gold Cup kho-kho tournament recently at Bombay.



Teen-aged Ranjana Chatur who secured the winning point for the winners



Also from the winning team unbeaten Pushpa Bhamadkar who created a new record this year



Madhyastha Ramat Kendra's Salvi artfully dodges Umesh of Kharau Sports Club



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**M**INDS still abrim with names like Mary Rand, Ann Packer, Lynn Davies and John Cooper, the British athletics enthusiasts looking forward to the new season may be forgiven for overlooking John Boulter. Yet he was one of the unsung heroes of Tokyo and, I am convinced, the man to raise the status of our middle-distance running.

Away from the cross-country season and the thunder of feet on the indoor tracks which have lured Alan Simpson and John Whetton, Boulter has been quietly settling down to life as French master at Cheltenham College. He, and his wife, Sallic, have moved into a cottage and the comparative remoteness of school life may seem to have cut them off from the excitement of international sport. But Boulter, at first disappointed with his elimination at the semi-final stage of the Olympic 800m, has now had time to gain much encouragement from the way he fronted, after suffering worrying injury, to record 1 min. 47.1 sec. He is now completing

it's wrong to think like that, but it's tempting."

The 6 ft. 1 in. (1.85m), 11 st. 8 lb. (73.5 kg.) 24-year-old former Oxford "blue" is not as lacking in confidence as these remarks would indicate, but after just two years in the international cauldron he still likes to weigh up the pros and cons of athletics in a more deliberate way than some of his cocksure colleagues. In fact he has now become certain that the AAA mile will be his big race of the summer and that after that he will hope for good runs, both in the Los Angeles meeting and the European Cup, at 1,500m.

#### Judicious Approach

But he will open his season with "perhaps a couple of 880s after missing the British Games as I'm trying to start late this year for the first time. Then may be I'll have three one-mile races before the championships plus a 1,000m—if some promoter will be kind enough to stage what is probably my best of all."

Boulter has, I believe, come to terms with having to train without

ed but of the Tokyo silver medal by John Cooper's headlong rush.

Livio Berruti may feel the days of glory at Rome and the final at Tokyo are enough sprint memories to look back on, but one man with his best times still ahead of him may be the 22-year-old Sergio Ottolina, who did 10.3 (100m) and 20.4 (200m) in 1964. Certainly the 1966 European championships on the lightning-fast Budapest track might find him at his peak.

**D**ISCUS-THROWERS of other countries visiting Britain can be assured of an especially warm welcome from the AAA Secretary, Barry Willis, whom many of them will know already as the secretary of the specialist club, the Discus Circle. Willis, who will be 41 next August, still competes in minor meetings, and was a middle-distance champion of his county, Hertfordshire.

At Reading University he read modern languages and he likes to follow Continental athletics through Leichtathletik, of Germany, and

## PROBLEM OF UNSUNG HERO

By NEIL ALLEN

the process of convincing himself that he must move up, once and for all, to specialise at 1,500m and one mile.

John Whetton, the king of the boards, is one reason why Boulter has hesitated: "I must say in the past I feared Alan Simpson a little more, I've rather underestimated John. Anyone who can reach the Olympic 1,500m final deserves respect and recognition as something more than just an indoor specialist. Whetton has excellent ability at staying with nearly any pace and still producing a kick. And I think I'm right in saying he's done more front-running than Alan."

#### His Big Race

Boulter adds, "It's a big temptation, when I start thinking of Simpson and Whetton clocking 3:38.0 for 1,500m, and me maybe 3:39.5, of staying down at 800m, where I'm more confident of beating Graham Dean, Andy Green and the others. Maybe I wouldn't make such an impact internationally, but looking at it from the cowardly point of view I'd at least be sure of my place in the international team. Of course,

the advice of his coach, Lionel Pugh, who did so much for him while he was at Oxford. Pugh is now working in Canada and Boulter has largely to train on his own. Even though his judicious approach is still evident during an interview, I think we will see less gangling hesitancy about his miling this summer and more well-distributed effort.

"At the Olympics," admits Boulter, "I was learning to be less wasteful of my energy in the first 200 of the 800m. I like to think that just because the 1,500m is rarely run in Britain its difference from the mile will serve as a distraction from the pressure. Then I should achieve more relaxation. Goodness, there's lots to be done! I haven't even beaten four minutes yet, and that's almost nothing these days."

**T**HIS year's European Cup competition, plus the regular Continental fixtures, should underline the impressive overall hurdling strength of Italy. It has been somewhat overlooked that the Italians had more high hurdlers in the 110m final than the Americans (three to two), which reflects considerable credit upon their coach, Professor Calvesi.

For the races of 1965 Italy has the 20-year-old Eddy Ottoz, who five times beat 14 sec. last season, and the two 25-year-olds, Giorgio Mazza and Giovanni Cornacchia, who are also likely to be below the same mark. For the 400m hurdles there are Roberto Frinoli, only 24, who had best times of 49.6 sec, 50.2 and 50.5, and the reigning European champion, Salvatore Morale, who was just nos-

L'Equipe, of France. Wisely he says, "I think we can learn a great deal from the way other countries organise their domestic athletics. Germany's strength in depth in the decathlon, for example, makes impressive reading and I hope we can do something in the future to build up similar interest in this event."

**T**HE field-events athlete of 1965 could well be Randy Matson, the 20-year-old from Texas who seems likely to send the 16lb shot regularly over 66 ft. (20.12m) this summer. Matson is 6 ft. 6 in. (1.98m) tall, weighs 17 st. 7lb. (111 kg), and is still growing. He did not take up weight-lifting until he left high school in 1963.

Matson also has a great potential as a discus-thrower. After only "occasional practice" last year he took part in one of his few discus competitions and did 182 ft. 11 in. (55.75m) which has never been beaten by any university freshman. Already there is talk of such double targets as 68 ft. and 215 ft. (65.50m). They may both be achieved, but only if Matson manages, where others have failed in the past, to combine toplevel training and competition in these throws.

Dallas Long is, of course, retired from shot-putting, but the brilliant young Matson may still have the thrill ahead of doing battle with a certain Al Oerter...until 1972 if he wants!

**T**HE long dispute in American athletics between the Amateur Athletic Union and the college coaches

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rumbles on, though some believe the coaches are no longer as militant. It is, I suppose, up to the United States to put its own house in order, but one must regret that their customary wealth of young talent may have the start of their careers overshadowed by these divided loyalties.

Even Americans, particularly in the middle-distances and steeplechase, can learn something from trips to Europe, just as their hammer-thrower, Harold Connolly, gained much from the Germans in his forma-

tive years. Now the "war" threatens to keep out college athletes from flying the Atlantic as members of AAU teams.

The controversy will, I hope, be over by the time of the big match at Los Angeles in July in which Britain are to take part. A half-strength U.S.A. squad would take the gloss away. No doubt any further bickering may bring about a firm Presidential intervention for fear that the Soviet Union will take advantage to win their fixture against the Americans in Moscow on July 30-31.

Surely something can be made of a poll taken by *Track and Field News* of California, which found that the National Collegiate Athletic Association's boycott of AAU-sanctioned open track meetings was not supported by 71 per cent of the nation's college athletics coaches. The coaches also voted 155 to 74 in favour of intervention by the U.S.A. Government if the dispute could not be resolved — (Indian Copyright: By special arrangement with *World Sports*, official magazine of the British Olympic Association).

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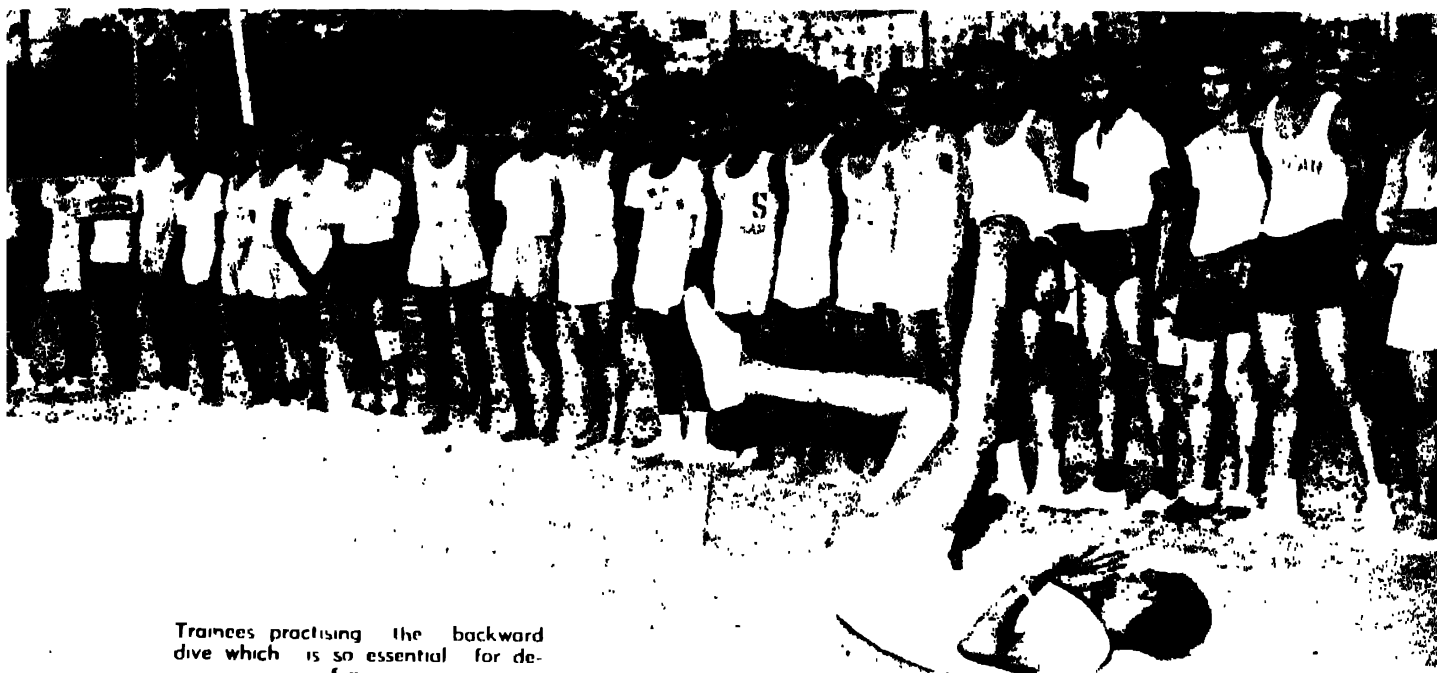
## MYSORE SPINNER BAGS A PRIZE!

THE single wicket tournament, organised by the Mysore State Cricket Association, turned out to be a great success. Many were under the misapprehension that the competition was to be conducted on a "one stump" basis but were agreeably surprised at the skill, initiative and determination required to come to the top.

The prize for this tournament—a fine cricket bat—was won by B. S. Chandrasekar, the spinner of Mysore. He not only bamboozled his opponents with his bowling but remained unconquered in the three matches he had to play against top notchers of Mysore. No single cricketer made more than 10 runs against him and all were bowled by the "flipper" he specialised in. I was hoping that P. R. Asokanand would give him "his chips" but he too was out to a long hop when he had made 7 runs in 7 balls bowled by Chandrasekar in the final. Asokanand was runner-up and he also received a bat from the President of the Mysore State Cricket Association, Mr S. A. Srinivasan at the conclusion of the cricket entertainment.

I would give the palm for the best thought-out and fought-out match to that between Y. B. Patel and Nazam Hussain, who had the correct approach for this 6 over each competition. It evoked quite a good bit of excitement and an equally good appreciation of cricketing skill. Y. B. Patel got the better of his opponent to meet his Waterloo at the hands of Chandrasekar.

The passage of Asokanand to the final was not without its thrills. In the very first match itself Asokanand had to use all his wiles to overcome Lakshminarayana but his second match, with V. Subramanyam, the Mysore State skipper, was a touch-and-go affair. Subramanyam, who got going in his loose limbed nonchalant way, scored over 23 runs in a couple of overs and when Asokanand batted he bowled a shorter ball which the batsman mistimed and the ball went for a high catch. Rajagopal, who was keeping wicket, and Kuppuswami both went for the ball and floored it and that rudely threw V. Subramanyam out of the competition. The Directors, C. Nagaraj and Satyaji Rao, ably went through the tournament and the big and enthusiastic crowd enjoyed the game. The association are planning to stage another tournament soon —  
*M. G. Vijayasarithy.*



Trainees practising the backward dive which is so essential for defence.

# VOLLEYBALL CATCHES ON!

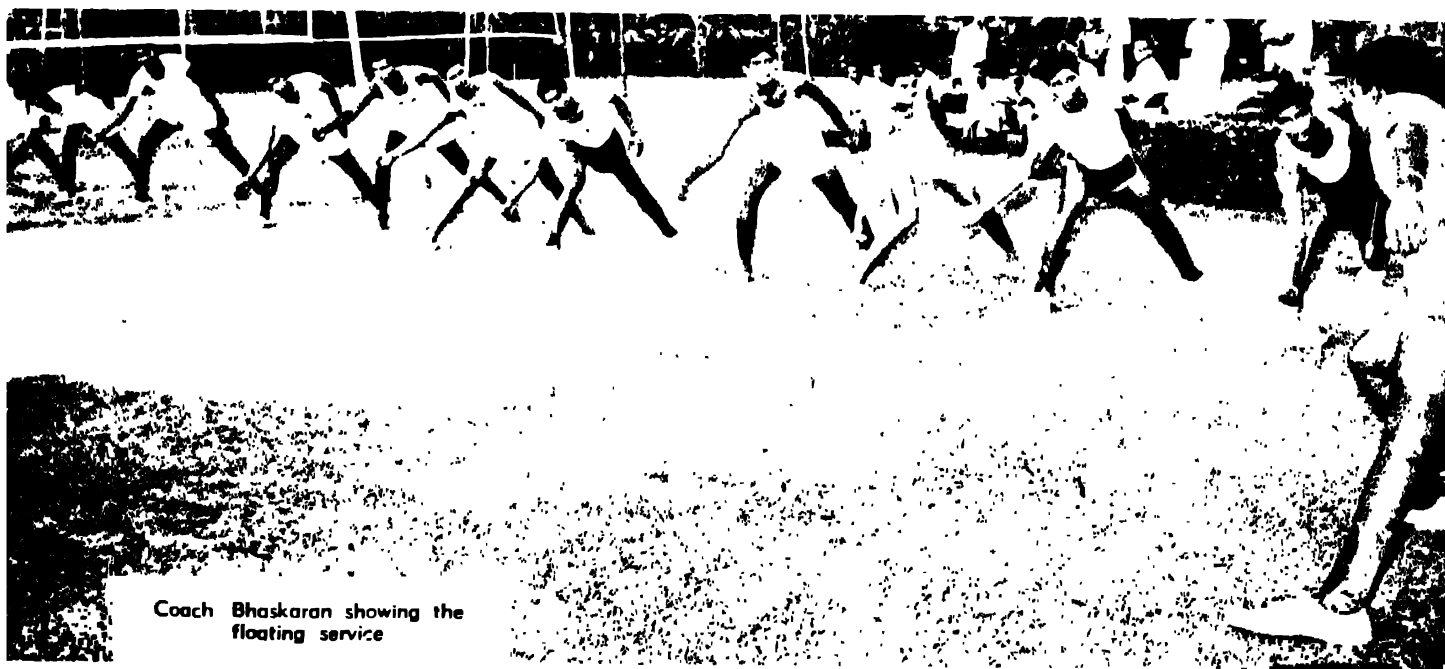
By HUGH SWEENEY

IT might come as a surprise to many that volleyball has a fantastic player following in Calcutta and in the districts. I never had a clue that this fast, rugged game had gained such popularity in Calcutta, where football is considered the only game worthwhile playing.

But it has in the years gained considerable ground, helped by the visits of two foreign teams, the Russians and the Japanese. The skill of these two teams fired the imagination of the young and volleyball's "roll-call" rose rapidly.

To-day, in Calcutta there are almost 1,000 registered players, with 68

*Continued on next page*



Coach Bhaskaran showing the floating service



## VOLLEYBALL CATCHES ON:

*Continued from previous page*

teams taking part in the regular Leagues and knock-out tournaments, organised by the West Bengal Volleyball Federation. The game has been on a sound footing in Calcutta since 1936.

But more rapid strides have been made since 1953 when the WBVF launched their own coaching programme. The WBVF, surrounded by tremendous problems, have been doing a grand job in attempting to raise the standard of the game in the State.

Unlike in many other part of the country, volleyball has a remarkably short season in Calcutta, lasting little over four months. This is because it is played outdoors and with the long monsoon season in Calcutta, volleyball players are compelled to be idle for more than half the year.

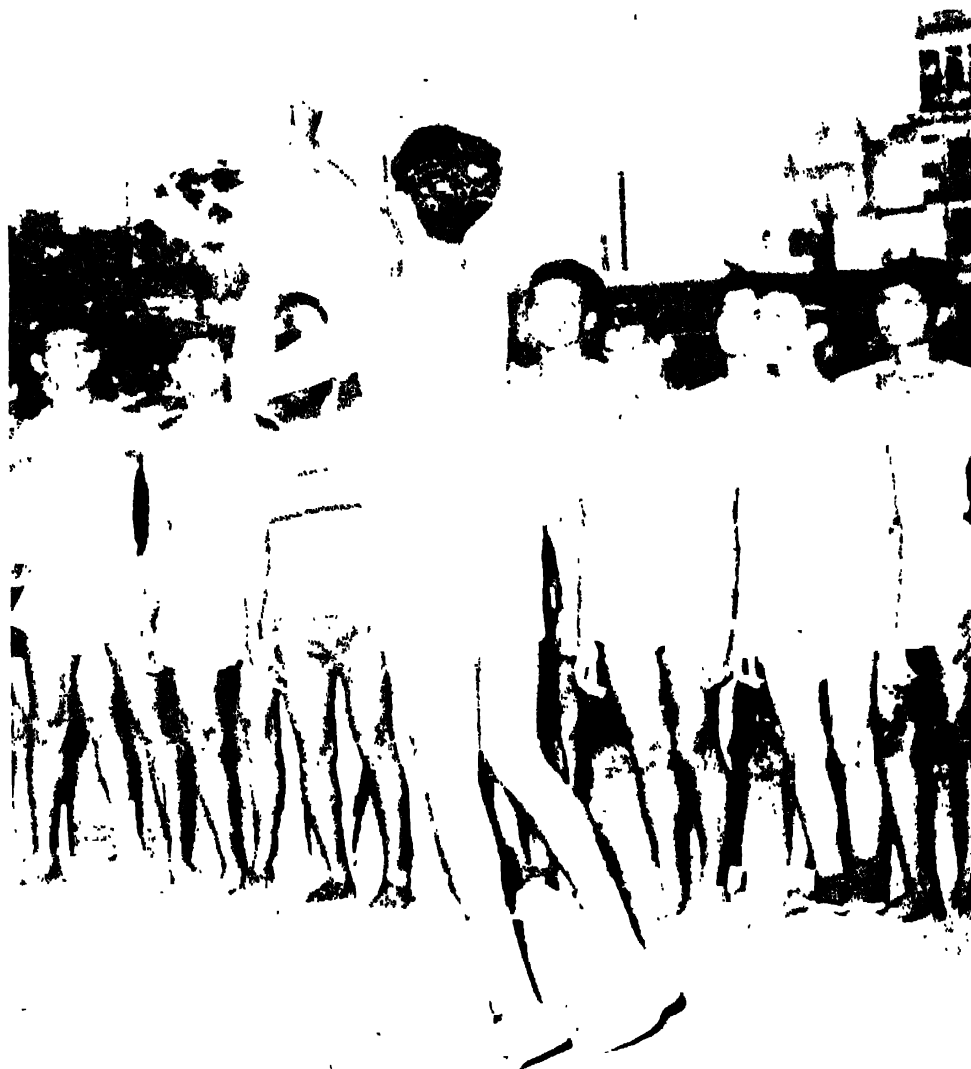
The WBVF efforts to build an indoor stadium have failed. Not surprising, since Calcutta has no outdoor stadium. However, there remains a faint glimmer of hope that one day an indoor stadium will materialise which will be of great benefit to half a dozen games, leave alone volleyball.

With such a short season on their hand, the WBVF make remarkable progress in giving instructions in the finer points of the game, through a panel of specially selected coaches.

Their coaching programme received a tremendous boost recently with the visit to Calcutta of the well-known NIS coach, T. P. Bhaskaran. He has found the material in Calcutta very promising and thought that within a few years a lot could be expected from volleyball teams of Bengal. Unlike other sports, volleyball does not attempt to "catch 'em young". This is because the game demands a certain physical standard and co-ordination, which cannot be found in very young persons. The ideal age to commence playing the game seriously is between 14 and 16 years.

T. P. Bhaskaran demonstrates a backward roll to trainees at the W B V F Coaching Camp

The Coach is demonstrating the side roll with one hand





Trainees learning the fundamentals of passing

Here again the short season hampers specialised coaching in that the youngsters in the off-season, which is so long, take to another sport, mainly football, and this leads to complications for the reflexes of the two games are poles apart.

The WBVF organisational work, unlike that of many other Federations, is not confined to the limits of a city. The WBVF, apart from running regular inter-district leagues and knock-out tournaments, make frequent forays to the "interior", visiting villages of Bengal to spread the game.

In this venture they have been most successful. They visualise that in the not too distant future, the total number of volleyball players will be trebled. At the moment, the WBVF have on their "books" almost 5,000 players including those playing in the districts.

The WBVF, which leave no stone unturned in their attempts to promote the game, have also introduced night volleyball, under well-arranged floodlights.

All in all, there's good reason to look ahead in the volleyball world, which however, deserves better recognition than it gets at the moment from all quarters.



The Coach showing how to execute a spike



The trainees listen to the Coach as he explains the importance of serve in the game



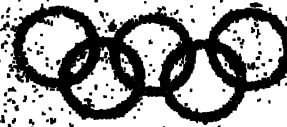
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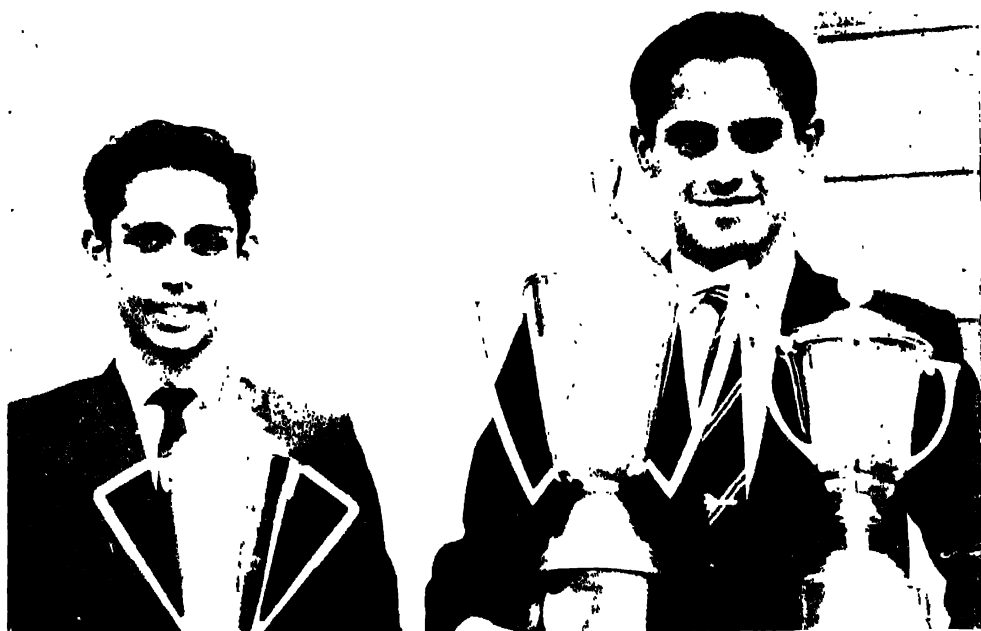
IRINA PRESS U.S.S.R.,  
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5,246 points at the  
Tokyo Olympics. Her  
compatriot, Sizikova,  
was placed tenth having  
scored 4,589 points.





**E**RE long the Madras Cricket Association will earn the unique distinction of being the first State Association in India to have their own ideal cricket stadium. According to the welcome announcement made by the President, Mr M. A. Chidambaram, at the annual general meeting on June 27, accommodation would be provided at the new stadium to come up on the old Chepauk green on the M.C.C. ground for a maximum of 40,000 to watch future Tests in comfort.

The Chepauk ground has got its own great tradition. Some of the most glorious deeds in the history of cricket in Madras were recorded on this ground till the need for meeting the ever-increasing demand for greater accommodation compelled the shift to the huge Corporation (and now Nehru) Stadium. Somehow, the charm and attractiveness of the Chepauk green have been lacking within the Corporation structure which can continue its utility to sports as the chief venue for football with the Egmore enclosure coming to stay as hockey headquarters. The Corporation tennis stadium is inadequate for more important international fixtures and I hope the State Tennis Association, with the very necessary popular backing, would



R. Ravichandran of St. Bede's (Best Schoolboy Cricketer of the Year) and S. Venkatraghavan (Best Cricketer of the Year and Best Collegiate Cricketer of the Year).

## *Early Start for M. C. A.'s Own Stadium*

By K. S. NARASIMHAN



S. Rangarajan, captain of Jolly Rovers, receiving the Palayampatti Shield for the M.C.A. First Division "A" Zone league championship from Mr. M. A. Chidambaram.

also have their own arena with at least six courts and accommodation for over 8,000 persons that should normally suffice for bigger occasions. This could be done on the present site of the State Association on the Island ground, so kindly lent by the India International Centre and the military authorities or at some other suitable site. That would complete the ideal requirements for sports in Madras with the Corporation's plans for an indoor stadium already there.

I am happy that the negotiations between the M.C.C., the Government and the Cricket Association ended satisfactorily and the labours of one and all, particularly Mr M. A. Chidambaram and the sports-minded Madras Ministry, are on the point of bearing fruit in that actual construction would start ere long. Over-all plans for the stadium, including catering facilities for overseas players have been drawn up and submitted to Government according to the tripartite agreement and very soon the Chepauk ground would begin to hum with intense activity. With the green signal, the ambition of the M.C.A. to have their stadium is being realised to the joy of cricket enthusiasts.

A sad feature of the activities of the M.C.A. for the coming year is the austerity policy forced on them by the cancellation of the West India visit following Government's refusal of foreign exchange. With no foreign team's visit, which alone yields enough finance for the numerous items of the programme for developing the game, the M.C.A. would be badly off and it is regrettable that they have been forced to give up both the senior and junior Zonal tournaments as also the two annual fixtures between City and District Colleges. Increase in league fees has also been found necessary. It is hoped that the fond desire of cricket lovers, even at this late stage, would be realised by way of a foreign team's visit to normalise the M.C.A.'s programme.

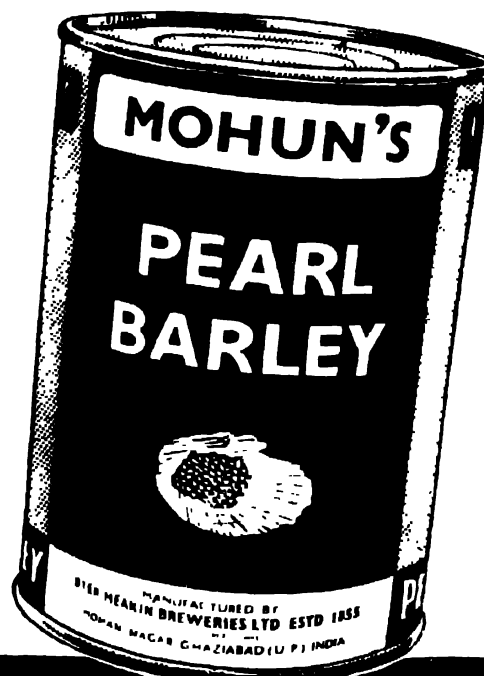
Lovers of sports literature have happy news in that the family of the late-lamented Dr P. Subbarayan, who had been intimately connected with Indian cricket, has donated his entire library to the M.C.A. The library will be housed in the new stadium and is bound to be most useful to cricketers and cricket fans.

As expected, Mr M. A. Chidambaram, the popular President, Mr S.

Sriraman, the energetic secretary, and the other members of the team who have done signal service for Madras cricket were rewarded at the annual meeting which initiated the austerity programme straight way with distribution of the trophies won by the team during the past season that ended

*Continued on next page*

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## EARLY START FOR M.C.A.'S OWN STADIUM

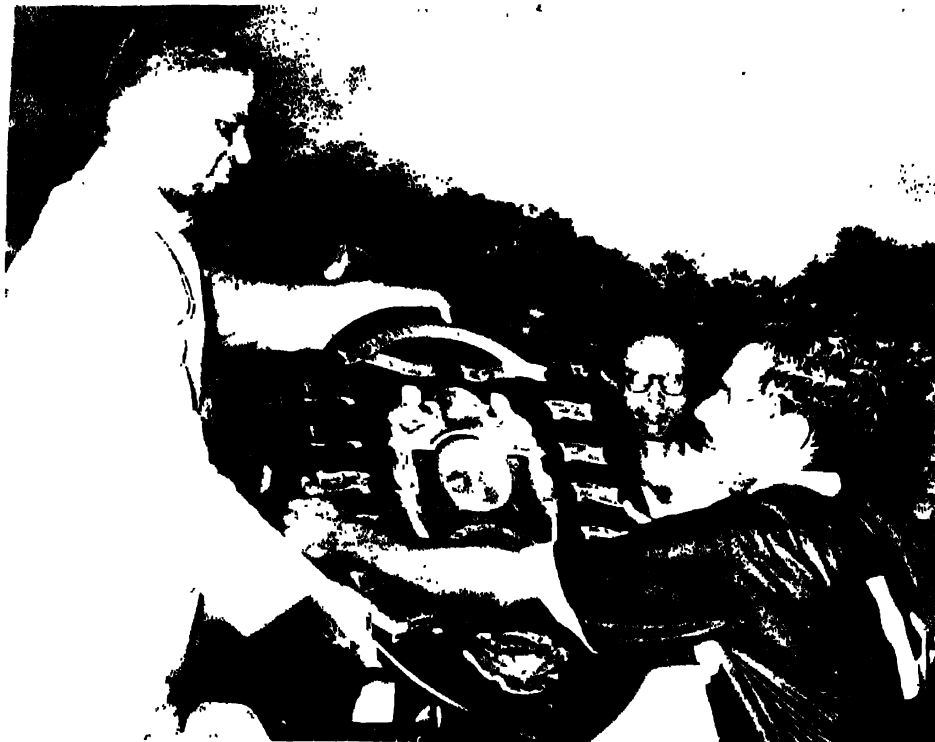
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only three months back, cancelling the usual big tea party usually associated with the function in the past.

Mr Chidambaram gave away the Palayampattu shield to S. Rangarajan, Captain of Jolly Rovers, who won the First Division senior section championship for last year.

The following other clubs were also awarded trophies: Parry's Sports and Recreation Club (Johnstone Shield for "B" Zone), National United Club (Pattabhiraman Shield for "C" zone), Triplicane Sports Club (Bishop Waller Shield for Second Division) and Jubilee Cricket Club (Dr. Subbarayan Shield for Third Division).

S. Venkataraghavan (Jolly Rovers) was awarded both the Medhi Rolling Trophy and the M. Baliah Memorial trophy for the Best Cricketer of the Year and the Best Collegiate Cricketer of the Year. R. Ravichandran of St. Bede's High School won the C. Subramaniam Trophy for the Best Schoolboy Cricketer of the year.



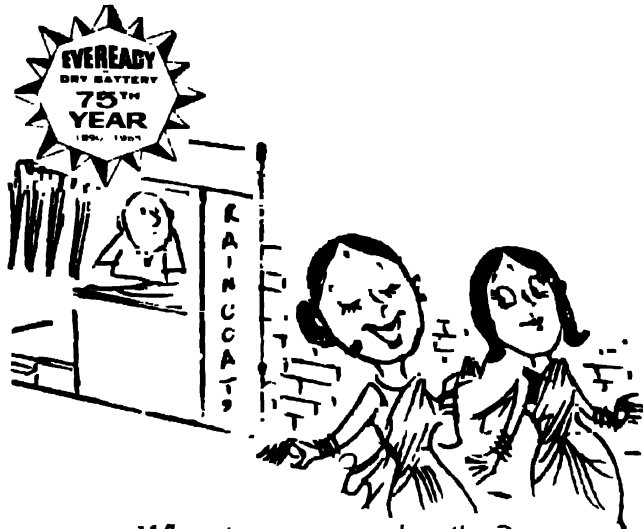
Badiuddin, captain of the Southern Railway receives the Doraiswami Iyengar Shield for the M. H. A. Senior Division League Championship.



Southern Railway, winners



The runners-up, I.C.F.



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## WOMEN'S JUNIOR HOCKEY NATIONAL

By OUR CORRESPONDENT

**T**WELVE teams entered the National Junior women's hockey tournament, which was held at the Lucknow Central Sports Stadium from May 29 to June 4. PEPUSU, Gujarat, Delhi, Bengal, Kerala and Bombay were in the upper half, while Uttar Pradesh, Bhopal, Maharashtra, Punjab, Rajasthan and Mysore were in the lower half.

Maharashtra won the championship for the first time since its revival in 1961, defeating Bombay in the final 3-0. Centre-forward Elizabeth Daniels' hat-trick highlighted the match.

The disjointed Bombay team wilted under pressure from the well-combining Maharashtra forwards. Had it not been for custodian Lalita D'Souza, Bombay would have lost by a much bigger margin. Showing keen anticipation, Lalita brought off several saves when every thing seemed lost. Maharashtra's centre-half, Annie Sampson, cornered the glory of this match. She not only broke up the moves of the Bombay forwards but fed her own with judicious passes. She often fell back to help the tired defence. Right winger Francisca Fernandez, left winger Sheela Thomas, inside-left Meera and centre-forward

Elizabeth Daniels moved with fine understanding. In the third minute of the first half, Maharashtra scored their first goal. Following a free-hit by Francisca, Elizabeth Daniels dashed ahead and sounded the board from five yards out. At the other end, Bombay's left inside, with only custodian Roshan Irani to beat, shot wide. Bombay's custodian Lalita D'Souza brought off three saves from Veera Oliver in quick succession.

In the 24th minute of the second half, Elizabeth Daniels scored the second goal and the third, three minutes later, to complete her hat-trick. Mr.

The captain of the Maharashtra team, receiving the trophy from Mr. Hargovind Singh, the U.P. Home Minister.



Miss Elizabeth Daniels, who played a prominent part in Maharashtra's success, and her captain Sampson hold the trophy.

The Maharashtra team with the chief guest.



JULY 17, 1965.

Hargovind Singh, State Home Minister, gave away the trophies.

Mysore defeated Delhi for the third place by two goals to nothing.

Earlier, PEPSU routed Gujarat in the opening match 5-0. Skipper Prem Saini, performed a hat-trick. She scored the first, third, fourth and fifth goals. The second goal was scored by Baljit Saini. Uttar Pradesh got a walk-over against Bhopal.

Maharashtra defeated Uttar Pradesh 6-1. The visitors were far superior to the home team but in the first

P. P.  
half time the visitors led 2-1.

Bombay swamped Kerala by exactly half a dozen goals. Centre-forward Kiron Harekal (3), inside-right Annie Mathews (1), and inside-left Subhas Ramanathkar (2) were the scorers.

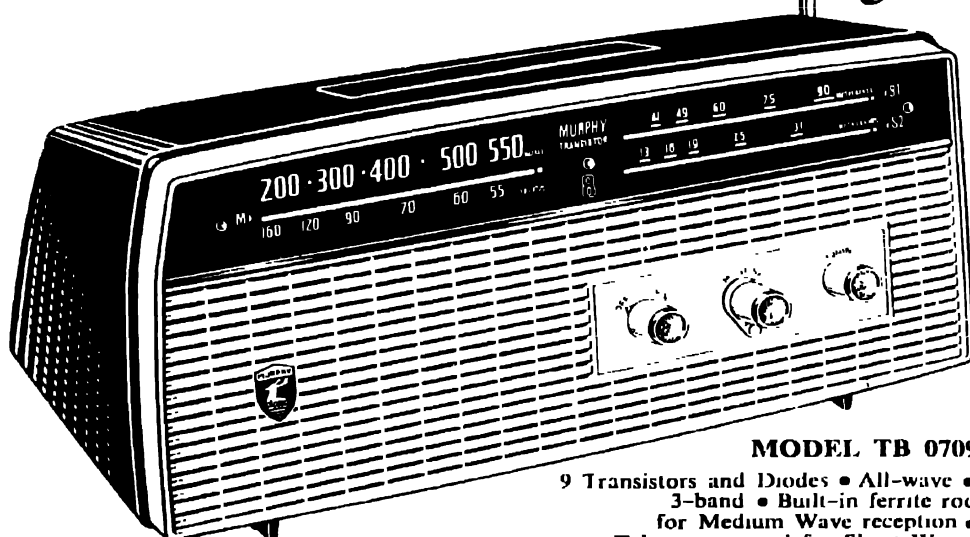
Mysore defeated Punjab in the quarter-final by a solitary goal, scored by inside-left Noreen Gonsalves. Maharashtra, the ultimate winners, scored a 2-0 win over Mysore to make the final grade. Centre-half Annie Sampson and right winger Francisca Fernandez were the goalgetters for the winners. Delhi entered the semi-final after a hard-earned 2-1 win over

PEPSU in the second replay. Inside left Sanjan scored both the goals for Delhi. Baljit Singh scored for PEPSU.

Bombay had to fight all the way to get the better of Delhi in the semi-final by a solitary goal. The match was won and lost in the 21st minute of the first half when centre-forward Kiron scored the all important goal. Delhi had some easy scoring chances but their forwards failed to cash in on them.

Earlier Punjab had beaten Rajasthan by a solitary goal scored by centre-half Opkar. Kerala got a walk-over against Bengal.

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Indore 5-1 and the second round they defeated D.S.A., Jhansi 2-0. In the third round they went down rather lamely to their more celebrated rivals from Calcutta which comprised Bhopal players. It was a sad end for the collegians. They had good defence in which Basit Ali, Altaf Ali and M. Hasan were prominent, while in the forward line Mazhar Ali caught the eye.

The last of the local challenge to bow out of the tourney were H.E.L., Bhopal, who, however, made the last four grade.

When the pre-quarter final stage was reached one saw the Bhilai Eleven bowing out to the Signals, Jullundur, by the barest of margins, and H.E.L., Bhopal, ousting the A.S.C., Bangalore, the lone challengers from the South and last year's joint-holders.

In the quarter-finals, Northern Railway, Delhi, beat Signals, Jul-

Mr. Shambunath Shukla giving away the Obaidulla Khan Gold Cup to Rajkumar, captain of the Punjab Police team. Punjab Police defeated Northern Railway in the final.

**T**HE Punjab Police achieved their first ever victory in the All-India Obaidullah Khan Gold Cup hockey tournament defeating Northern Railway by four goals to three at the Aishbagh Stadium, Bhopal, on June 13. Finance Minister Shambhunath Shukla gave away the trophies. Qamar Ali of Rajasthan got a special prize from the Richit Hockey Club, Delhi, for his outstanding performance. Nazimuddin of the H.E.L. Chairman's Eleven also got an individual prize.

The Punjab Police, winners, were accorded a reception at the State Police headquarters. Mr. K. F. Rustomji, Inspector-General of Police, complimented the team on their brilliant victory.

The Obaidullah Gold Cup, one of the four major hockey tournaments of India, drew a record number of entries this year, 28 out-station challengers and 35 local teams taking part. The tournament started on May 16 and the final was played on June 13. Prominent out-station teams included Punjab Police, Sikh Regiment, Meerut, Northern Railway, Delhi, A.S.C., Bangalore (last year's joint holders), U.P. Police, M.P. Police, Mahindra and Mahindra, Bombay, Punjab Sports, Bombay, Rajasthan Club, Calcutta, Eastern Railway, Calcutta, and the Bhilai Eleven.

Hockey of a high order was witnessed throughout the tournament which was thoroughly enjoyed by crowds which swelled upto fifteen thousand on the final day. Local fixtures concluded on May 25 leaving four teams to meet the challengers. The first local challenge to fall was the Independent Club, who went down fighting to the Steelmen from Bhilai 1-2, wasting a penalty stroke. Of the four local teams Sarfia College were looking a more well-equipped and well-united side comprising mostly University players from Vikram and Aligarh. In the first round they beat D.S.A.,

## PUNJAB POLICE CLAIM OBAIDULLAH CUP

By OUR CORRESPONDENT



Mohinder Lal, of Northern Railway, receiving the runners-up trophy.



Keshav Kumar, Railway goal keeper, making a vain attempt to stop the shot from Madan Mohan Singh

lunder 2-0. In another match, the Punjab Police, with five Olympians and the rest internationals, had to fight every inch to beat the M.P. Police, Bhopal, the A-I Police champions, by 2-1.

In the semi-finals, Northern Railway beat Rajasthan Club, Calcutta 1-0 and the Punjab Police made short work of H.E.L., Bhopal 2-0.

Thus the old rivals were once again left to fight for the Gold Cup. The final was a historic one in which seven goals were scored with the Punjab side coming out victors, thus completing a double, beating the Northern Railway in the Gold Cup at Bombay and again at Bhopal.

The Northern Railway were without two of their stalwarts, Harbinder and Prithpal.

The match started at a fast pace with the Northern Railway wasting a penalty corner. But in the very next minute Gurdev Singh, skipper, initiated a move which was, however, foiled by the rival goal keeper Kumar.

But in the tenth minute, the Policemen went into the lead with Gurdev making no mistake. After a few minutes, Madan Mohan made it 2-0 off a good pass from Gurdev. The first half saw the Policemen leading 2-0. But in the second, the Railwaymen warmed up and initiated many good moves, one of them resulting in a goal 2-1. But their pleasure was short-lived with Balbir and Dharshan scoring in the order making it 4-1.

All seemed to be over when, in the dying minutes, the Railwaymen played dazzling and desperate hockey and scored two goals in three minutes through Inder and Tejinder making it 4-3. With speed, skill and shooting power they ripped open the Punjab defence.

Punjab's forward line, with three Olympians, combined superbly in this brilliant encounter. Their inside trio, Gurdev, Balbir and Dharshan, played inimitable hockey. Madan Mohan and Tarsem were wonderful on the wings. Olympian

Dharan Singh played solid hockey in the rear.

It must be stated that the Railwaymen went down fighting bravely and remarkably. Left back Prilochan Singh, Olympic right-half Mohinderlal, centre forward Inder left in Ahsar, Ali and Tejinder

infused battle spirit in the team. Their finest hour came in the last few dying minutes when the crowd were beginning to perse. Inspired hockey then enabled them to crush a humiliation in a noble defeat.



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# SOCCER CRAZY CITY

By GEORGE HUDSON

**C**OVENTRY'S promotion from Division III last season was one of the greatest triumphs in the club's history. Our championship campaign fired the imagination of this soccer-crazy city and I don't think any of us will ever forget that last match in which we landed the League title.

For me, the memory is even more rewarding as it was my goal which clinched it!

Colchester were the visitors, and a 36,000 crowd packed Highfield Road eager, if necessary, to shout us into the Second Division. The League

situation on that April afternoon was that Crystal Palace were virtually assured of promotion, and the vacant Second Division place rested between Watford and ourselves.

I had been out of the Coventry first team for some weeks owing to a groin injury, and came back for the first time to fill the inside-right position that day, forming a twin-spearhead with centre forward George Kirby.

## Off Balance

In 20 minutes I successfully quelled any doubts there may have been

about my match fitness by netting the all-important goal.

After a spell of determined Coventry raiding, left winger Ronnie Rees collected the ball just inside our own half, and sprinted down the touchline beating several Colchester defenders.

Then as other Colchester players started to close in on him, Rees put over a hard, low centre which caught them completely off balance. The ball sped across the face of goal, and as it came to within a yard of me, I lunged forward and tipped it gently into the net.

I have never felt so happy as I did at that moment. The goal was just the tonic we needed, and from then on we managed to contain Colchester fairly comfortably.

The score remained at 1-0, and with just a quarter of an hour left for play, the news was spread around the field that Luton had beaten Watford and that Crystal Palace had been surprisingly beaten by Oldham on their own ground, both matches having had early kick-offs.

Coventry were Champions—(To be continued).

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## Chess

By LEONARD BARDEN

# "OLD FOX" BEATS THE RUSSIANS!

**T**HERE are very few of the grandmasters who can top the Russian champions in a strong international tournament. One or two of the younger Europeans like Uhlmann of East Germany, Larsen of Denmark, and Portisch of Hungary are reckoned dangerous threats to Soviet supremacy but their successes have been isolated and usually in a tied result.

Two years ago in Havana, the volatile Argentine veteran grandmaster, Miguel Najdorf, brought off the biggest success against the Russians apart from those of Bobby Fischer. Najdorf stormed to victory in the big Cuban international tournament ahead of the elite of Soviet grandmasters—Spassky, Polugaevsky, and Smyslov. Najdorf was then 52, and most world experts regarded the Havana victory as the greatest in Najdorf's career and probably his swansong. The Russians duly noted his success and planned to take revenge by defeating Najdorf on his own home ground in Buenos Aires.

This year, the annual grandmaster tournament took place at the Argentine holiday resort of Mar del Plata. Najdorf was there, and to overcome him the Russians sent along two of their top cracks. One was Yuri Averbakh, the world's leading expert on the end game, whom Indian readers will remember well from his recent tour. The other was Leonid Stein, 1964 Soviet champion and a tough, hardened, ex-physical training student from Lodz. Stein is regarded as one of the strongest of all the grandmasters outside the charmed circle of world champions and challengers. Both at Stockholm in 1962 and in Amsterdam in 1964, he barely missed qualifying for the Challengers' tournament. In Moscow it was reckoned that Stein and Averbakh would be good enough to take revenge on Najdorf for the upset of Havana.

Right from the early rounds, in Mar del Plata, it was clear that Najdorf, the "Old fox" as the other grandmasters like to call him, was in brilliant form. In the first round, he won with black against Fogelman, then toppled Florin Gheorghiu, junior champion of the world, in a mere 21 moves. After six rounds, Najdorf had the splendid total of 5½ points, and was already 1½ points clear of the Russians. Nevertheless, the determined Stein kept plugging away, usually around a point behind his great rival but always within striking distance. Averbakh, meanwhile, had slipped back with a series of draws.

The decisive moment of the tournament was clearly going to be the battle between Stein and Najdorf. The Russian had White. Victory for him would perhaps break the volatile Argentine grandmaster's spirit. Safe in their hotel room Stein and Averbakh prepared a special line of play against the variation of the Sicilian invented by Najdorf himself and which he always plays when he has the chance.

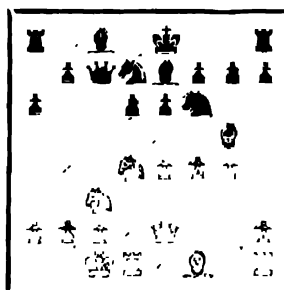
## Game No. 374

Mar del Plata International 1965.

White: 1. Stein (Soviet Union)  
Black: M. Najdorf (Argentina)

1. K4.PQ4, 2. NKB3.PQ3, 3. PQ4.PxP;  
4. NxP.NKB3, 5. NQB3.PQR3, 6. BKN5,

PK3; 7. PB4.QNQ2, 8. QK2(a).QB2, 9. QOO.BK2, 10. PKN4-b), (see first diagram below), PKR3! (c) 11. BxN(d), Bx B, 12. BN.NN3; 13. PKI4.BQ2; 14. RR3 (e) PKR4! (f), 15. PDS.RPxP; 16. QxP.QOO, 17. PxP.PxP, 18. PK5(g).BxP, 19. NK4? (h) (see second diagram below), BxN! (i), 20. NxP.ch.QxN, 21. RxB.QK4, 22. RK4.QKH4, 23. RB3.ch.RB3; 24. QN3.QQ4, 25. PN3.QQ3; 26. QxQ.RxQ, 27. RKN4.KN1, 28. RxP.BxB, 29. RxB.RxP, 30. White resigns.



(a) This is the new plan that Stein and Averbakh thought up in their hotel. Usually the queen goes to KB3 in this opening. The idea of the difference appears a few moves later.

(b) The classical bayonet attack in this variation.

(c) Najdorf meets one subtlety with another. Normally, when the white queen is at KB3 instead of K2, Black counter attacks on the queen's side with PQN4. Here, though, if 10... PQN4, 11. BxN.PxB (reckoned the strongest recapture) 12. PB5! is much stronger than in the conventional line, since Black cannot gain a vital tempo by counter-attacking the white queen with 12... NK4.

(d) If 11. BR4.PKN4!; 12. PxP.NR2 and Black regain the pawn, later occupying the strong K4 square with his knight.

(e) After this error, Najdorf gets on top of his young opponent. White should play 14. PN5 with about even chances after 14... BxN; 15. RxB.QOO.

(f) Cleverly showing the weakness of White's plan. The white rook is vulnerable on the same diagonal as Black's queen bishop.

(g) Stein is already desperate. If 18. NxP.QB5 wins a piece, and otherwise Black threatens to win material by 18... BxN; 19. RxB.PK4.

(h) Vaguely hoping to profit from Black's queen and king on the same

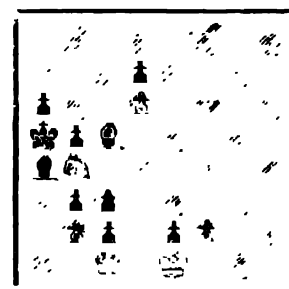
line, but this is easily refuted. However, White has no good plan any more.

(i) White is lost. If now 20. RxB.PK4, Stein sacrifices a piece, but it soon proves insufficient and he could already have resigned here. The rest requires no comment.

After this game, Najdorf convincingly won the tournament. Stein finished second, Averbakh third.

## Problem No. 213

By Commander R. F. Fegen (Essex, England).



White to play and force mate on his third move, against any black defence.

If you can solve this problem in under 10 minutes regard yourself as a problem expert. 20 minutes is good, 35 minutes, above average, while 45 minutes is an average time for solving.

## Solution No. 212.

1. BN8. If now 1. KB4, 2. QQ3.KN3 or KB3; 3. QN5. If 1... KQ4, 2. QB1. Now if 2... KB3; 3. QN5, or if KK3; 3. QP7, or if KK5, 3. QQ3, or if KB4, 3. QN5.

## Do you Know?

By BACH

ACCORDING TO THIS MAP THE PROPERTY YOU BOUGHT SHOULD BE RIGHT ABOUT HERE!



bilk

(bilk) VERB

DEFAUD; CHEAT, DECEIVE; TAKE ADVANTAGE OF; AS, TO BILK ONE OUT OF HIS MONEY

**ANTHONY PATRICK**, one of Hyderabad's greatest right halves, must be regarded as out of the ordinary.

Patrick is one of those who did not get all the honours that they richly deserved. When he joined the Hyderabad City Police in 1948 he was a smiling youth. An average-built lad, he assisted the Police for several years. He went through smilingly when he represented the State and the country and was still smiling when he was dropped from the State team in 1956! He, however, had the biggest laugh when the Hyderabad Football Association were forced to send an S.O.S. to him and he helped them win the National championship in 1957. A more sporting footballer than Patrick is yet to be met. Truly a great player, a gentleman to his finger tips, on and off the field, Indian football would do well to have scores of such players.

Born on Christmas Day in 1927, Patrick was initiated into the finer points of the game by K. John, the then Physical Instructor of the Government High School, Bolaram. Playing either as right-back or right-half, he captained the primary and middle school teams before joining the Mahbub College High School. Here again he led the school team and was also the General Captain for a year. While in this school he also assisted the Lalita Pershad XI, an Army Contractor's team, as also the Musheerabad XI.

#### First Major Outing

Patrick passed the H.S.C. (equivalent to SSLC) examination but even before he left school he joined the City Police "as a footballer". Two other famous Police footballers, Sussay (Sr.) and Eriah, were instrumental in getting him employed in the Department. They took him to the authorities concerned and persuaded them to appoint him as he was a very able footballer. When Patrick joined the Police in 1948, it was Sayeeduddin Hadi who was playing as right-half. He was still good enough for three to four years more and some of those senior to Patrick, who did not take kindly to him, advised Hadi to continue to play. But, fortunately, their advice was not heeded. Hadi asked "When a youngster is getting a chance, why should I stand in his way?"

The year he was recruited, the conditions in Hyderabad State were explosive. The Razakar movement was in full swing and so the football activities also came to a standstill. Patrick had to wait for an year before he could don the Police colours. Though the Police team were not taking part in matches, a number of other clubs were playing in outstation tournaments. Patrick turned out for the Secunderabad XI in the Rovers Cup at Bombay in 1949. It was his first major tournament. When the Policemen entered this tournament in 1950, Patrick got his chance. That year they were at the best. They claimed

not only the Rovers and Durand Cups—participating in those tournaments for the first time—but also annexed many trophies in several parts of the country. Patrick, as right-half, put in dazzling performances and pulled his weight in all the victories.

#### On The Sidelines

The year 1950 also saw Patrick being called upon to represent Hyderabad State in the National championship at Calcutta. The next year he was out of the team, having fractured his leg. Back in the team in 1952 he played for three successive years before he was dropped in 1955 and 1956. His non-selection came under heavy fire as he was still playing in top form. No proper explanation was forthcoming from the authorities concerned. None could explain on what basis one of the greatest right-half backs in the State had been kept out of the team.

Hyderabad won the National championship in 1956 at Trivandrum. But this did not fully satisfy the football enthusiasts in the State. They were sorry 'Pat' was not in the team.

When the 1957 championship was held on home grounds, Patrick was again forced to watch the matches from the sidelines. Hyderabad, the holders, tottered past a determined

the Santosh Trophy from the Chief guest, but the best cheers were reserved for Patrick. The cheers that went up when he got his individual trophy must have been heard for miles around the Police Stadium in Hyderabad.

Patrick was an automatic choice in 1958 and 1959 but was again sacked in 1960. The next year his name was not in the team originally but when his performance in the Rovers Cup—he captained the Central Police Lines in that tournament—reached a new peak, a telegram was sent from Bombay to the Inspector-General of Police at Hyderabad for permission to utilise the services of Patrick for the State team that was also in Bombay for the National championship. Patrick helped Hyderabad to win the Zone championship but the unpredictable Selectors again kept him out when the knock-out part of the championship was played. This time he was shown the way out permanently.

There is no doubt that someone or other had developed a prejudice against him. His football form had nothing to do with his omission from the teams, for until his virtual retirement he rarely played below form. As for his behaviour, it was always excellent. He did not even murmur when he was dropped. So, there must have been con-

#### Hyderabad Footballers-17

## GENTLEMAN PLAYER

By N. GANESAN



Punjab by three goals to two in the opening match. Hakeem, son of India's and Hyderabad's coach, S. A. Rahim, was played at right-half. His performance was not very impressive. He was given another chance before he was replaced by Afzal for the quarter-final match. Afzal also failed to put in a display worthy of the occasion and with the Press and spectators clamouring for the return of Patrick, the Association had perforce to recall him. And what a match Patrick played in the semi-final against the Services! Possibly he wanted to demonstrate to the selectors how wrong they had been in omitting him in the previous matches. He was at his very best.

#### Special Cheers

Of course, Patrick was there to help Hyderabad retain the Santosh Trophy beating Bombay in the final. Aziz, Hyderabad's captain, was lustily cheered when he received

considerations other than mere ability and character that made the Selectors drop Patrick.

#### Tour of Far East

In 1952, a Bombay firm offered Patrick a lucrative job but the Police Department would not relieve him. That year he went with the Aryan Gymkhana, Bangalore, on a three-month tour of the Far East. Thirty-six matches were played on that tour. Twenty of them were won, ten drawn and only six lost.

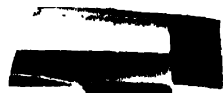
In 1953, Patrick's claim for a place in the National team could not be ignored and he was included in the Indian team for the Asian Quadrangular at Rangoon. The next year he went to Manila for the Asian Games. In 1954 he toured Ceylon with the Hyderabad State Football Association team. Many, including a Selector of those years, aver that Patrick was delib-

Continued on P-

-rately

# MAHARASHTRA STATE AQUATICS

By V. VENKATESWARAN



Vera Vasica, outstanding swimmer, who established a new National record in the 100 metres freestyle event. (Top right): Vera photo graphed during the diving event.

**W**OMEN swimmers dominated the three-day Maharashtra State swimming championships. As expected the outstanding swimmer was Vera Vasica of the Anderson Club. On the opening day at the MGMO. Pool she made a big splash winning the 100 metres freestyle for women in a fluent manner. Vera Vasica stroked powerfully in this, her favourite, event to overhaul her rivals easily to set up a new timing of 1m. 16 secs. By her success, she bettered her national mark of 1m. 17.5 secs. and her State record of 1m. 20.8 secs. Later, participating in the same event for girls under 16, she excelled the State record by returning a timing of one minute 18 secs.

Antica Milos, a promising swimmer, was in the limelight on the opening day with her meritorious performance in the 50 metres butterfly stroke and 100 metres freestyle.

Robert Bush, the Anderson Club competitor, completed a hat-trick when he was concerned in the victories of 100 metres freestyle for boys under 16, 100 metres butterfly for boys of the same age group and the 100 metres breaststroke for men.

On the second day Bush caught the eye. This lanky swimmer was an easy winner in the 100 metres breaststroke (boys under 18). By his timing of 1 min 24.3 secs. he improved the National and State marks by 2.8 and 3.2 secs. respectively. The National and State record holders for this event were Subir Sen and R. S. Prabhu respectively.

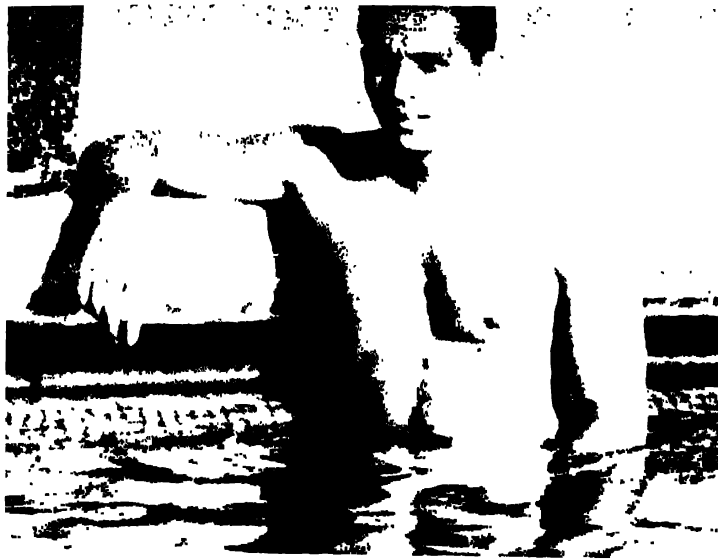
For the second day in succession Vera Vasica and Dorothy Solanki were prominent swimmers. Solanki with her powerful strokes swam ahead of the other competitors in the



Dorothy Solanki winner of 100 metres butterfly.



Ursula Frank who won the 50 metres backstroke for girls under 13 years.



The 100 metres freestyle champion Jehangir poses after the event.



B. K. Patel relaxing after his success in the 100 metres butterfly.

100 metres butterfly stroke for women with a timing of 1m 39.5 secs

On the concluding day Vasica was once again prominent. She topped the National mark in the 400 metres freestyle (6m 25.4s) clocking 6m 16.9 secs. The old record was set up by Kalyani Bose of West Bengal at New Delhi four years ago.

The other creditable performances of Vera Vasica were in the 100 metres backstroke and 200 metres breaststroke.

Along with Antica Milos, another swimmer to impress was Peggy Anderson.

Mr. Golwalla, Secretary of the Maharashtra State Swimming Association, told your correspondent at the end of the championships, that as there was a record number of entries they had to spread out the events to three days. One striking feature was the number of youngsters who took part.



Miss S. P. Desai, claimed the 50 metres breaststroke for competitors below 10 years.

A spectacular high board dive by Mhatre



**PLAYERS** from Delhi dominated the men's events in the Simla YMCA Open table tennis tournament. Devinder Puri, Delhi's No 2, had to fight a five-game duel with K. S. Narayanaswami, also from Delhi, before claiming the singles title. Narayanaswami, in partnership with Satish Chander, won the doubles defeating Devinder Puri and Lalit Jain. The match was also decided after five gruelling games. Later, Narayanaswami and C. Dua won the lucky doubles trophy, their opponents in the final being Randhir and Jasbir. Miss Maninder Sidhu, Punjab's No 1 and India's No 4, had little difficulty in claiming two events. In the singles she defeated Meena Ahuja in three straight games and in partnership with Charanjit Gill, she outclassed Meena Ahuja and Meena Batra. Mr. Pritmohinder Singh, D.C., gave away the prizes.

Charanjit Singh, who led India to victory in the 1964 Tokyo Olympic



The Deputy Commissioner, Simla, Mr. Pritmohinder Singh, giving away the prizes at the conclusion of the Y.M.C.A. Open table tennis tournament

## DELHI PLAYERS DOMINATE

Games, has joined the Punjab Agricultural University as Deputy Director of Students Welfare with headquarters at Ludhiana. He was an Inspector of Police at Jullundur before he took up the new post. A graduate in Agriculture, he first came into the limelight in 1950-51 when he earned three big distinctions: captained Punjab in the Inter-University hockey championship, was selected a member of the State XI and donned the colours of Punjab Police at the height of their glory that year. The year 1958-59 again proved propitious for Charanjit. He earned the honour of leading Punjab in the National hockey

championship, toured the country as a member of the I.H.F. team and was selected a standby for the team which went to East Africa in 1959. He was selected for the I.H.F. team which went to Munich to participate in the International Hockey Festival in 1959. On his return he almost walked into the National team for the 1960 Rome Olympic Games. He was also an automatic choice for the pivotal position in the 1962 Indian team for the Jakarta Games. He led the Indian team which won the Lyons International hockey tournament and was awarded the title of Padma Shri and also selected for the Arjuna Award.—  
M. L. Kapur.



Olympic hockey captain Charanjit Singh.

## HYDERABAD FOOTBALLERS-17

*Continued from page 41*

kept out of the State teams in 1955 and 1956 so that he might not be considered for the Melbourne Olympics. The argument advanced was possibly on the lines "when he is not good enough for Hyderabad how can he be good enough for India?" As a matter of fact, those two years were Patrick's best!

Patrick was often the man who did the build-up in readiness for the

time when the stars stepped into the limelight and rounded off the job and took a lot of applause. He initiated quite a number of moves which earned goals for his side, off others' feet. Baulking the well-laid plans of opponents and carrying the ball along to the forwards in fine style he proved an asset to his team. None disputed the choice when Patrick was awarded a trophy for being the "Best-booted Footballer of the Season" in 1953 in the Nagjee tournament at Calicut.

Talking about the captains under whom he played, Patrick said,

"Fruval, the Hyderabad captain, and S. Manna, who led India, were two really great captains." He added, "Both were perfect gentlemen. One should be lucky to play under such captains."

Patrick is a Class-II referee and also a qualified coach, having undergone training under S. A. Rahim. In 1959, he was deputed by the Andhra Pradesh Police to coach the Pondicherry Police team. Recently he coached the Hyderabad Zone footballers who won the State Championship in the Third Sports & Games Meet.

**F**OR the first time, a hot weather cricket tournament was organised at Allahabad under the auspices of the National Sporting Club. The star-studded Islam Gymkhana won the Satya Narain Mukerjee 30-over summer cricket tournament defeating Allahabad Gymkhana in the final played at the High Court ground by two wickets. Nine teams took part.

Batting first, Allahabad Gymkhana were all out for 120 runs in 29.5 overs. Pradip Shukla (30) and Nirmal Dutt (29) were the top-scorers. Mushtaq Ali, the Indian Railways star, and Ghulam Murtaza, U.P. cap, shared the bowling honours bagging six and three for 53 and 56 runs respectively.

Islam Gymkhana were in a sorry plight with six for 44 but a fighting seventh wicket stand between Arshad Waliullah and young Sharfuddin stemmed the rot and added 57



Saeed Malik, Islam Gymkhana's Captain, receives the S. N. Mukerjee cricket shield from Mr. S. N. Kakkar, Mayor of Allahabad

## ISLAM GYMKHANA'S TRIUMPH

By OUR CORRESPONDENT

runs Islam Gymkhana hit up the required runs for victory for the loss of eight wickets. U.P. cap Arshad Waliullah hit up 37 which included two sixes. Ishrat took five for 57. Sharfuddin of Islam Gymkhana who hit up 32.5 runs per innings in three matches was adjudged the Best Batsman, while Ishrat of Allahabad Gymkhana was awarded the Best Bowler's prize. He bagged 16 wickets.

Earlier, in the semi-final, Islam Gymkhana defeated National Cricket Club by three wickets. National Cricket Club hit up 104 for eight in 30 overs. U.P. and Railways star

Haider Ali scored 41 which included one six. Ghulam Murtaza took five for 40. Islam Gymkhana replied with 105 for seven in 24.3 overs. Ibrahim (35) was the top-scorer. Haider Ali took four for 47.

In the other semi-final, Allahabad Gymkhana beat Government Press, senior cricket league runners-up, by 32 runs. Allahabad Gymkhana made 132 for eight in 30 overs. Pradip Shukla (29) was the top-scorer. Waqar Ahmad and K. K. Dube took three each for 67 and 3 runs respectively. Government Press replied with 100 in 26 overs. Despite a fractured palm, Syed Salamatul-

ah, veteran ex-U.P. cricketer, hit up 30 runs. Najmuddin took five for 52 and Ishrat three for 30.

Mr S. N. Kakkar, Mayor of Allahabad, gave away the trophies.

Saxena Club, Bareilly, considerably strengthened by the inclusion of Delhi State and other outstation players, annexed the New India Hot Weather cricket trophy of Bareilly defeating Cantonment Club, Meerut, in the final by four wickets.

Batting first, Meerut were all out for 108 runs. Suresh Luthra was no balled on a number of occasions and his action was suspect. There were several appeals against him by the Meerut players for throwing. Suresh Luthra took three for 45.

Saxena Club hit up 220 runs. Anand Swarup (47), Daljit Singh (33), and Ramesh (37) were the principal run-getters. Rakesh took three for 53.

Cantonment Sporting fared better in the second innings and hit up 244. Ravi Vohra (73), Kailash Anand (35), Ashoke Anand (35) and Tiwari (32) were the chief run-getters. Ravindra Paul and Suresh Luthra took four each for 64 and 68 respectively.

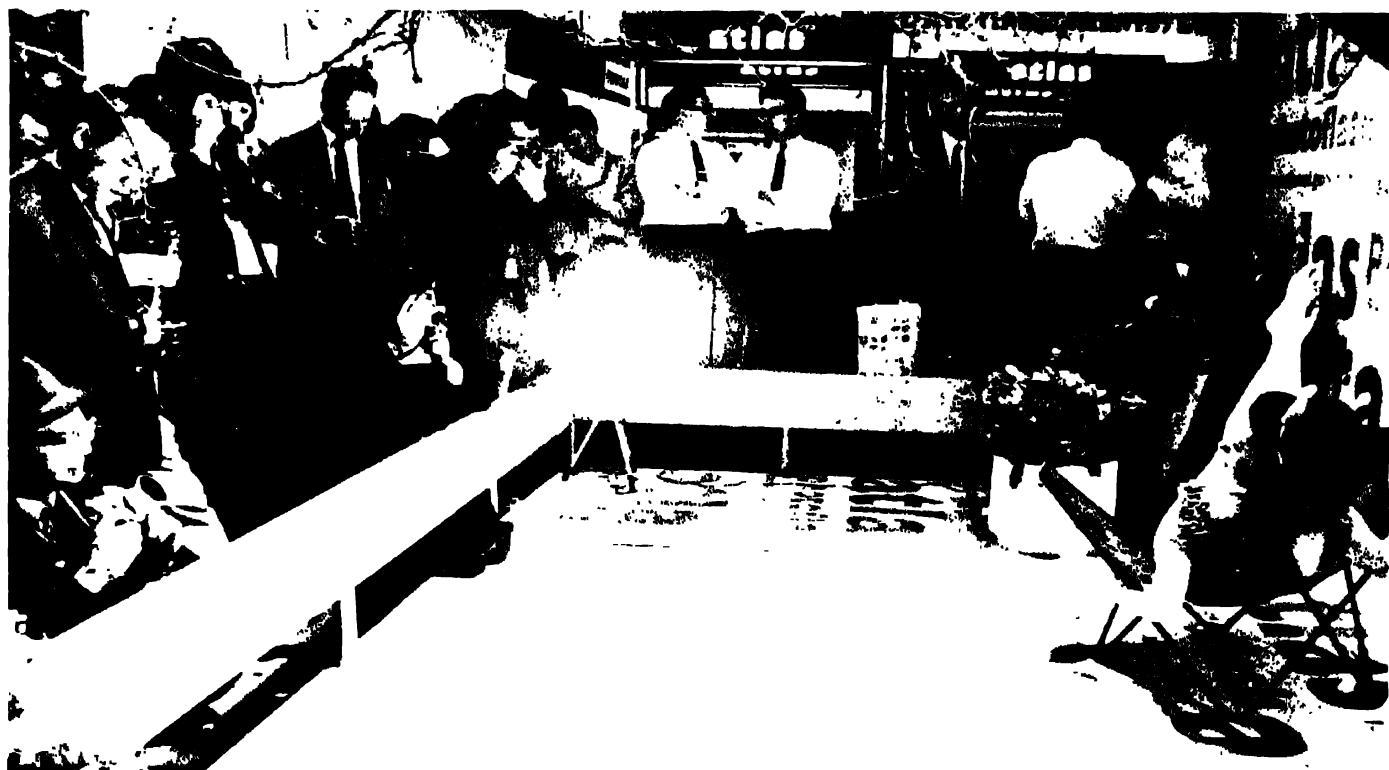
Saxena Club scored the runs needed for victory for the loss of only six wickets to which Daljit Singh, Ramesh Saxena and P. C. Poddar contributed 47, 25 and 33 runs.

Special prizes were awarded to the following: Batting: Daljit Singh (Delhi) and Anullah (Allahabad); Bowling: Suresh Luthra (Delhi) and Subhas Jhanji (Bareilly); Fielding: Saghir Ahmed (Gorakhpur) and All-rounder: Gyaneswar (Delhi).

The group of the Islam Gymkhana.







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#### A Word With The Doctor-129

## FACTS ABOUT GERMAN MEASLES

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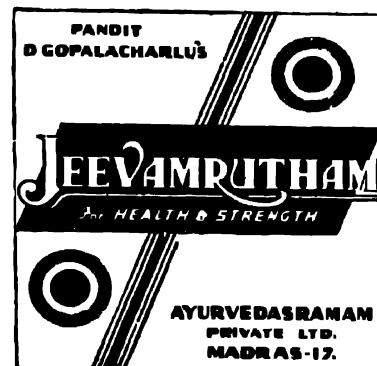
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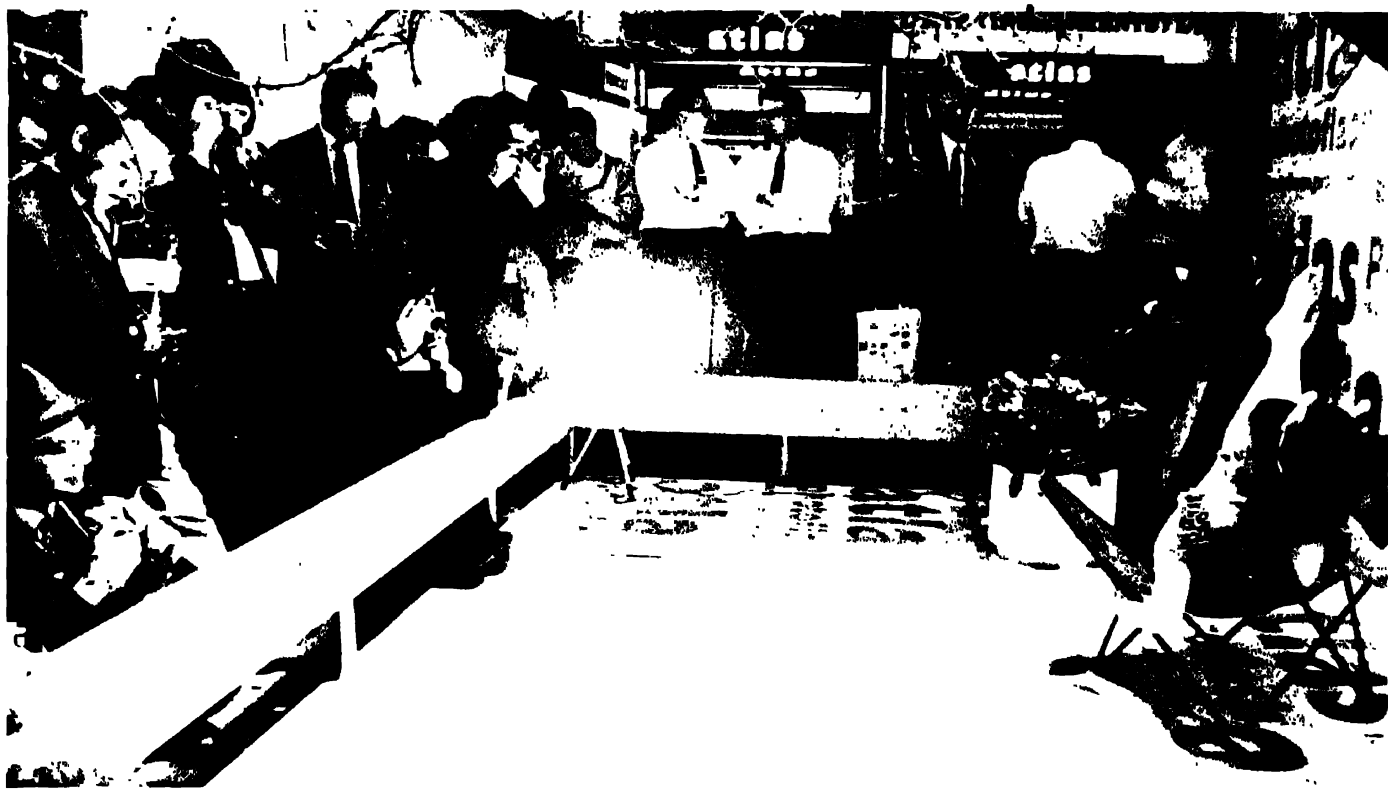
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PANDIT  
D. GOPALACHARLU

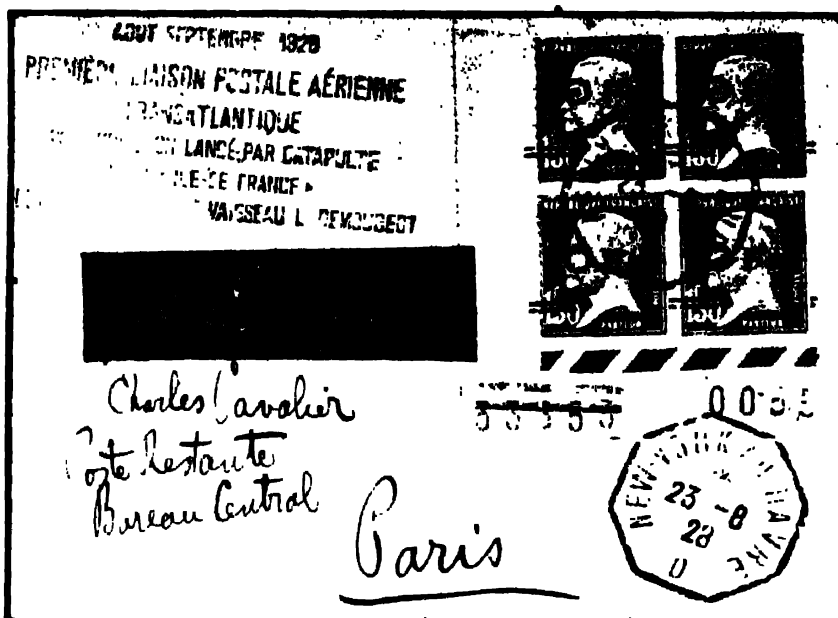
**JEEVAMRUTHAM**  
The HEALTH & STRENGTH

AYURVEDASRAMAM  
PRIVATE LTD.  
MADRAS-17.

**T**HE 5 cent Magna Carta stamp marks the 750th anniversary of the great charter, the basis of English and American common law. It was issued in the United States on June 15

The design is by Brook Temple, New York City artist, who makes his philatelic debut with a highly distinctive rendering of the conflict between King John and his rebellious barons. The horizontal stamp is in two panels, gold background at the top, purple at the bottom. The top panel features, in black, a procession of barons, their banners flying defiantly. In the lower panel is the crown, in black. The subordinate position symbolizes the triumph of the people over the King.

At the top in black Gothic is "United States Postage". At bottom in similar type is "Magna Carta 1215". Vignette and background were engraved by Arthur W. Dintaman, date, lettering and numerals



### The Stamp World

## THE MAGNA CARTA ISSUE

By RUSSELL BENNETT

are by George A. Payne, of the American Bureau of Engraving and Printing. Printing quantity, 112,000,000.

On Runnymede meadow, alongside the River Thames, the angry barons told King John that there was no place for scutage in such an enlightened age as the year 1215. Scutage, a levy that the King imposed on his men if they wished to be absolved from military duty, was becoming more and more onerous. There had been stirrings of discontent a few years earlier when Richard the Lion Heart had used scutage to finance his expensive Crusade and to make matters worse, when the King was captured the nobility had to chip in to pay his ransom.

A month before Runnymede, the barons had renounced their allegiance and named Robert Fitzwalter their leader. They meant business. King John reluctantly put his seal to the document they submitted on June 15, 1215 and the Divine Right of Kings had been challenged.

The Magna Carta checked abuses of Royal power. Neither the King nor his bailiffs were to take a man's timber for castle-building or any Royal work without the consent of the owner of the wood. All persons were free to come and go as they liked, except outlaws. Land could not be seized for non-pay-



ment of debt unless the debtor did not have sufficient chattels to pay up. Standardisation of weights and measures was established. Wine, ale, and corn were to be packaged in "the London quarter", and all cloth was to have an identical breadth. And feudal womankind was kept in her proper place. No one was to be imprisoned for murder upon the complaint of a woman unless the victim happened to be her husband.

To enforce the charter, the barons named a watchdog committee of twenty-five and if the King did not correct an infraction within forty days there was to be rebellion.

War soon broke out. King John imported French mercenaries and the barons later brought Louis of France into the conflict as they wanted him for their King. Whereupon the French mercenaries promptly deserted John. Even so,

he was able to subdue the northern barons but while campaigning in the south came down with dysentery and died in 1216. The charter was amended in 1216, 1217 and 1225. Four copies of the original document have been preserved.

### Mail By Catapult

The experimental "Ship to Shore" flights from the liner "Ile de France", brought about a unique issue of stamps which have great historical interest. The idea of catapulting an aircraft from the ship was to expedite the delivery of Trans-Atlantic mail to the shore of the country of destination. It was first tried on August 13, 1928, when the great liner neared New York from Le Havre. The project was so well patronised that the purser's supply of French stamps of appropriate denomination was exhausted. In order to provide the necessary stamps for a "repeat performance" on August 23 during the return trip to France, the French Consul-General at New York, M. Maxime Mangendre, authorised the surcharges. There were 1,000 of the 1f.50 Pasteur stamp and 3,000 of the 90 centimes Berthelot.

Two of these covers, recently auctioned in London, are amongst the greatest Air Mail rarities. Each cover is addressed to Paris and the two blocks of stamps, one on each cover, come from the lower left corner of the sheet with plate-number. Two stamps in each block show a rare variety with the surcharge spaced widely (6½ mm.). The cancellation is the octagonal "New York au Havre" and each cover bears the cachet "Aout-Septembre 1928 Premiere Liaison Postale Aerienne, Transatlantique par Avion lance par catapulte de l'Ile de France. Pilote: Lieutenant de Vaisseau L. Demougeot".—(To be continued).

JULY 17, 1965.

# Bridge

## OPPONENTS LET OFF!

By **TERENCE REESE**

**T**HE British Bridge League has completed the British team for the World Championship. It has nominated the leading pairs from the trials. Flint and myself, Konstam and Schapiro, and has added Harrison-Gray and Rose, who did not play together but are an experienced partnership. Ralph Swimmer has been appointed captain.

One of the North American pairs will be Ivan Erods, who used to play in Britain and Kelsey Peterson a newcomer to international bridge. "On this hand from our trials" Erods wrote to me "we let our opponents off."

Dealer, North Game all.

|             |                 |              |
|-------------|-----------------|--------------|
| S A Q J 9   | N               | S 6          |
| H A Q 10    | W E             | H K 9 6      |
| D A Q 9 6 2 | S               | D - 5 4 3 2  |
| C 9         |                 | C K J 10 7 3 |
|             | S K 8 7 5 4 3 1 |              |
|             | H J             |              |
|             | D 10 3          |              |
|             | C 8 5 4         |              |

This was the bidding

| South   | West      | North   | East  |
|---------|-----------|---------|-------|
| Russell | Petterson | Harkavy | Erods |
| No.     | 4 NT2     | No.     | 5C    |
| No.     | 6 H       | 6 NT3   | No.   |
| No.     | 7 C       | No.     | No.   |
| No.     | dble      | No.     | No.   |

1 A transfer bid asking partner to call Four Hearts  
2 Blackwood  
3 Unusual (highly) no-trump, indicating length in the minors

West led C9 and declarer put in dummy's Queen. East won and returned CJ to dummy's Ace. When he won the next trick with CJ, Peterson made the good play of the Queen of hearts. East failed to overtake. West led another heart, allowing South to make a second trick by ruffing. So it was only 3,200

### SPORT & PASTIME Crossword No. 426

#### CLUES ACROSS

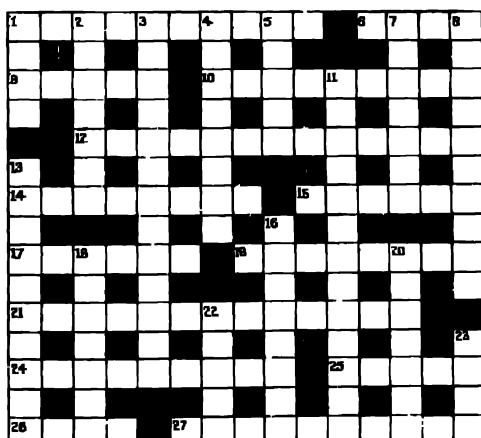
1. Lets off energy, going to certain joints with seagoers! (10). 6. Sweep along in a shower of spray (4). 9. In a sober setting, not much of a pipe (5). 10. Comes on the scene once more to gather in fruit (9). 12. Hit-or-miss affair indicating a miscarriage of justice? (5, 3, 5). 14. Declare a points award to light-weight? (8) 15. In case of confusion include directions for getting to

resort (6). 17. Catch in an act of most abhorrent rapacity (6). 19. One of our great industrial firms engaged in rebuilding model home (8). 21. It's of light construction, yet able to withstand the harshest blow (9-4). 24. No doubt a grand line does lead to this important Russian terminus (9). 25. When I had returned to nothing, was obviously in a state (5). 26. Frame through which one usually sees the band? (4).

27. Binding stern giant in knots (10).

#### CLUES DOWN

1. 'How shines your tower, the only one of that especial — and stone!' (Blunden) (4). 2. Continually not turning up with the team (7). 3. This entrance examination may well make you act in a turmoil (13). 4. This sort of story deals with misfortune and is usually meant to touch! (4-4). 5. Obvious lament (5). 7. Companion is given a smile, despite one's annoyance (7). 8. I'd put up with the strains but it's calamities you're expected to deal with here! (10). 11. Eruption in a tropic ravine, shifting about from side to side (13). 13. How to make the golf course greener, using springs? (5-5). 16. Fighter from the ring raged against road-work! (8). 18. "Kings seek their subjects' good: — their own" (Herrick) (7). 20. Provide cover for one thousand being given to church collection (7). 22. Hanging a returning academician with others (5). 23. Those suffering from it find it painful in the extreme (4).

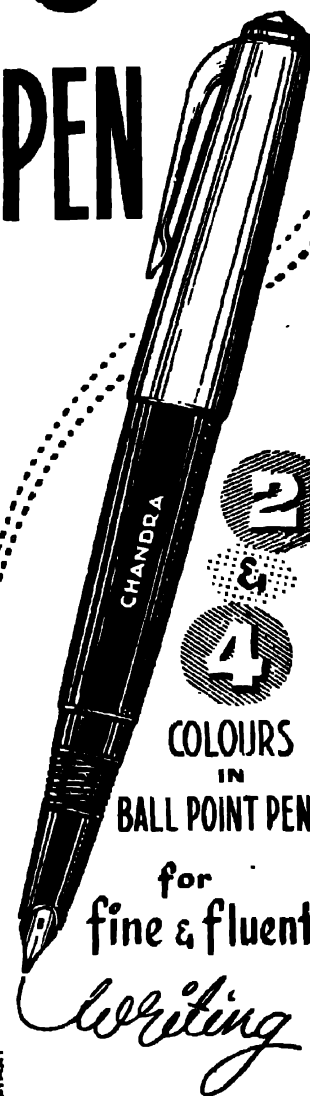


Solution on page 54

# Chandra

(REGD)

## PEN



**JAYESH (OVERSEAS) ASSOCIATES**

H.O.-ANDHERI, BOMBAY-69.

Branch:

88, NARAYANA MUDALI ST.

MADRAS-1

PHONE: 34723



## By "VIRGOAN"

**Q:** What are my matrimonial prospects? When will the subject be married? How will my married life be? When will professional enhancement take place?—T. S. S. Madras.

**A:** The determinant ruler of the house of marriage being quite favourable, prospects must be good. Though there was some delay, an alliance would be effected in this marriage season itself. The alliance calls for no comment. It will be good and desirable. Married life will be happy. Professional enhancement will happen in the latter part of 1966.

**Q:** Is there any chance of promotion in my service in the near future? Or any change of place on account of transfer?—M. R. Madras.

**A:** The planets in the Ascendant and in the house of profession and those occupying the 9th house being favourably situated, professional prospects appear to be bright. Though no immediate lift on an impressive scale is indicated, the period from 10-8-65 to 20-3-66 appear to be favourable for a promotion to a higher cadre. Change of place or institution can happen only during 1967.

**Q:** How will my professional career be? How is my financial position?

With regard to horoscope No. 2, how will be his education? How will be his future regarding profession, longevity, etc.—R. T. G., Law Chambers.

**A:** Though the professional trend is not satisfactory now, on and from the middle of August, 1965 a light may be thrown in your occupational field due to which it will grow, gradually. Your finance will be in a satisfactory condition only in 1968-69.

**Re.** the Horoscope No. 2 the boy will have good education. He will be in a sound employment and earn name and fame. His length of life need not be doubted.

**Q:** I am trying for a job for my son. Will he get it soon? Will that job be in Madras, or outside?—T. A. Seshan, Madras-5.

**A:** You will be successful in fixing up your son in a good job only in 1967. He will have to serve outside this city and that too in a northern direction. Till then he may be getting temporary employment now and then.

**Q:** Will I pass my examination this year? When will I be employed and in which line and where? How long will my father and mother live? Which will be the best period of my life?—C. P. Gopalan, Madras-5.

**A:** I think there appears every reason for you to pass your examination in part. You will get employed only after 22-4-1966 because the Sukra Bukthi, which is operating your affairs is not, it appears, able to give you either a full-pass or a job. The question of longevity of your parents depends upon so many factors tallying, and such very important aspects must be dealt with confidentially. Your best period sets in somewhere in 1967 and continues for some years.

**Q:** Will I continue permanently in my present job? If so, will my next promotion occur in my present

office? Will there be a change of place and post? If so, when will it happen? Which will be the luckiest period in my life?—S.R., B.A., G.D.A. Karat-kudi.

**A:** No doubt you may continue in the present job. The next promotion will happen in March 1966. There may be talks about that in July-August 1965. No change of place or institution is indicated. Your luckiest period of life will be from June 1969 onwards for about 15 years.

**Q:** Shall I travel during this year and if so when and in what direction?—T. A. S. Raghavan, Madras-5.

**A:** During the latter part of 1965 there seems a chance for you to travel in important places in India, and I surmise that may be a pilgrimage also. Even before that period after 22-8-65 a slight change in your place of living may happen. The prospects of travelling in foreign lands, crossing waters appear far remote.

**Q:** I would like to have a clarification on the professional and financial aspects of the horoscope enclosed.—K. C. S., Law Chambers.

**A:** A very promising education is indicated and I think it will be applying to the native. But at the same time the confusion in that angle may lead the native to professional course of education I think, because of the uncertainty of the operating planets in helping his main education. At any rate he will have education and a career. The financial aspect of the native will be simply grand to his high satisfaction.

**Q:** Is there any bright future both official and domestic in my chart? Is there any special reason why all sincere efforts fail in almost all ventures. Why am I envied? When will a peaceful atmosphere be restored in my family amongst brothers and sisters?—T. A. Seshan, Madras.

**A:** Professional satisfaction will set in, I think, only in 1967. Domestic worries will be there till 24-3-1966 after which there may be a little mental peace. The lord of the ascendant, the Sun, though appearing to be in a winning angle, by the conjunction of Saturn there, assumes a anaemic temperament due to which you are unsuccessful in your enterprises. Because of your cunning optimism and lack of genuine diplomacy you are an object of mockery by your associates. Only during 1967 will a peaceful atmosphere be there in your family amongst your brothers and sisters.

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All correspondence should be addressed to "Virgoan", c/o The Editor, SPORT & PASTIME, Mount Road, Madras-2.

**MURUGAN BROTHERS'** latest 'Kakkum Karangal' sponsored by A. V. M. Productions, provides a considerable amount of emotional appeal to the moviegoers. It is of course shaped in the conventional mould. The central theme is familiar to some extent, some of the sequences follow the beaten track and there is an overdose of melodrama. The picture, however, manages to win the sympathy and appreciation of the audience on account of the poignancy and dignity with which the whole story has been told on the screen. The subject has enabled writer-director A. C. Trilokchandrar to score a success with this film.

'Kakkum Karangal', is Trilokchandrar's fifth directorial venture. His earlier films have been 'Veera Thirumagan' and the Tamil, Telugu and Hindi versions of 'Nanum Oru Penn', the award-winner. In his latest effort, he has undoubtedly shown himself as a skilful director, capable of delivering more polished goods in the future. But if he exercises a little restraint and devotes particular attention to characterisation, his pictures would achieve high quality.

The story, penned by the director himself, revolves round a humble doctor who cures a rich girl of anaemia. She falls in love with him, becomes his housewife. After a brief period of happiness, a child that is born to them dies due to burns in a fire accident. Unable to withstand the grief, the wife blames the doctor for neglecting the child and further wounds his feeling by connecting him with a scandal, which is not true. Differences between them become so complete that the father of the girl takes steps to annul her marriage with the doctor. Domestic unhappi-

South Indian Stage and Screen

# Murugan Brothers' Latest

By T. M. RAMACHANDRAN

ness compels the doctor to lose his confidence in his profession as a surgeon and he finally takes up a job as a physician in a camp for refugees who suffer from a dangerous fever. This news reaches his wife, who realises her folly and the truth about her husband. She rushes to join him but en route she meets with an accident and is seriously injured. The doctor, happy over the return of his wife, regains self-confidence, conducts an operation on her and saves her life. And thus the story ends on a happy note.

It will thus be seen that the story follows the usual pattern. There are also a few sequences which are just introduced to create comic or poignant effect. The tempo is rather slow. If some of the unnecessary scenes are eliminated the picture would considerably improve and ultimately turn out to be far more gripping than it is at present.

S. S. Rajendran as the doctor gives a good account of himself but, now and then tends to be loud, shedding profuse tears. Vijayakumari as his wife gives a convincing performance. Comedian Nagesh, cast as the doctor's younger brother, dons different roles—as a medicine seller, ice-cream vendor, horticulturist, a bit of a violinist and motor driving instructor for the purpose of bringing the roof down with his antics but have these characterisations helped the story? This aspect has been neglected. Splendid support comes from S. V. Subbiah, L. Vijayalakshmi, Manimala, Revathi, S. N. Lakshmi, S. V. Ramadas, S. Ramarao and Sivakumar.

The music by K. V. Mahadevan, is quite pleasing and is in fact one of the features of the film. Camera work by T. Muthuswamy is without blemish while sound recording by J. J. Manikam is flawless. A. K. Sekhar's art direction is praiseworthy. The young producers, Murugan, Kumaran and Saravanan, who appear to have made another successful film after 'Nanum Oru Penn', have a long and bright future ahead of them.

## 'PREMINCHI CHOODU'

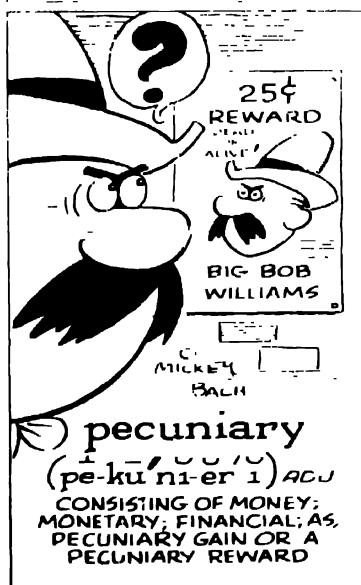
**P. PULLIAH'S** 'Preminchi Choodu' the Telugu version of the Tamil hit 'Kathalkkka Neramillai', is an entertaining, breezy comedy, which is bound to prove successful

in Andhra Pradesh. Nageswara Rao as the dashing, aggressive young man, who succeeds in winning the hand of the girl he loves, gives a sparkling performance. K. Jaggiah as his friend who helps him in his love-affair, is quite impressive. Rajashree as Nageswara Rao's beloved and Kanchana as K. Jaggiah's beloved acquit themselves well. Able support comes from Relangi, Gummiadi, Chalam, Girija and Senthakumari. The music by M. V. Vani is in keeping with the atmosphere of the subject. Director Pulliah has, of course, succeeded in making 'a hit out of a hit' but from a veteran director like him, one would like to see original subjects.

**THE** Bharata Natya arangetral of Kumaris N. P. Geetha, M. Radha and K. Padmaja, disciples of Srimathi Janaki Bhashyam of Sri Krishna Music School, Perambur, arranged recently under the presidency of Prof. P. Sambamurthi, elicited the appreciation of one and all.

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By BACI



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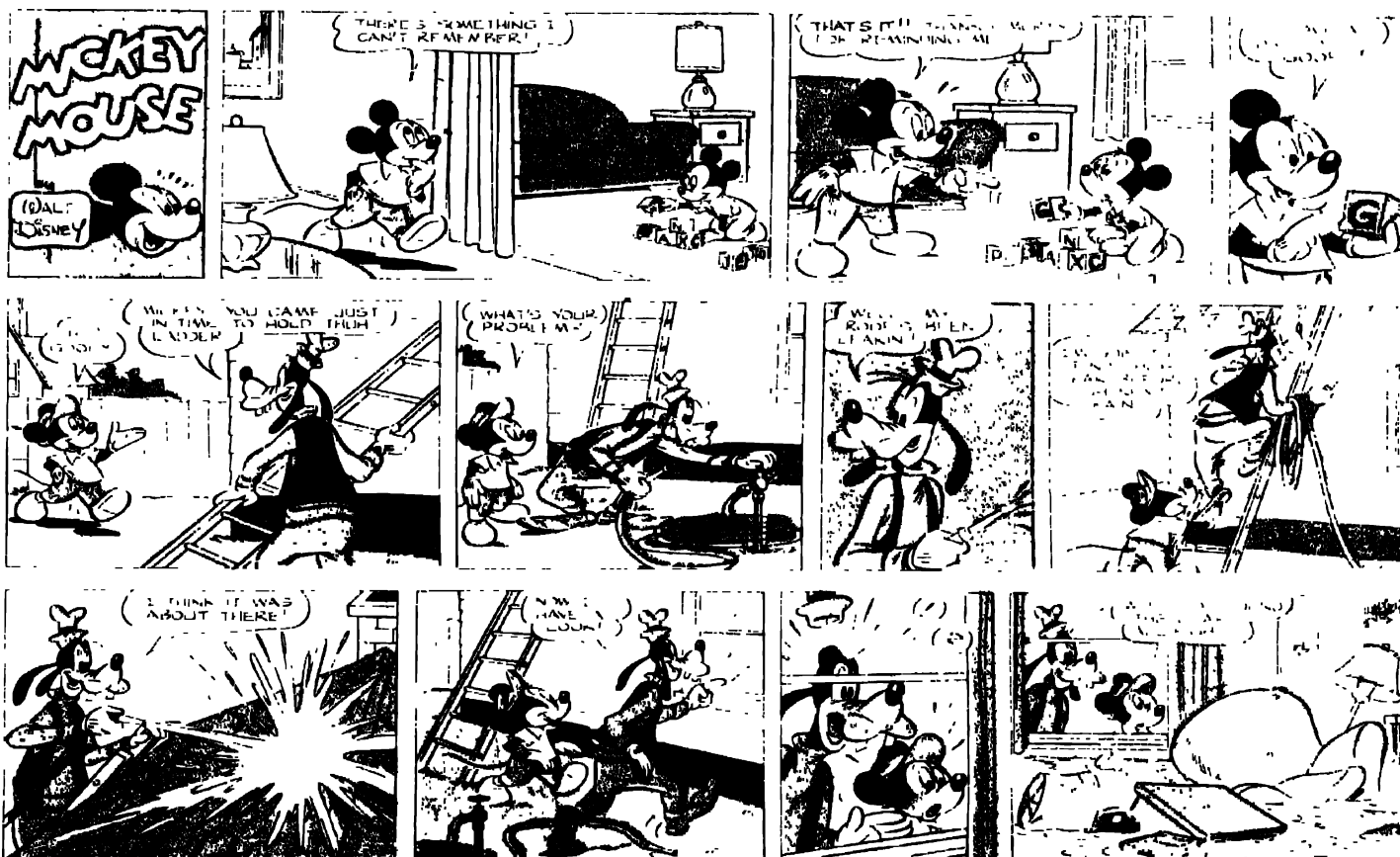
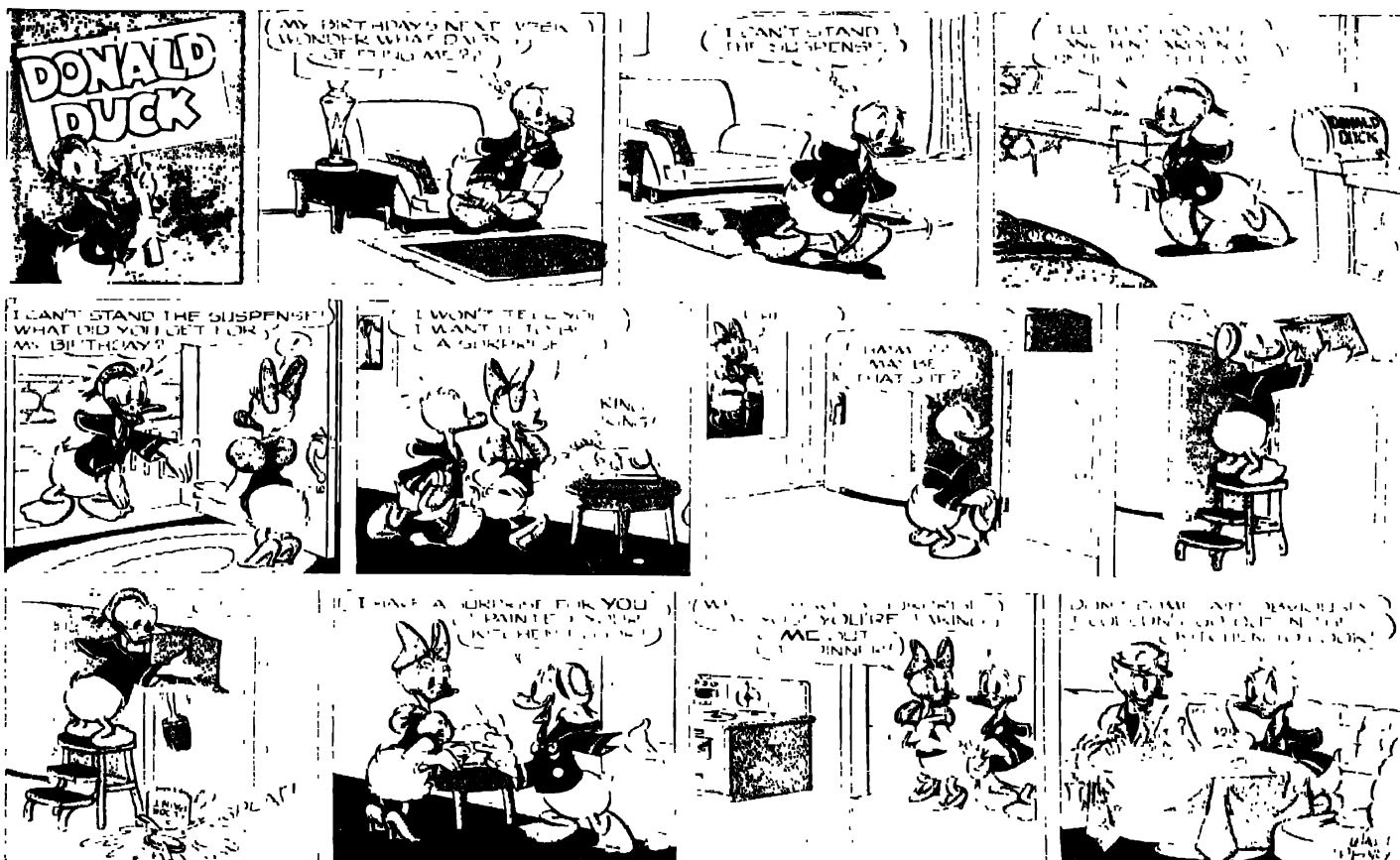
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## Bombay Cinema Letter

# Gentleman-Actor Passes Away

**By OUR CORRESPONDENT**

**F**ILMIDOM in Bombay was enveloped in grief as news of the passing of the veteran Motilal spread like wild fire. "There won't be another like him ever" was the consensus of opinion on the departed stalwart.

Mottlal was one man who knew how to distinguish between Living and Existing, who himself set a glowing example of what he believed to be the ideal way to live. "Learn to live", he always told his friends, "most of us merely exist."

During the past decade, Motilal had suffered and survived two heart attacks. In fact he became famous for his remark: "I have cheated death." As many of his doctors agreed it was not the medicine but his sense of humour - robust, hearty and prolific that enabled him to defy death and gain speedy recovery from illness.

A little before his end came, Motilal had the partial satisfaction of

having completed his long-in-the-making production 'Chhoti Chhoti Baten' and getting the censors' okay. But he was not destined to witness its release.

As he often admitted, Motilal led a full life—a rich life even when he was far from rolling in wealth, and it left him with no regrets.

Always ready-witted and bubbling with lively humour, Motilal once went on record with the statement, 'My best girl friend is loneliness'. He enjoyed a unique reputation as the best dressed man in filmland.

Aged 55 at the time of his death, Mohlal leaves behind an old mother, his widow and a host of fans and admirers who will miss him in so many ways. His first film was 'Laure of the City' and among his outstanding starring vehicles can be cited 'Jagirdar', 'Three Hundred Days and After', 'It's True', 'Pardesti', 'Achnool', 'Dost', 'Taqqeer', 'Paheli Nazar', 'Mr. Sampat', and among recent films 'Dev-

das,' 'Anari,' 'Jagte Raho', 'Mas-  
tana', 'Paigam', 'Ab Dilli Dur Na-  
hin', 'Parakh', and 'Yeh Rastey  
Hain Pyar Ke.'

His forthcoming pictures include 'Waqt', 'Yeh Zindagi Kitni Hai', and his own 'Chhoti Baten.'

One of the most touching tributes paid to Motilal soon after his death came from the veteran producer Chandulal Shah who, although ailing himself, climbed up all the stairs to pay his homage to a man who, to put it in his own words, "was not only my finest hero but one of the finest gentlemen I ever knew."

## TIT-BITS

**A**HMEDABAD went all out to give a right royal welcome to star-producer Raj Kapoor during the recent golden jubilee celebrations there of his 'Sangam'. The two-day visit of the 'Sangam' unit to the capital of Gujarat was highlighted by a series of receptions and parties climaxed by a distinguished gathering on the lawns of the Cama Hotel presided over by Chief Minister Balwantrai Mehta. One of the surprise features of the celebrations was the speech in Gujarati made by Rajendra Kumar, who happens to have worked previously in a Gujarati film.

**PRODUCER R C TALWAR** launched his new film titled 'Kashmakash' recently in Bombay. To be directed by Mohan Kumar, the film will have Rajendra Kumar and Nutan in stellar roles. Shanker and Jaikishen will provide the music.

**U**P and coming music duo Laxmikant and Pyarelal gave a gala charity performance in the city in aid of Goa Sahayak Samiti, Bombay. Maharashtra's Home Minister, Balasaheb Desai was the chief guest on the occasion. Popular movie crooner Lata Mangeshkar led the participants who included Mukesh, Mahendra Kapoor and Hemant Kumar. The show yielded a handsome amount of rupees three lakhs.

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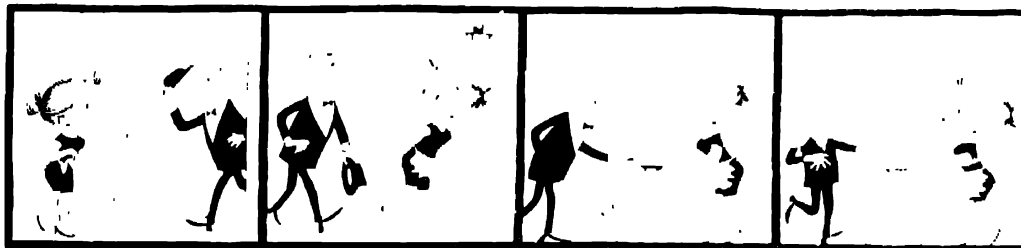
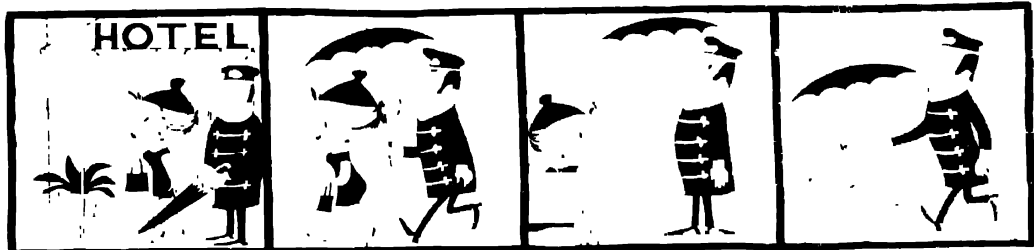
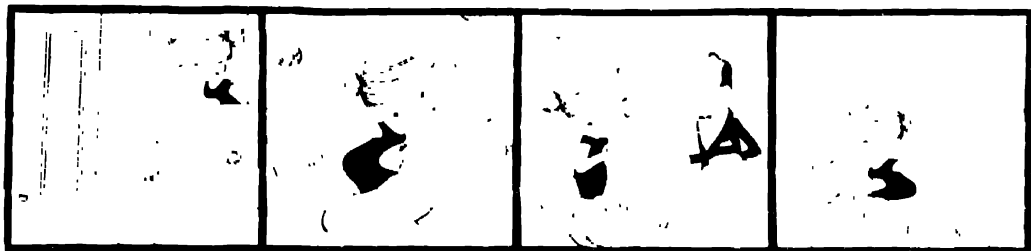
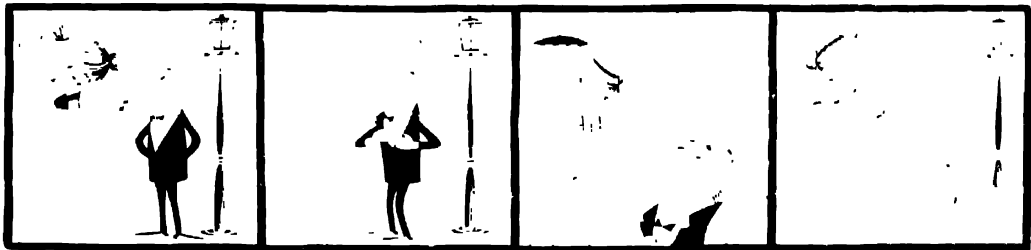
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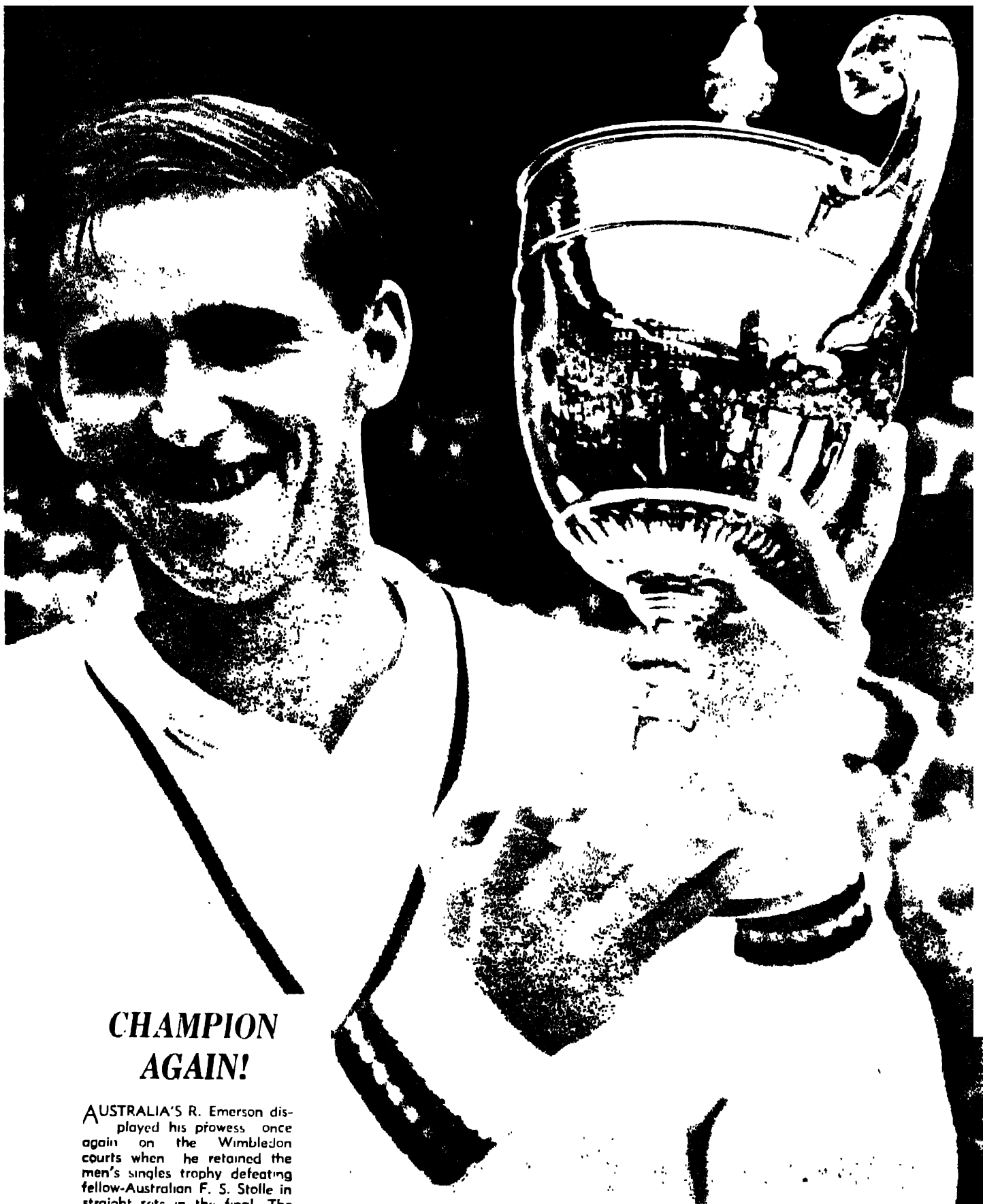
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JULY 24, 1965

38 PAISE





## CHAMPION AGAIN!

AUSTRALIA'S R. Emerson displayed his prowess once again on the Wimbledon courts when he retained the men's singles trophy defeating fellow-Australian F. S. Stolle in straight sets in the final. The Australians made history by winning both men's and women's singles events. Here Emerson is seen holding the trophy.

JULY 24, 1965.



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## CLASS BATSMAN

Sir,—India's star batsman Vijay Manjrekar has expressed his desire to retire from Test cricket. He believes that his services are no more required by his country.

It is really an unfortunate thing that his services have not been properly availed of by the Board of Control for Cricket in India. It should be remembered that he is still prepared to play for Rajasthan Cricket Association.

Vijay Manjrekar is a stylish batsman and enjoys a high reputation as an excellent cricketer. In times of emergency he has always come to the aid of India and has added a number of runs to swell up the total of his side and frequently saved the situation. There are very few batsmen of his type who have ever played in the real English style. In fact Manjrekar is a top Indian cricketer who could be distinguished as a class batsman of real skill. It would not

be an exaggeration if he could be compared to the great English cricketers like Len Hutton, Denis Compton, Peter May and others. Manjrekar is a fine stroke player and his batting exhibits a powerful driving force. It is a pleasure to watch his superb forward drives executed in an immaculate style.

It is therefore highly regrettable that India should lose the services of this great batsman of rare eminence.

Manjrekar's services are required in the interests of Indian cricket.

I hope he could be persuaded to change his mind. He is in great form and has proved an invaluable asset to our side.

Indore

S. K. Bhate

## BOOK RECEIVED

CAR DRIVING AS AN ART By S. C. H. Davis of Autocat. Publishers. Hiffe Books Ltd. Dorset House, Price 15 sh.

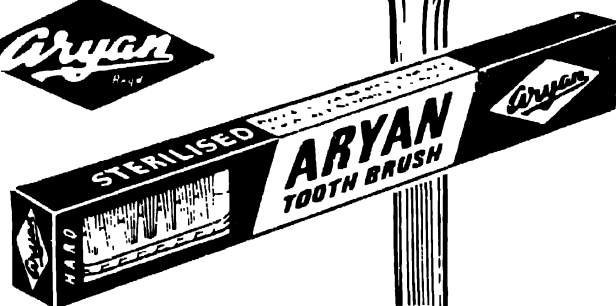
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# SPORT & PASTIME

Week Ending Saturday,  
July 24, 1965.

## ON THE COVER

The silver medallist at the Tokyo Olympics in the 110 metres hurdles, was Blaine Lindgren. This 26-year-old, 6 feet 3 in., 200-pounder hails from Salt Lake City, Utah, U.S. At Tokyo he was beaten by his colleague Jones to the second place.

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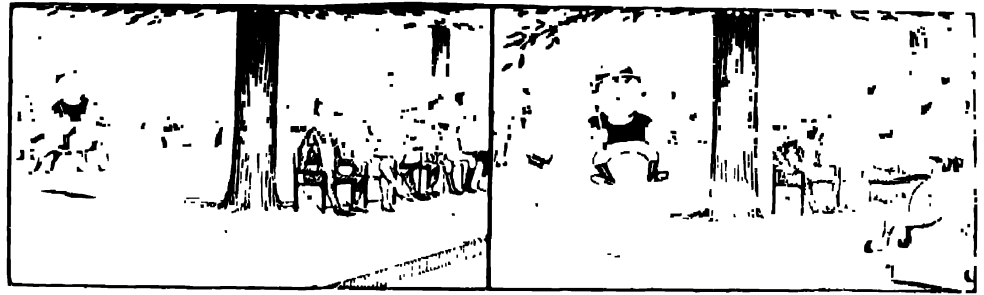
## NEXT WEEK

A Word Is Coined

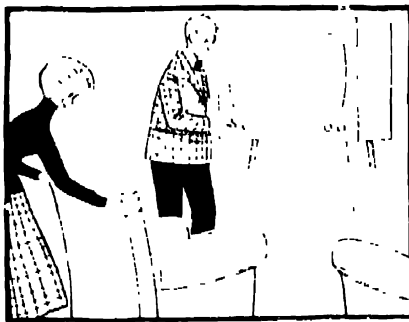
—Harold Larwood

# SPORTING SAM

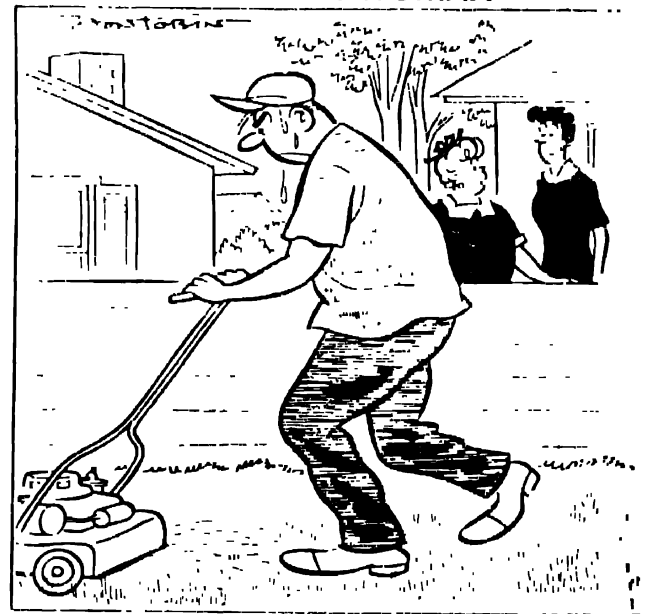
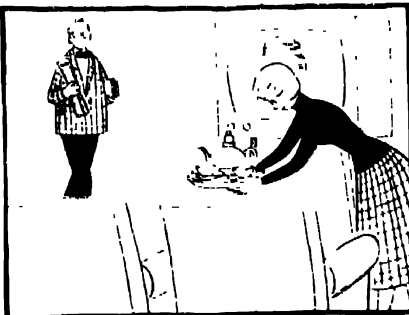
by Reg. Wootton



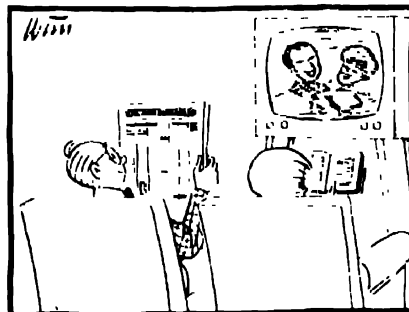
# BOBBY DAZZLER



# THE LITTLE WOMAN



"I'm afraid he's getting that 'back-to-an-apartment' look in his eye."



# LITTLE SPORT

By Rousen



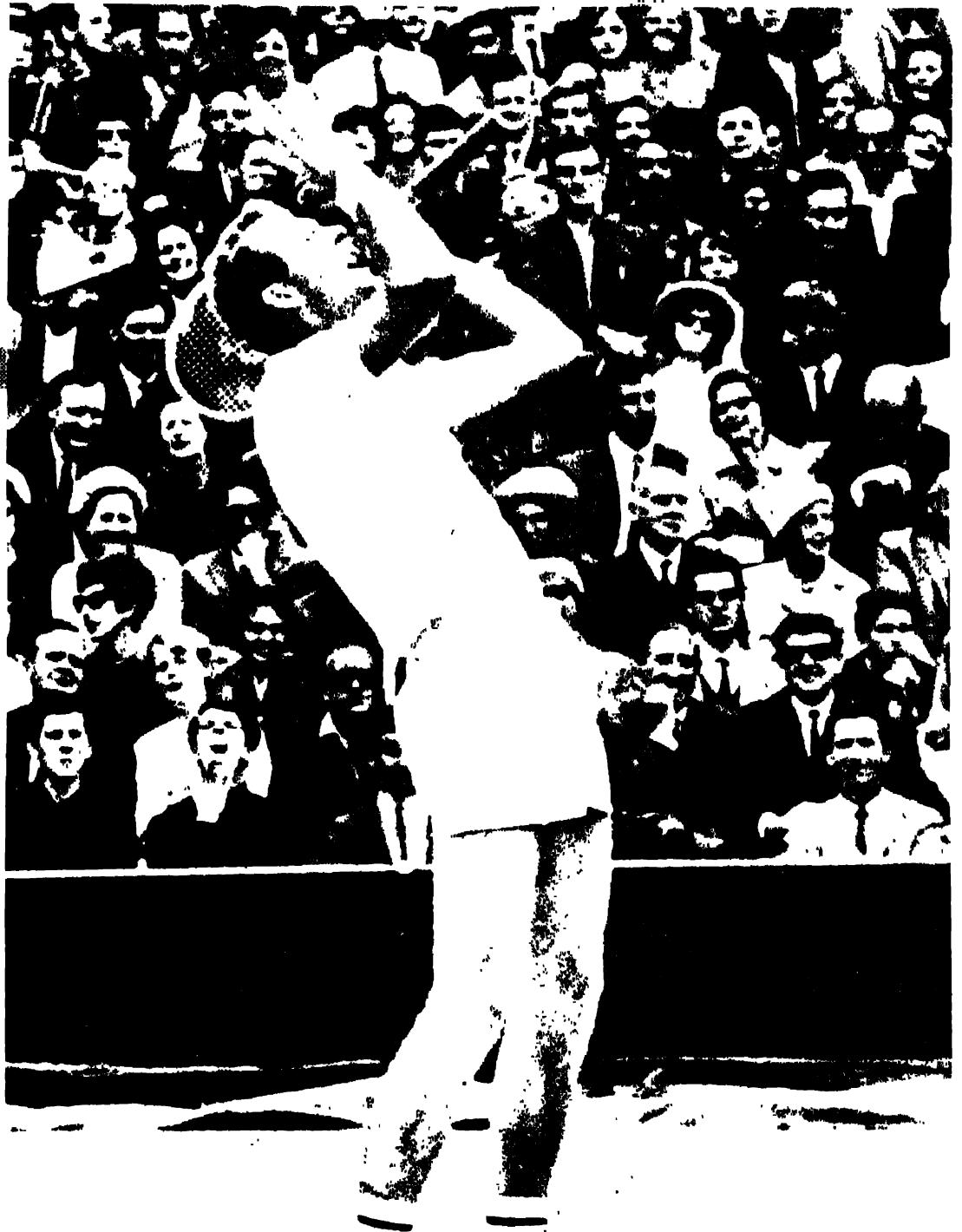


*Champion  
Again!*

Australians were once again to the fore in the All-England Lawn Tennis championships at Wimbledon which concluded on July 3. They claimed four of the five events. R. Emerson and Miss Margaret Smith won the singles titles for men and women respectively, while Roche and Newcombe, and Margaret Smith and Fletcher won the men's doubles and mixed doubles.

MORE  
PICTURES  
ON THE  
FOLLOWING  
PAGES

R. Emerson, the champion, executing a forehand shot in neat style. The Australian defeated Stolle in straight sets in the final.



A shout of anguish from Australia's Stolle as he is surprised by a superb return from his crafty opponent.

# *Champion Again!*



Ralston (U.S.) in action against R. Emerson in the men's singles semi-final.

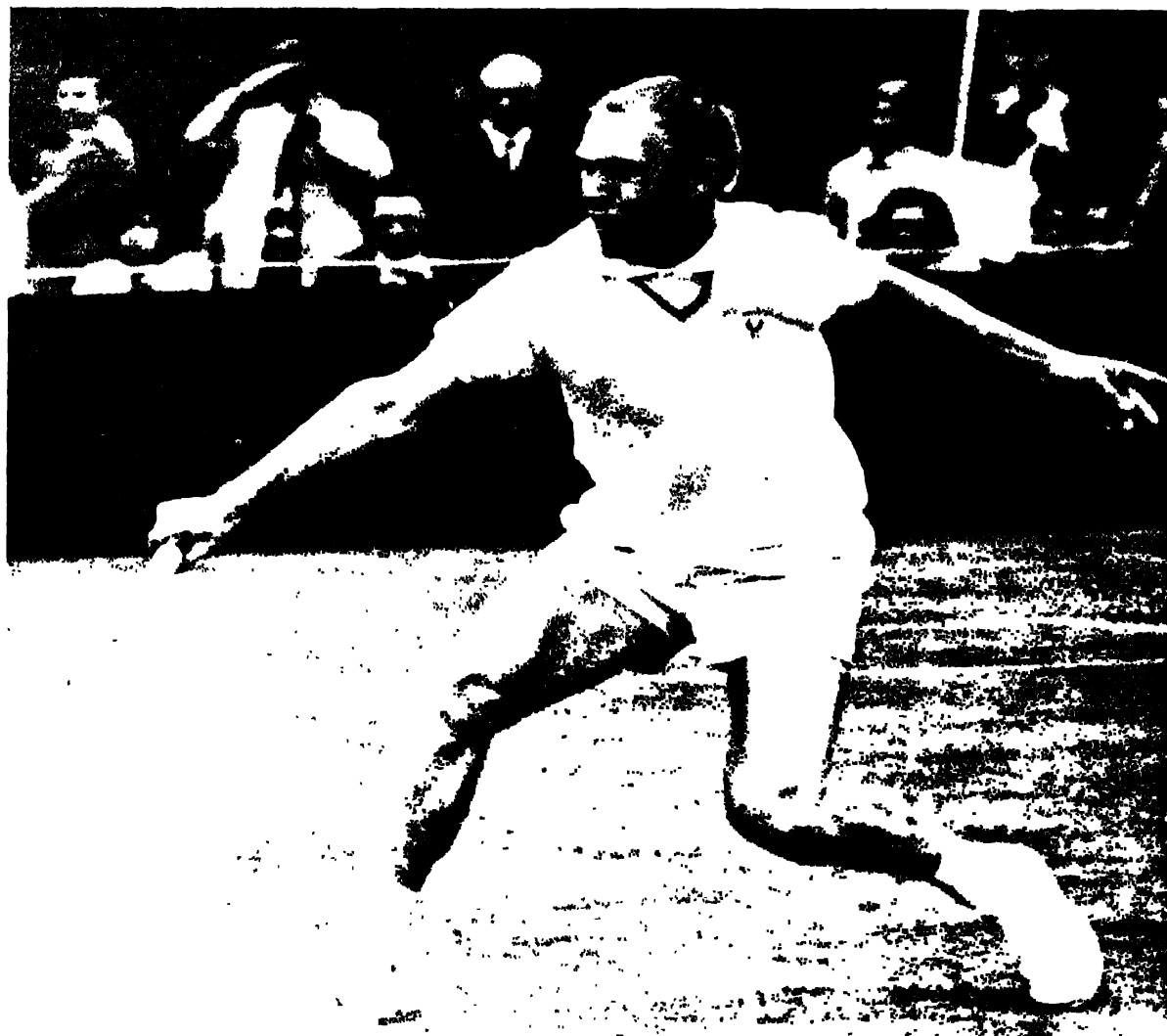


South Africa's unseeded Drysdale in a mood of aggression, plays the double-handed backhand against Stolle in the men's singles semi-final.

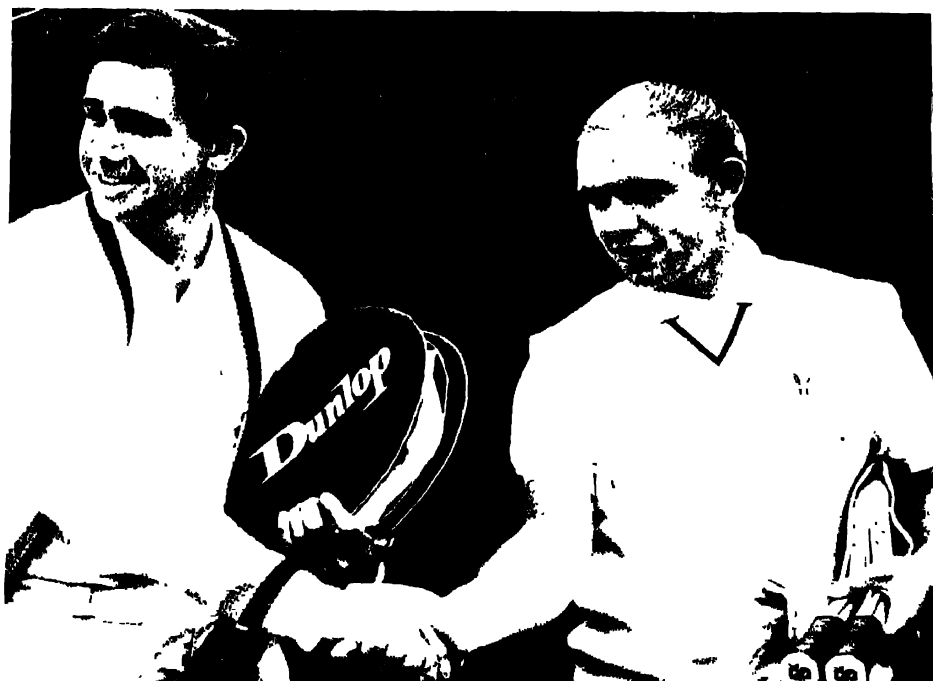
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India's racket artist Krishnan making a backhand return in his inimitable style. The Indian ace lost to Ralston (U.S.) in the third round





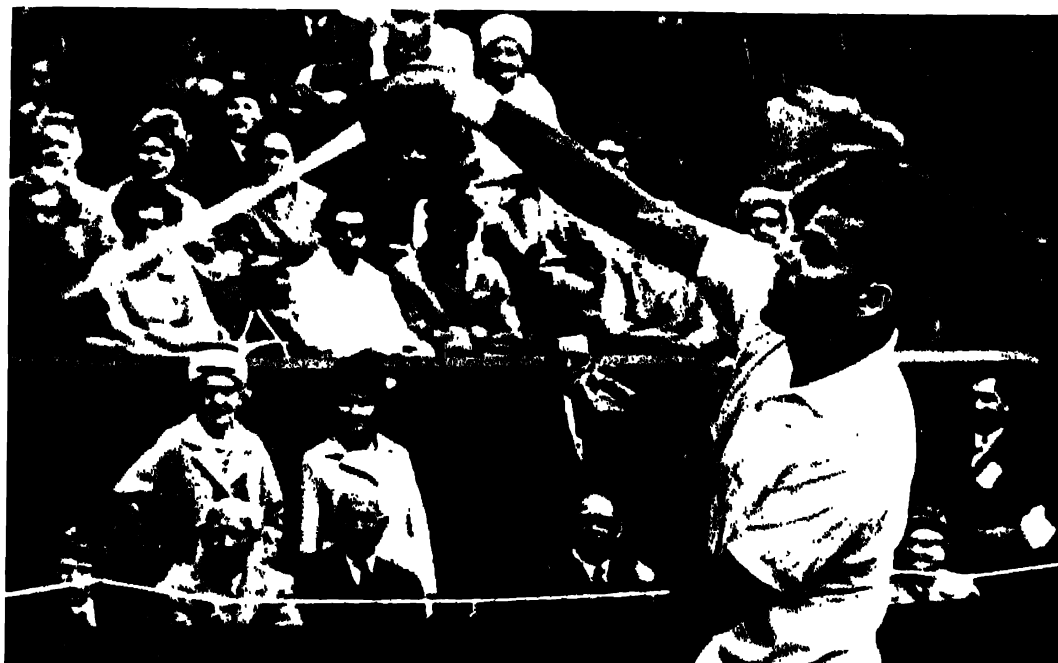
Lejus (Russia) in play against McMillan of South Africa in the first round. The Russian won 6-1, 3-6, 6-3, 6-4.



## CHAMPION AGAIN !

McMillan (South Africa) greets his Russian opponent Lejus before the start of the match.

Misra (India) about to make a forehand return in his match against Carmichael (Australia) in the first round. Misra lost in four sets.



India's top-ranking player, Lall in action against Mulloy (U.S.) whom he beat in the second round.

**MORE PICTURES  
ON THE  
FOLLOWING PAGES**



# Champion Again!

Margaret Smith (Australia) plays a forehand shot in her characteristic style. She regained the women's singles title beating Mario Bueno.



JULY 24, 1965.

The champion proudly displays her trophy



**MORE  
PICTURES  
ON THE  
FOLLOWING  
PAGES**

Maria Bueno (Brazil)  
making a valiant at-  
tempt to retrieve the ball  
in her match against  
Billie Moffitt (U.S.A.) in  
the semi-final.





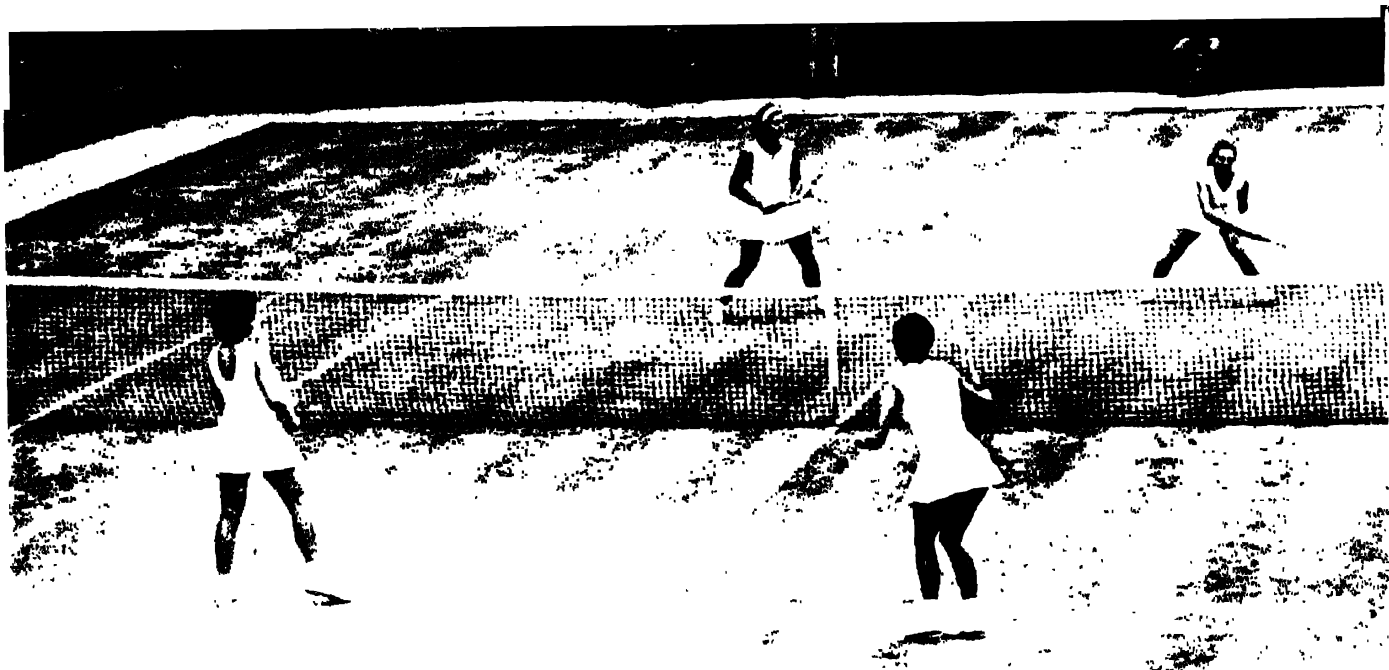
America's top-star Billie Jean Moffitt appears to muse over an error in her semi-final match against Maria Bueno. She lost in three sets.

## CHAMPION AGAIN!

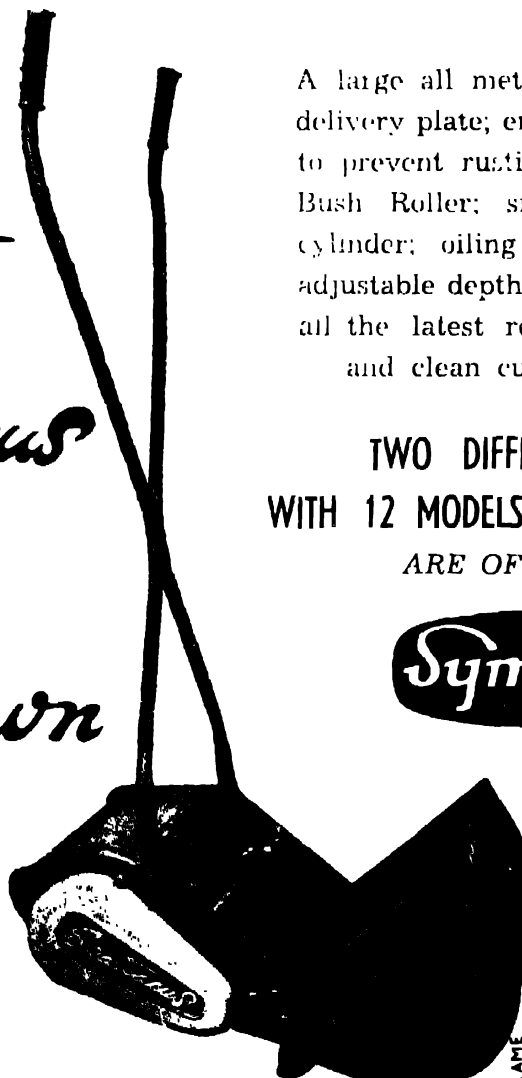
Hair awry, Britain's main hope, Christine Truman attempts a back-hand return against Margaret Smith in the semi-final, who won 6-4 and 6-0.

The women's doubles semi-final in progress. Miss Francoise Durr and Jenine Liefbrig (France) (facing Camera) playing against Edda Buding and H. Schultze of Germany. The former pair won 6-4, 7-5. The unseeded French pair had earlier knocked out the holders, Margaret Smith and Lesley Turner of Australia.





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The Tennis Scene-9

# SEARCH FOR NATIONAL COACH

By FRED PERRY

**B** RITISH tennis officials are having their search for a suitable national coach. All then offer, to Australia's Fred Stolle have been politely turned down for at least two years."

No association can afford to wait that long and especially not the L.T.A., who just cannot afford to go stumbling blindly through another nightmare season. It means that September's professional tournament at Wimbledon will be particularly important. Officers are certain to go out to some of the top names in the hope that they might feel the urge to stop globe-trotting and settle down more permanently.

But most of them are pretty well off financially. So the bait would have to be very substantial to tempt them.

## Desperate Position

The players in whom Britain are most interested are, of course, the Australians. And they usually hesitate to give up the sunshine of their own country for the weather in Northern Europe.

So from the British point of view the situation is desperate.

We can ignore official versions which tend to soft-pedal the gravity of the case. There are big problems—and they must be faced. Without suitable guidance for younger players, and good leadership for those in the top ranks, British lawn tennis will wallow in the doldrums.

The sooner positive decisions are made, the better. Now is the time to look after the youngsters—the time to make sure they are guided along the right lines and not left to fend for themselves.

## Stormy Sessions

But while British officials appear to be looking towards Australian players for coaching help, the Australian official family is split down the middle in their search for a president to succeed retiring Mr. Hugh Strange.

Mr. Strange has made headlines over the years for his outspoken statements on professional tennis in general, and in particular on proposals to allow amateurs and professionals to play against each other in open tournaments. More recently, he was the centre of a storm over his reprimands to certain Australian players.

His term in office has seen Australian tennis become the best in the world. But although things have appeared to run smoothly on the surface, there have been many stormy sessions.

Tennis in Australia is a cut-throat business. There are many factions at work. Each State have their own thoughts on leadership, and each cherish hopes of becoming the leader.

Long-time Davis Cup captain Harry Hopman appeared to have the race well won shortly after Mr. Strange announced his decision to retire. It was assumed that all the Victorian votes would be his without question. He just had to make sure that he could rally enough support from other State associations.

But a captain as successful and dedicated as Hopman has been makes certain enemies along the line. And Hopman has not escaped this pitfall. Queensland had a favourite son in "Big Bill" Edwards, a man who has given unstintingly to the game for a long time. He has a host of friends outside his own State Association—and Queensland are powerful enough in their own.

## Split Coming?

Support for Bill Edwards has mushroomed astoundingly in past weeks and it looks as if a knock-down, drag-out fight is in the making.

Another Victorian on the fringe of the fight is Mr. Jack Young. Should he decide to run, he could well make things difficult for Harry Hopman. If the fight produces fireworks, it could cause a split in the ranks of Australian Lawn Tennis Association ranks—a split that could take a clever president a considerable time to smooth over.

So while Australian players continue to take major titles all over the world, their officials back home are readying for a fight. (As we go to Press comes the news of the defeat of Hopman in the election on the casting vote of the retiring President Mr. Strange. Ed S & P.).

## First Mistake

Back in Europe, there were signs of relief when the first-round Wimbledon match between Russia's Tomas Lens and Frew McMillan of South Africa went off without incident.

But no big tournament, it seems, starts entirely smoothly. This time, the non-playing captain of the German team at Wimbledon complained about the lack of practice facilities for his players. What he seemed to forget was the fact that the team arrived only four days before the event. That was a mistake in the first place.

It is impossible to prepare for a grass-court tournament in four days, no matter how good a player you might be. It becomes even more difficult if you have learnt your tennis on European hard courts.

## Courts on Ration!

Unfortunately for the Germans—and for competitors from other countries as well—heavy rain made grass-courts unplayable. The only solution was to practise on covered courts.

Here again, there are few in London, let alone in England. Arrangements were made at Queen's Club and other clubs in London for Wimbledon competitors to have practice times—but these were severely rationed. But at least we saw why Wimbledon officials have such a reputation for being unflappable—a reputation which they cherish dearly.

It was put even more to the test when referee Mike Gibson took to his sick-bed just before the tournament. The former Secretary of the All-England Club, Colonel Duncan Macaulay, stepped into the breach and took charge.

Everything went on just as smoothly, as before—as it always does, of course, where Wimbledon is concerned.—(To be continued).



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**NELCO (INDIA) PVT. LTD.,**

**T**HE United States of America and Canada have jointly endeavoured for many years to promote sport as a nation-building activity and they have also pioneered modern physical education. We are living in a period of transition, when labour-saving devices seem to eliminate much of the need for physical effort and deprive man of exercise. It is only through selected sports activities, properly organised and conducted that the present generation can make up the deficiencies so as to develop fitness and organic vigour. Competition and cooperation are aspects of modern society that encourage people to work together as they seek common objectives and attempt to exceed their own and best achievements of others. Obviously this is the way for a level of excellence to be achieved and in this process the two countries have often worked together. Here due recognition should be given to the International Committee of the YMCA's of the United States and Canada, one of the most dynamic agencies in the world which have done so much for youth the world over.

#### Into the Basket

It is perhaps not known too well in sport circles that the game of basketball was invented by a young Canadian. Generally speaking, men achieve great things and create the material for a civilization other than their own and James Naismith was an example of such a phenomenon. Leaving his homeland, Naismith stepped into the neighbouring country and found a place for himself at the Springfield College, then known as the International YMCA College. This institution was fairly widely known for producing physical directors of high quality who were in great demand in the United States, Canada and England. James Naismith as a young physical director made his debut in the winter season in the year 1891.

A narrow strip of land separated the college from Lake Massosett whose frozen surface became the winter playground for the students. They engaged themselves during their leisure time in varied activities, such as skiing, ice skating and hockey. Besides being dangerous, these activities did not meet the recreational needs of the student population. The bright young physical director was resourceful and wise enough to realise that if an activity was to afford the greatest enjoyment it must combine most of the natural movements, running, jumping and throwing. As a soccer coach, he knew that if such movements could be performed with some degree of speed and precision the effect would be more and the enjoyment ratio would be proportionately increased. There was a definite need to find a new sport which would appeal to youth.

The time had come. Carrying a soccer ball in his hands Jim Naismith

# THE GAME FROM NEW ENGLAND

A fifteen-member basketball team from the Springfield College (United States) will commence their short tour of this country with a programme of clinics, demonstrations and exhibition games in Madras on July 30 and 31 and August 1. Basketball, it may be recalled, was invented and developed at this self-same Springfield College.

By V. HUBERT DHANARAJ

Naismith walked into the college gymnasium which was approximately 80 feet long and 40 feet broad with a eight-en-foot high ceiling. Above the gymnasium floor was a seven-foot wide practice track used for indoor running, for running events during the winter months. There was no room for free play and the small space called for great ball control. In spite of being a specialist in a game played with the legs, his desire was to devise a game played with hands. New England, of which Springfield formed a part, being a peach growing area, peach baskets were plentiful. He collected two such baskets which were being used by the College as waste receptacles. He tried his own skill and tossed the ball into a basket kept on the floor. At this stage of his novel experiment Naismith had not arrived at a decision but he now had before him all the elements necessary to plunge into a venture which was destined to bring joy and excitement to people around the world.

#### New Game Born!

He assembled his soccer players, formed two teams and made them play. The object of the game was to move the ball with the hands and drop it into the peach baskets fixed on the side walls. In order to eliminate rough play which the strong soccer boys were capable of, he introduced a few basic rules. To start with, it was all confusion but soon the situation was under control as the participants developed the required skill and co-ordination. The trial proved a success and a new game was born. The first official game of basketball was played at the YMCA College gymnasium early in 1892. A known story, basketball grew in all dimensions and spread like wild fire.

The American soldiers involved in World War I and YMCA Secreta-

ries carried the game to all parts of the globe. H. C. Buck who came to India in 1919 played a vital role in propagating basketball in India and the students of his college introduced the game in the far flung corners of the land. The YMCA College of Physical Education has been a pioneer in the promotion of basketball and in this connection special mention must be made of the services rendered by the late C. C. Abraham, who was the first President of the Basketball Federation of India and the present Principal Dr J. P. Thomas, who has been a strong supporter of basketball.

#### Hall of Fame

Despite the fact that many educational institutions in the United States have taken to basketball seriously, Springfield College continues to maintain their rich tradition. Year after year hundreds of young men derive the benefits of scientific training and coaching, and thousands of admirers watch the thrills of clean competitive basketball. The Springfield College administration lay as much emphasis on sportsmanship as they do on artistic performance. The institution that gave the sports world this great game remains a model centre and I have seen for myself the excellent work that goes on there. The gymnasium where the first basketball game was played is no more to be found but instead a beautiful Hall of Fame has now come into existence. The visit of the basketballers of Springfield College, where I had the privilege of doing advanced work in Physical Education, is a significant and historic event. What these men and their expert coach do in India during their short stay will certainly contribute much to the growth of the game of basketball in our land.

# SPRINGFIELD

## COLLEGIANS'

## VISIT

By J. P. THOMAS



Edward P. Steitz

**I** WAS privileged to take a course on "Advanced Techniques in Basketball" at Springfield College as a Post-Graduate student and my Professor was no less a person than Dr. Edward Steitz who now accompanies the Springfield College basketball team during their forthcoming visit to India. Springfield College has always taken the lead in the development of the game of basketball. It is the home of basketball, as it was here that the game was founded by Dr. Naismith, was nurtured and passed on to the world as a finished product. It has an international status. In the theory and practice of the game, Springfield College was the first college in the U.S.A. to introduce under-graduate, graduate and post-graduate courses leading to a doctoral degree in the teaching of basketball. Now, after a century of development, the Naismith Hall of Fame at Spring-

field College serves as the world's research centre in basketball.

The visit of foreign teams to India is always something to which patrons and lovers of the game look to with a great deal of interest. Each country has developed its own technique and there is always a distinctiveness about each country. In these days when foreign exchange is so tight, it is not within the reach of individuals or teams to go abroad either to learn or to take part in competitions. The facilities for original research are inadequate, and in most of the games, our techniques are outmoded. Learning and research on the scientific aspect of the game has not unfortunately received their due share of attention in our attempts to develop the game.

### Bound to Inspire

Under these circumstances I welcome the visit of the Springfield

College basketball team to India and particularly like the object of their visit—not so much to play a competitive series as to bring a well trained and scientifically coached team of youth and to put up demonstrations on the latest trends and techniques. Under the very observant eyes of their able coach, Dr. Steitz, who has given a lifetime to the development of the game at Springfield College, the team are bound to impress and inspire.

An ambitious instructional clinic for coaches, players and officials is part of their programme in the centres which they are visiting and their daily programme will end with a game in the night. They are composed of picked men with outstanding 'varsity records and their visit is part of the cultural exchange programme between India and the U.S.A.

A heavy programme awaits them, and, I am sure, the team will be warmly welcomed wherever they go.

## WHO'S WHO

**EDWARD P. STEITZ:** Springfield College's Director of Athletics and Head Basketball Coach, Dr. Edward S. Steitz, in addition to serving on over twenty key national and international athletic and physical education committees, is Assistant Editor and Assistant National interpreter of the National Basketball Rules Committee.

Dr. Steitz will manage the Springfield College basketball team on their Near East tour which the Department of State has arranged under its Cultural Presentations Programme.

A native of Beacon, New York, and a resident of East Longmeadow, Mas-

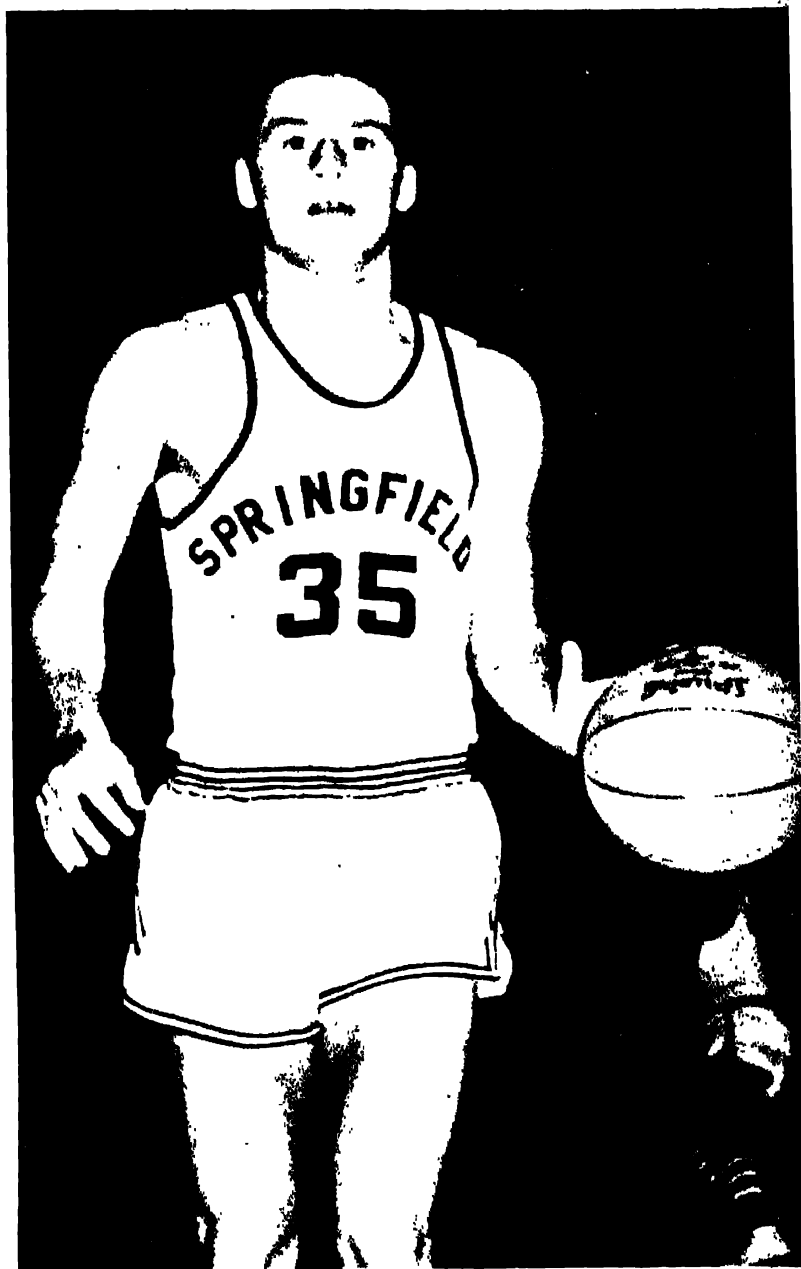
sachusetts, Dr. Steitz received his B.S. Degree from Cornell University and earned his master's and doctorate degrees from Springfield College. As an undergraduate at Cornell he was active in athletics, captaining the varsity baseball team in his senior year.

Joining the Springfield faculty in 1948, he became the Assistant to the Director of the School of Physical Education in 1950, a post he held until 1954 when he became Assistant Director of Athletics. In 1956 he was appointed Director of Athletics and Head Basketball Coach.

Dr. Steitz was one of the leading pioneers in the formation of the Basketball Federation of the United States. During the 1960 Olympics in Rome he represented the National Basketball Committee of the United States at the World Congress of the International Federation of Basketball. He also represented the Basketball Federation of the U.S.A. at the World Congress of Basketball in Tokyo during the Olympic Games.

Dr. Steitz has represented amateur sports interests of the United States at top level international meetings around the world. Dr. Steitz has travelled extensively for the U.S. State Department and Armed Services on overseas assignments as an athletic consultant, sports clinic director, and lecturer in physical education.

For many years, Dr. Steitz has served as a member of the top athletic committees in the country, including the U.S. Olympic Basketball Committee and Executive Committee of the National Basketball Rules Committee



Reed Schulte

of the United States and Canada. He serves as Assistant Editor and Assistant National Interpreter of the Rules Committee as well as Chairman of the Research Committee of this organization.

In addition to being in continual demand as a public speaker, Dr. Steitz has written numerous articles which have appeared in magazines and professional journals.

**TONY SCOLNICK:** Tony Scolnick is in his second year at Springfield College as Assistant Varsity Basketball Coach, Instructor in Physical Education and Physical Therapist. He earned his Master of Science degree last year at Springfield, and is currently working toward a Doctor of Physical Education degree, also at Springfield, an outstanding institution in the field of physical education.

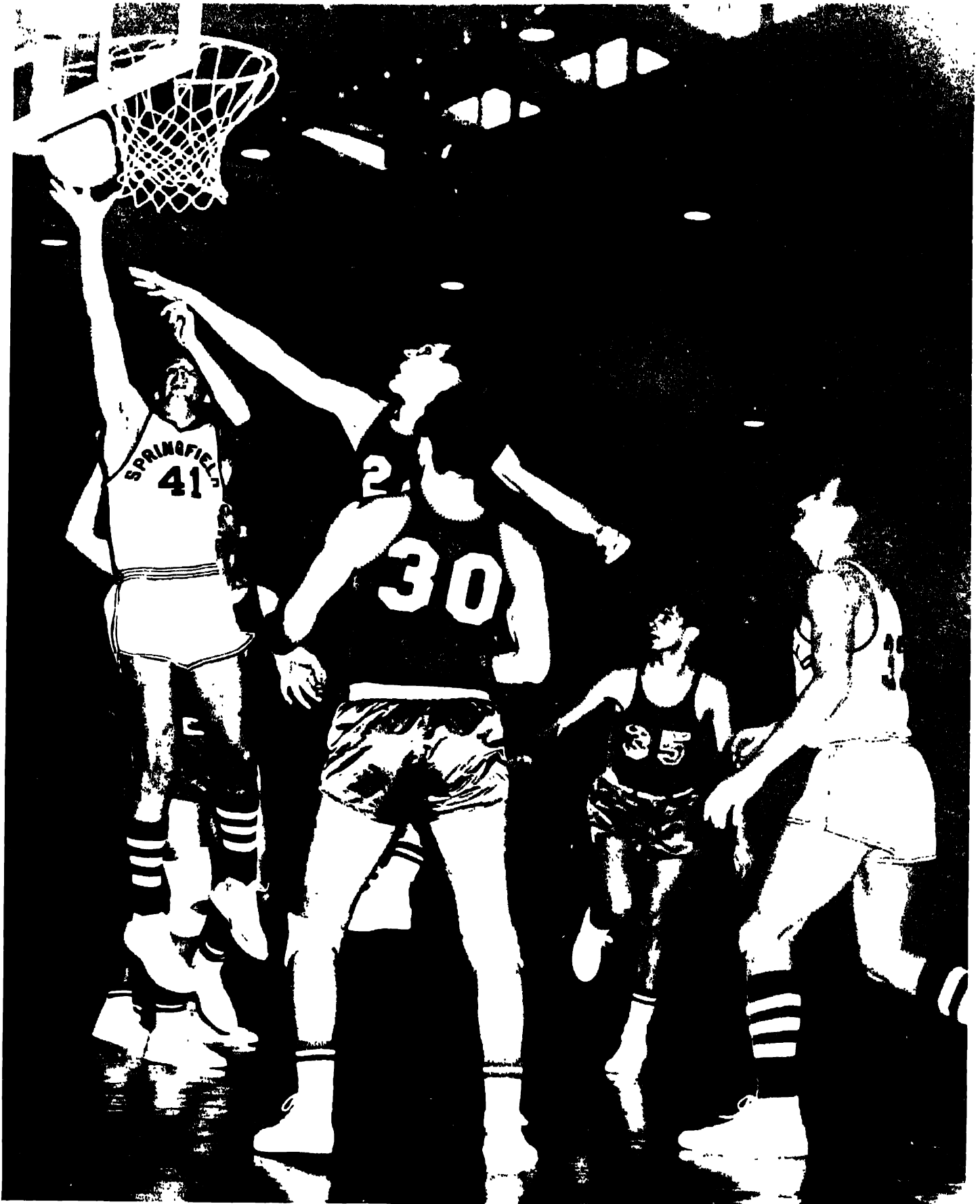
During the fall and in addition to his academic load at Springfield, Tony

Continued on page 21

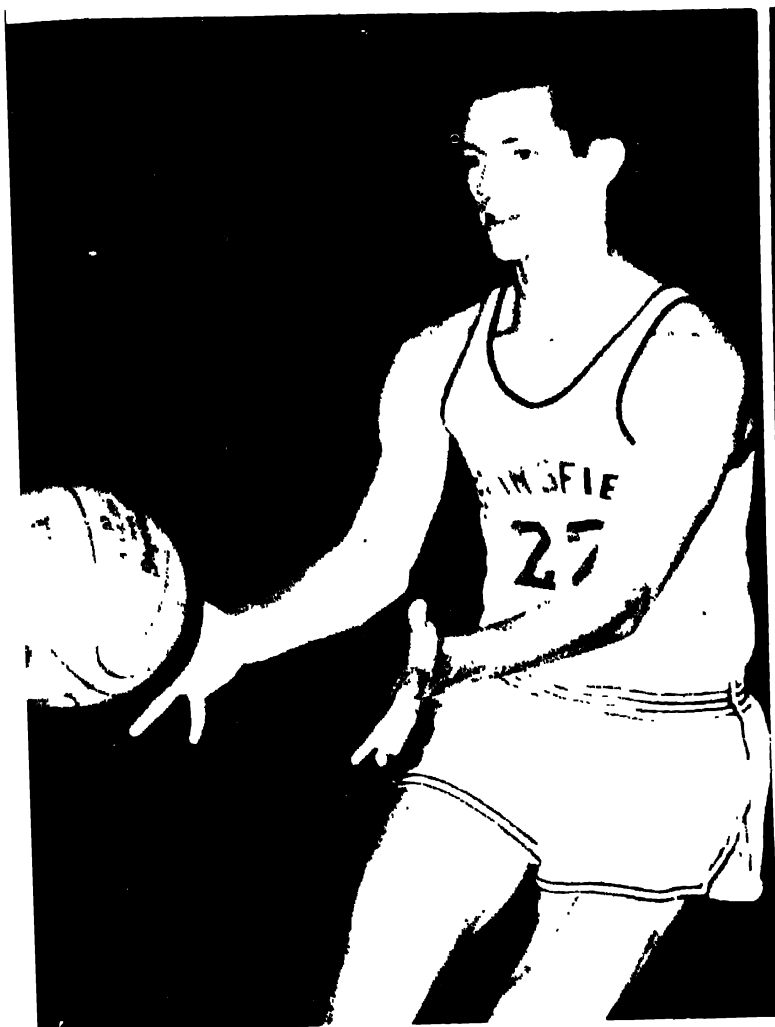


Anthony Scolnick





Junior forward Bob Sisson (No. 41) lays the ball up for a two-point play against Williams College in a Springfield College victory.



Leo Drury

### SPRINGFIELD COLLEGIANS' VISIT

*Continued from page 19*

coached soccer at a neighbouring institution, American International College, and during the spring he coaches tennis at Springfield.

Scolnick is a graduate of Amherst College where he majored in biology. During his collegiate days at Amherst, Tony was an outstanding athlete. He competed in 'varsity soccer, basketball and tennis. He was a first team soccer All-American goalie and winner of the Sphinx Spoon, an award given to a student who has done the most for athletics at Amherst. Member of the Lord Jeff Society, an organization of 'varsity letter winners, he also captained the soccer team and was an All-New England selection for two years. Tony lettered in three sports — soccer, basketball and tennis.

**RALPH ARIETTA** (Guard, 5-8, 165 lb., 22 Years Old; Major: Physical Education, Hometown: New

*Continued on next page*



Larry Buell



Ralph Arietta

bouting leader in his first year with the 'varsity, and is again leading this department this year as well as holding down the number three spot on the scoring ladder.

A soccer, basketball and track standout in high school, Buell won the Franklin County high school basketball scoring title his senior year and was named to the All-Western Massachusetts First Team, also his senior year.

Buell's play this year has been one of the key reasons Springfield are out for a post-season tournament berth.

**JAMES (JIM) CHAMPLIN, JR.** (Forward, 6-4, 185 lb., 22 Years Old; Major: Physical Education, Hometown: Cape Elizabeth, Maine): Champlin is a newcomer to the Springfield 'varsity this season. So far he has added that all-important

## SPRINGFIELD COLLEGIANS' VISIT

*Continued from previous page*

York City): This is Arietta's first year with the Springfield 'varsity. He is fast and a good shot, and provides added depth for the back court. In high school, Arietta captained and was named most valuable player of the baseball team. He received high basketball honours.

**LAWRENCE (LARRY) BUELL** (Centre, 6-6, 210 lb., 22 Years Old; Major: History-Teacher Education, Hometown: Petersham, Massachusetts): Buell is a most promising member of the team, "and if he keeps improving he will be one of the top centres in New England his senior year," comments coach Edward P. Steitz. Buell was the re-

Bill Scanlon



bench-strength with fine shooting and keen rebounding. He is seventh in rebounding and is averaging three-points a game. An all-star basketball player in high school, Champlin also placed second in the discus event in the State high school track and field championships in 1961.

**BENJAMIN (BEN) DAVIS** (Centre, 6-6, 210 lb., 24 Years Old; Major: Physical Education, Hometown: Napanoch, New York): Ben Davis shares the centre honours with junior Larry Buell. Both are 6-6 and hard to stop. Davis has good potential. He is a good rebounder and has helped the team out of several tight spots this year. A national junior college All-American soccer player before enrolling at Springfield, Davis has had an excellent sports background. In high school he captained the 'varsity soccer, basketball and baseball teams, and was named the most valuable player in soccer and basketball. He was selected to the Coaches All-American Soccer team while attending Orange County Community College. He is in his first year with the Springfield 'varsity basketball team.

**LEON (LEE) DRURY** (Guard, 6-1, 175 lb., 21 Years Old; Major: Physical Education, Hometown:



Mike Gamari

Jim Champlin.



**Fitchburg, Massachusetts):** Drury runs the Springfield College offense, and earned his starting berth during the third game of the season against Brown University. He came off the bench in this game to score 17 points. An all-state high school player, Drury is considered one of the fastest floor-men on the squad.

**MICHAEL (MIKE) GAMARI** (Guard, 5-9, 155 lb., 21 Years Old; Major: Arts and Sciences, Hometown: North Adams, Massachusetts): Gamari is fast proving to be quite an asset to the 'varsity squad. A master at breaking the press, he is fast, aggressive and has proven himself a capable performer under fire—a fact the coaching staff are not likely to forget. A two-time All-Berkshire County (Massachusetts) guard in basketball and infielder in baseball, Gamari, an exceptional foul shooter, will play key roles in Springfield's basketball future for the next two years.

**WILLIAM (BILL) SCANLON** (Forward, 6-2, 185 lb., 21 Years Old; Major: Physical Education, Hometown: Rexford, New York): Bill worked into the starting line-up early last season. This season he is alternating with team-mate Bob

Continued on next page



Ben Davis

## SPRINGFIELD COLLEGIANS' VISIT

*Continued from previous page*

Sisson at one of the forward slots and is among the top six in scoring. A good shooter and fine rebounder, Scanlon is also one of the finest free throwers on the team. He was an all-league basketball, baseball and soccer player in high school.

**REED SCHULTZ** (Guard, 6-2, 184 lb., 21 Years Old; Major: Physical Education, Hometown: Voorheesville, New York): Schultz has one of the deadliest one-hand jump shots on the team. In one game this year he scored 10 points in 10 minutes. A lack of defensive experience hampers Schultz somewhat and so he must be content with reserve action. He has been used quite a bit this season, and is now averaging almost five points per game.

**ROBERT (BOB) SISSON** (Forward, 6-5, 190 lb., 21 Years Old

Major: Physical Education, Hometown: Westerly, Rhode Island): Sisson is a good shooter and an above average rebounder. An all-state and all-league basketball player in high school, Sisson has carried his talents with him to Springfield. He has all the qualities of a good basketball player.

**PAUL WAGNER** (Forward, 6-5, 190 lb., 23 Years Old; Major: Physical Education, Hometown: Meriden, Connecticut): Wagner is perhaps the finest sophomore prospect Springfield have had in 10 years. He had an outstanding freshman year and all indications point to an even better sophomore year. He is an excellent shooter, ball handler and rebounder. He is considered a threat from any spot on the court by opponents and has received two Eastern College Athletic Conference honourable mention awards this season. His best games to date produced 29 and 32 points. His highest rebound output has been 18. He is one of the key reasons Springfield have recorded their fine record.

Wagner



JULY 24, 1965.

25

East Bengal beat Bata Sports Club 5-1 in their return encounter in the Senior Division league. Picture at right shows the Bata custodian Khan saving a ball from Moulik. (Below): A tackling duel between Mukerjee (Bata) and S. Das.



## CALCUTTA SOCCER



Samajpathi (E. Bengal) scoring from a corner kick.



Ghosh (Bata) manages to clear the ball from Das of East Bengal.

## Hyderabad Footballers-18

# A Popular Player

By N. GANESAN

**T**HE decade since 1950 was the most memorable one for football in Hyderabad. Among those who strove hard to write new history were the Hyderabad City Police, one of the classic teams of the era. And among those who played for that team with great distinction must be included Muthuswami Doraiswami.

Fairly tall and possessing a good build, Doraiswami possessed all the qualities that a centre-forward should have. Almost all the centre halves who played against him will undoubtedly join in testifying to his elusiveness. He never really looked menacing or dangerous on the field, or even off it. He would amble around in an innocent way, very characteristic of him, until he suddenly puzzled and deceived the opposing defenders. He often went past them before they even guessed what he might next do. A quiet man, his calmness became almost proverbial. Success never turned his head and he had the ability to maintain equanimity even under adverse circumstances. A fine dribbler, he kicked the ball hard with either foot and was the Policemen's best scorer as long as he played for them.

### Sterling Display

The soccer enthusiasts always had a soft corner for Dorai, as they affectionately called him. They were drawn towards him not only because he was a really talented footballer but also because of the indifferent treatment he received at the hands of the Selectors in Hyderabad. The Bombay crowds, especially, had a great liking for him. In 1954 he was not included in the Police team endeavouring to win the Rovers Cup for the fifth year running. Only the previous year Dorai had shown his scoring powers in no uncertain manner. When he was dropped in 1954, for some strange reasons, the spectators cried with one voice "Where is Dorai?" and "We want Dorai". An urgent telegram summoning him to Bombay was sent to him. When he joined the team and made his bow before his fans again, he did not disappoint them and gave a sterling display. The Policemen returned with the cup.

Now 38 years old, Doraiswami was born in Secunderabad. After



playing for the S P G School while he was in the primary and middle school, he settled down in Gadwal and assisted not only the High School there but also the Gadwal Royals. Returning to Hyderabad in 1946 he turned out for the L. Motiram team for a year before getting employment in H.E.H. the Nizam's Army. He was one of the leading players of the Nizam Artillery Centre for six years and when the Army was disbanded in 1950 he was on the streets again.

### For the Police

At this time the Hyderabad City Police were without a good centre-forward. Doraiswami was called upon to assist them. Though he had not joined the Department, he played for the Policemen both in the Rovers and Durand tournaments in 1950. Incidentally, the team won both the cups. Dorai also helped them in a few other tournaments. His first match for the Police was against Burnmah-Shell in the Rovers. He had not played for them even in a local tournament before.

Soon after his return from Delhi, where he had gone with the team for the Durand tournament, Dorai was offered a job in the Police Department. He accepted it. He celebrated it by raining goals wherever he played.

### India's Colours

Doraiswami first played for Hyderabad in the National championship in 1949. In 1950, his name was originally included in the Indian team for the Asian Games but a last-minute shuffle saw him being dropped. He had barely an hour to catch the Delhi-bound train when

information was received that he was out of the team. Prior to the Helsinki Olympics in 1952, Doraiswami was called to attend a month's training at Colombo. But again, he did not find a place in the side that made the trip to Helsinki.

In 1954, Doraiswami donned India's colours against the touring Russian team at Madras and at Calcutta. He also played against them for the Hyderabad State team at Hyderabad. The same year he again went to Ceylon with the Hyderabad team. In 1955 when the Indian team toured Russia, Doraiswami was dropped after the preliminary selections. Doraiswami's lot was a hard one, indeed. Even his own colleagues sympathised with him for the harsh treatment he received.

### Great Asset

He played for the Police team for seven years and was their top-scorer. Always hoping that better days would dawn on him in Hyderabad itself, he turned down some attractive offers from outside. But that was not to be. However, it must be said to Doraiswami's credit that he always tried his very best to play at his best. He was a great asset to the team. In 1954 the 58th Gurkha team created a stir in football circles when they swamped three goals within six minutes of the start of their match with the Hyderabad City Police in the Durand Cup tournament. Three goals in six minutes! The Policemen's morale went diving down. Hopes of a draw, let alone victory, were receding. But Doraiswami was determined to make the match thrilling. And what thrill the spectators had! The City Police retired winners—by six six goals to three. Doraiswami netted four goals while Anthony Patrick and Moin added one each. Dorai also distinguished himself by performing the hat-trick. Those who watched that match swear they have never witnessed such a spirited display either before or after.

### Not Enough Backing!

Doraiswami might have gone up the soccer ladder still further had the sports officials taken kindly to him. He did not obtain sufficient backing from them.

In 1958 Doraiswami was transferred to the Central Police Lines, Hyderabad. The next year he led the C.P.L. to a grand victory in the Nizam Gold Cup tournament, conducted for the first time. The C.P.L. beat the M.R.C. in the semi-final and the Andhra Pradesh Police in the final.

Receiving his training as coach under the late S.A. Rahim, Doraiswami has been coaching the Central Police Lines with credit. The C.P.L. were runners-up in the All-India Nehru Memorial Tournament at Hyderabad recently. They also have to their credit a number of victories in tournaments in South India.

**I**N November, 1954, the Hungarian International team came to Wembley. They brought with them a new standard of skill and an outplayed England were beaten 3-6 for their first home defeat. These Continentals, with names like Lantos, Bozsik, Czibor, Kocsis, Hidegkuti and Puskas were the new craftsmen in an old sport.

Hungary had become the new force in world soccer, and these magnificent Magyars went into the World Cup tournament a year later in Berne, Switzerland, as odds-on favourites for the title. On form, there didn't seem a side with even the remotest chance of stopping them from lifting that precious little gold trophy—the Jules Rimet Cup.

As was expected Hungary reached the final although not without being involved in one of the most astonishing and discreditable matches ever

determination. Roared on by 20,000 loyal flag waving supporters they found their stride and were not shaken out of it again. Just a minute after Hungary's second goal the German inside right Morlock reduced the arrears with a lucky goal.

#### Vital Slip

Eight minutes later the referee, Bill Ling, an Englishman from Cambridge, was whistling for another goal—this time from outside right Rahn and the Germans were back on level terms. It was unbelievable!

The Hungarians were no longer happy. Things were not running their way, and they piled on pressure striving for more goals. But the Germans refused to yield. Goalkeeper Turek stopped and held everything fired at him from long and close range. He frustrated superb scoring efforts from Hidegkuti, Kocsis and Puskas

pull it off as Puskas, following a move downfield, took up a diagonal cross from left winger Toth and whipped the ball into the net.

The Hungarians were elated. But their relief was turned to disappointment by the waving flag of the linesman and the whistle of the referee.

Mr Ling had accepted the ruling of his supporting official. It was not a goal, Puskas, he said was off-side. Germany 3, Hungary 2.

The Hungarians were staggered. But give them credit for they still had spirit and 30 seconds from the end the German goalkeeper flung himself across his goal to deny the opposition and give his country a worthy yet totally unexpected victory in the World Cup.

But Hungary and Puskas were not happy with Referee Ling's decision to disallow that all-vital goal which destroyed Hungary's chance to fight



By DENNIS DREW

played between two nations. This fierce, seething clash involved Hungary and Brazil in a quarter-final meeting.

#### Bursting With Confidence

It seemed that these two great sides were determined to destroy each other. Men were sent off; men were injured; and in the end Hungary won by four goals to two. The battle was even carried into the dressing rooms beneath the stands and police were called in.

It was a black day for World football but Hungary had survived and eventually qualified to meet Germany in the final on July 4, 1954. Hungary were cock-a-hoop, bursting with confidence and almost contemptuous of the cinderella quality of their opponents. After all they had beaten the Germans 8-3 a few days previously, and with only ten men!

Ferenc Puskas was captain of the Hungarian side which had enjoyed an unbeaten four-year run in 32 internationals and had won an Olympic Games title.

#### Germans Jittery

It is small wonder, therefore, that Hungary opened this match at an imperious stroll in driving rain in the packed Wankdorf Stadium.

Germany looked uncertain of themselves. By all the rules and form book they should not have survived to qualify for the high distinction of playing in a World Cup final. They seemed jittery and made mistakes, and after only nine minutes Puskas and Czibor scored to put them two goals down.

But amazingly, instead of faltering, the Germans found new courage and

it still seemed an unequal fight but gradually Germany fought back and on a greasy surface and with the rain and wind at their backs steadily played the Hungarians at their own game. Now both sides in the last quarter of the game with the score still level were looking for mistakes and it was Hungary who made the vital slip.

Right half Bozsik hesitated on a clearance, was robbed by a German forward, and Germany were away.

#### Minutes of Drama

The ball moved swiftly to inside left Walter who hit a high lob into the packed Hungarian goal area. The headed clearance fell to the waiting feet of Rahn who scored his second goal with a low shot from 15 yards.

There it was, Germany 3, Hungary 2, and just five minutes left, five minutes of drama in which Puskas played the leading role. The Hungarian attack flooded down on the Germans seeking the goal which would save the day. It seemed they would

again. It was their contention that Puskas was clearly inside at the time he received the ball and that the referee should have ignored the waving flag on the touch line.

Said Puskas afterwards: "I am sure that film and television pictures of the game must have since convinced Mr Ling that he did make a number of serious mistakes which were very unfortunate for us."

To this attack, Mr Ling replied. "He is perfectly entitled to his opinion, of course, just as I am entitled to referee as I see fit. Puskas can have no complaint about the goal which was disallowed in the final. Mr Mervyn Griffiths, the linesman, was in exactly the right place to judge whether Puskas was offside. Mervyn, a referee for whom I have the highest admiration, gave an immediate decision."

That was Mr Ling's reaction to the storm. His decision divided opinion in world football. It also ended an era of Hungarian supremacy.

## GERMANY'S WORLD CUP TRIUMPH



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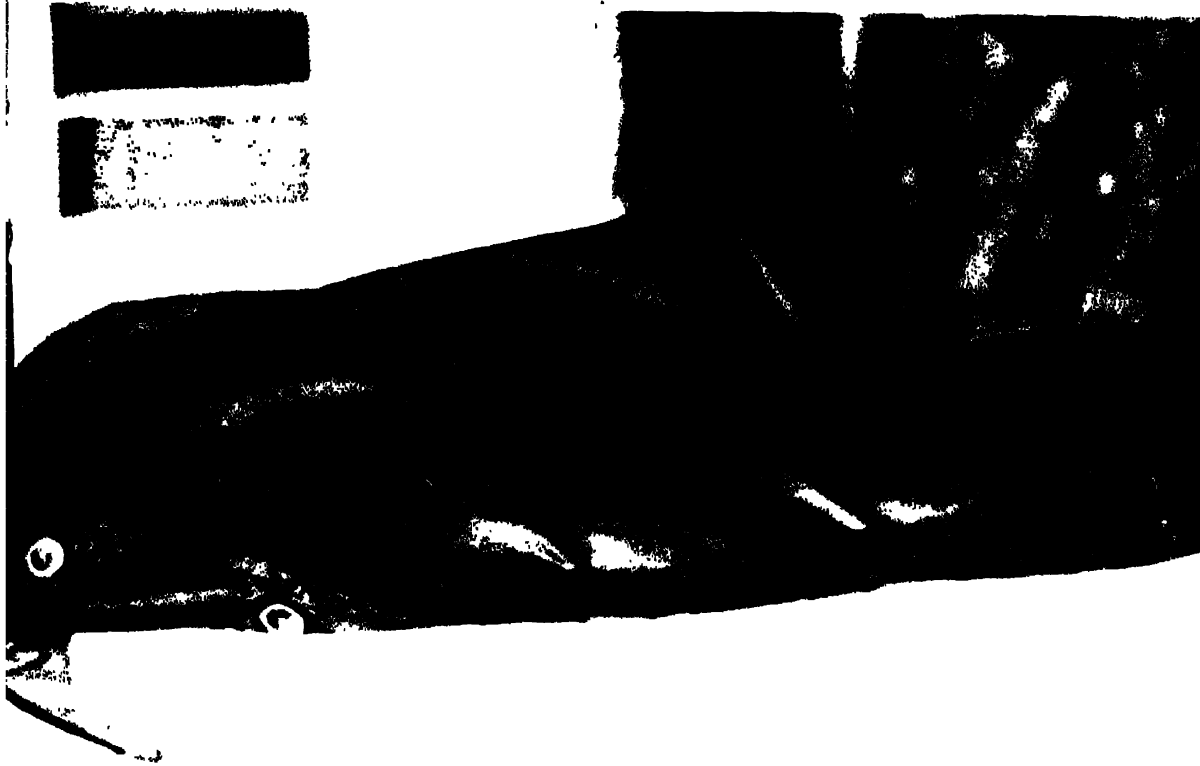
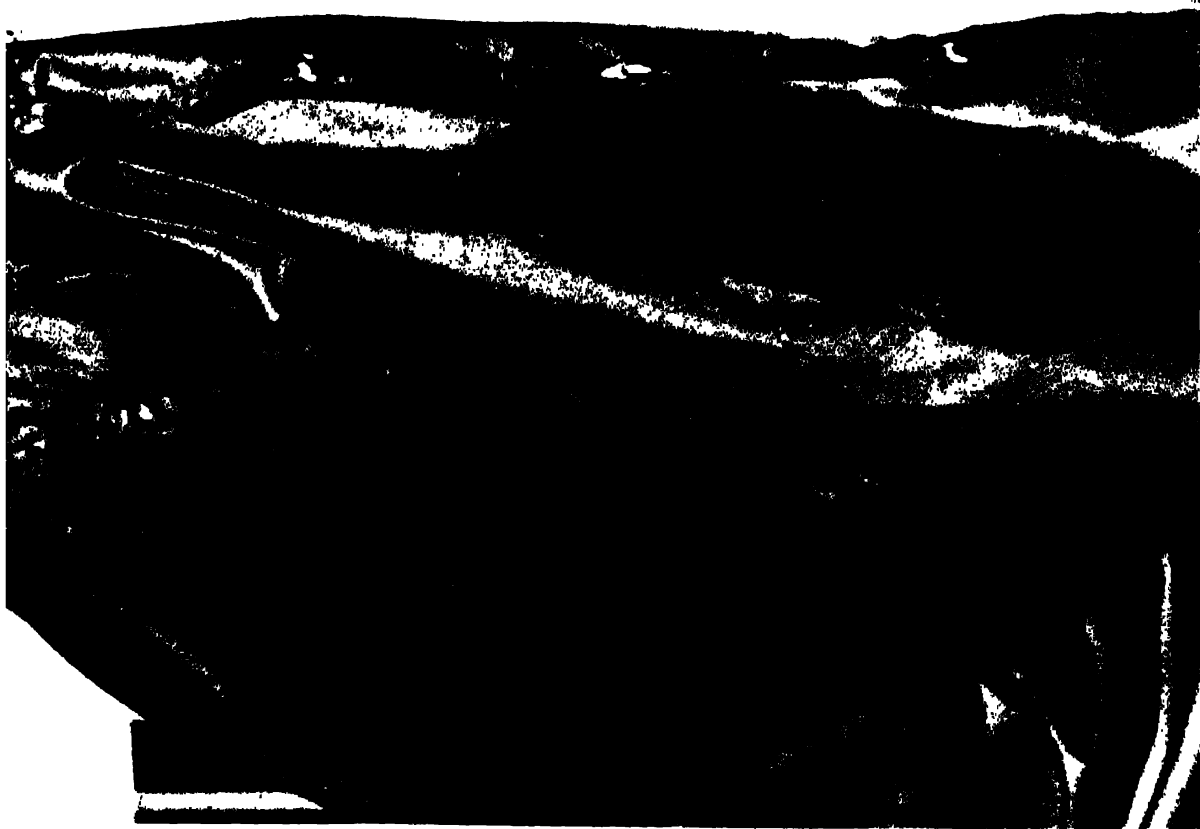
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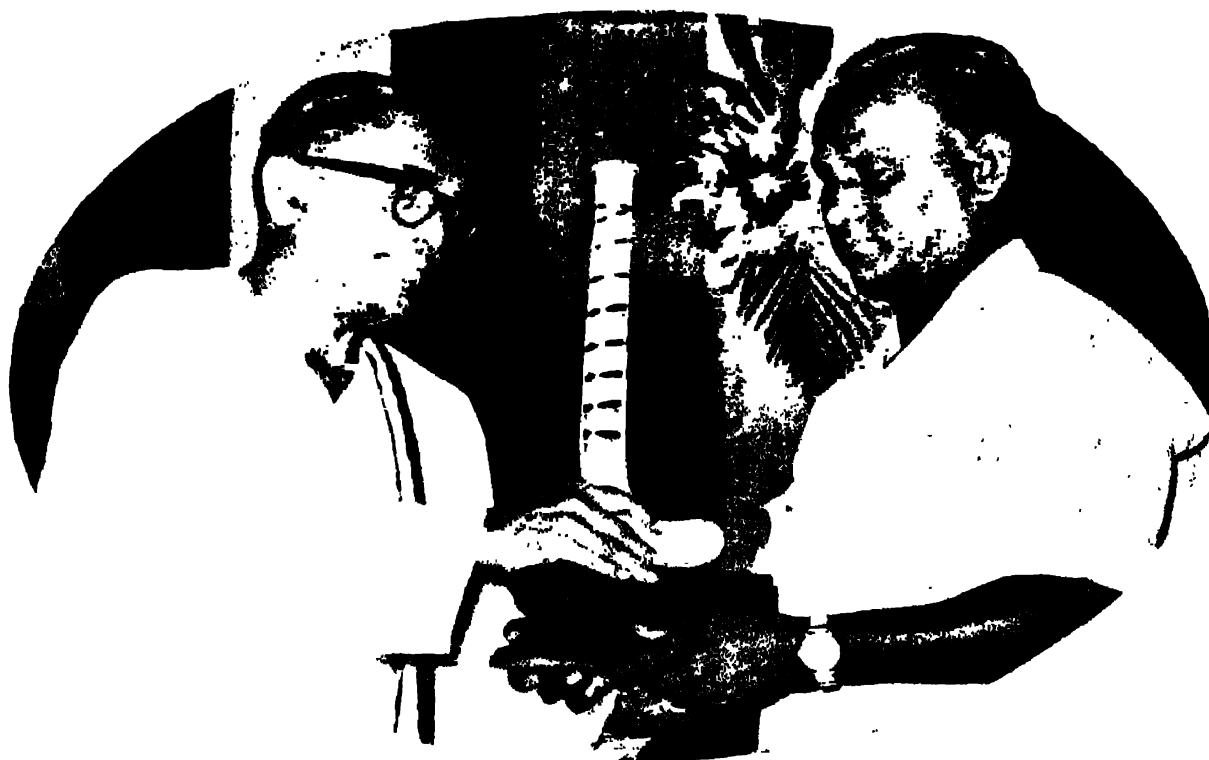


JULY 24, 1965



## "Ed." CARUTHERS

A 19-YEAR-OLD high jumper from the U.S. at the Tokyo Olympics, Caruthers stands 6 feet 4 inches and weighs 190 pounds. He took the eighth place at Tokyo with 2.09 metres (6 feet 10 1/4 inches).



Dr. P. K. Ray Chowdhury, Mayor of Calcutta, presenting a silver replica of a hockey stick to Dhyan Chand, containing the welcome address at the civic reception

# IT'S MAGIC IN THE NAME!



Mr. R. L. Sinha giving away a hockey stick autographed by the members of the Indian Olympic team which regained the hockey crown to Major Dhyan Chand.

By HUGH SWEENEY



main theme was that there must be a more vigorous attempt to impart skilled coaching at the school and college level.

Despite his extremely busy schedule Dhyan Chand found time one morning to take a long, close look at women's hockey in the city. Here, too, he was a gold mine of wisdom, for, the city's leading hockey players, promptly corrected many simple bad habits picked up over the years.

In coaching those specially selected lads, Dhyan Chand was assisted by Gurbux Singh, H. Rodrigues, Leslie

Continued on next page

Mr Pankaj Gupte, Vice-President, Bengal Hockey Association, garlanding the Hockey wizard before the start of the Coaching Camp.

The Maestro greets the trainees

**T**HERE'S magic still in the name. And, the name is "Dhyan Chand." He came to Calcutta in June and whipped up an amazing amount of enthusiasm. Youngsters who have never seen him play followed him around, with hero worship in their eyes, while old timers recalled vividly the days when Dhyan Chand was the despair of defenders.

He came on a coaching assignment, a short visit arranged by the West Bengal State Council, and it gave hockey in the State a boost it needed very badly. About thirty specially selected youngsters from schools and colleges were put under him. Dhyan Chand was quick to spot that some of the boys had not mastered the basic technique of the game. So, a detailed lesson in the varying grips, the correct balance of the bodyweight and that toughest trait of all to master, stickwork, was given.

The maestro has still got an uncanny ability of smacking the ball into goal, only inches away from a post. He demonstrated this time and again and his mastery and fluency at taking a shot at goal drew murmurs of appreciation from many of the State's senior players.

Unfortunately, Dhyan Chand came to Calcutta at an awkward moment, because the monsoon had broken. This meant that a good many of his classes were held under very unfavourable conditions. Nevertheless, Dhyan Chand did a magnificent job in the short time at his disposal.

Life was not made easy for him during his stay. He was showered with invitations to attend public and private functions. A time came when he, probably not wanting to hurt anybody's feelings, was being whisked around the city and outside, as on a merry-go-round, to attend four to five functions a day! But he turned up everywhere smiling and happy. He gave a lot of sound advice, too. His



Dhyan Chand with the trainees.



Dhyan Chand showing the correct way of holding the stick.

The fundamentals of dribbling are being explained to women trainees

### THERE'S MAGIC IN THE NAME!

*Continued from previous page*

Claudius (for a short time only an injury forcing him to drop out) and Nirmal Mukherjee, a quartet of top-class players. They will continue the good work of bringing the boys up to scratch. (But at the time of writing coaching had been suspended, probably due to the monsoon)

However, the presence of Dhyan Chand in the city did help to launch a coaching scheme for schoolboys and collegians. A start has been made by the West Bengal State Council and the Bengal Hockey Association and the scheme must not be scrapped.

Dhyan Chand did his job most admirably. The magic of his name instilled a kind of enthusiasm for training never witnessed before in the State And, what's more, he has promised to return.



The coach demonstrating how to take the "bully".



**H**OCKEY teams of any standing always have a Sports Secretary or Manager. As they know from experience, the running of a top class hockey team, or any team for that matter, is not so simple as it looks. No doubt it all looks plain sailing to the average hockey fan, who comes to see a good match between two first rate teams, oblivious of the difficulties involved in maintenance of these teams. But writing from the experience of having played first class hockey for the Telegraphs, Madras, for over 15 years, I can honestly say that it's no bed of roses for the Sports Secretary or the Manager of the team, to put on the field eleven happy and contented men.

It is a well known fact that petty quarrels, dissensions, and differences of opinion arise from time to time, amongst players, or between players and the management and it is a real headache for a sincere Manager, as he is called to-day, to settle these problems as and when they arise, to the satisfaction of all. Therefore it is of vital importance to a team, to have a capable and efficient Manager.

### The Ideal Manager

Now what are the essential qualities that go to make a class Manager? He must possess tact, understanding, be open-minded and unbiased, and, above all, have great patience. He must be a good mixer, and have genuine love for his team, honestly and sincerely working for each and everyone of the players, to knit them, and keep them knit, into one happy family. His task is a gigantic one and requires infinite patience, when you realise he is dealing with players of varying nature and temperament. On him alone depends much of the success of a team. The Manager's aim should be, to gain the affection and confidence of his players. Once this is achieved, his job becomes much easier. For example, I cannot do better than illustrate to you, a couple of differences, of the many upsets, that arose in my own team (Telegraphs, Madras) during my time, any one of which could have spelt ruin for the team, had it not been for our Sports Secretary. I must here and now pay my tribute to the Sports Secretary of my time, C. P. Vijayarangam ("Viji" to everybody). He was one of the greatest men, in his line, and the success of the Telegraphs during those years was largely due to his untiring efforts.

On one occasion, we had reached the final of a tournament in Bangalore, but we had run out of funds to maintain ourselves, till the final, to be played a couple of days later. We were very keen on staying in Bangalore for the final, so Viji, wired to the President of our club to remit money immediately. This request was turned down by our President, causing disappointment and ill-feeling towards our Club. Viji, whose loyalty to his players was well-known, took exception to the club's attitude and wired back: "Scratching team, returning, Madras." This had the desired effect and we got a reply to remain and that funds had been despatched.

On another occasion when differences of opinion arose in our team was

# THE ROLE OF MANAGERS

By ERIC BLANKLEY

in 1938 the year the Telegraphs swept the board in local hockey, winning all the four major tournaments. How near we came to not achieving this, only a handful of our members knew! This is what happened. At the start of that season, I was elected Captain, and as usual, the team selection was left to the Sports Secretary, Osy Gilbert, and myself. In selecting the team differences of opinion arose between Gilbert and myself as to who should play as left extreme. Gilbert chose Saville and I chose Murphy. Viji also backed me, but Osy Gilbert, good chap that he is, was a little excitable and still persisted that Saville should get the place. As Captain, I refused and so Osy approached the President of our Club (who was our Chief Superintendent) on the matter. What transpired between them I did not know but the President sent for me and told me to play Saville as left winger. I informed our President that as Captain I considered Murphy by far the better player. But I had no objection to Saville playing under anybody else's captaincy. The President, who I must say, was very keen on our hockey team, called Gilbert and asked him to take the captaincy over from me, and play Saville. Osy did so and needless to say this rift between us spread to the team who took sides. The majority backing my opinion.

### Harmony Again!

Once again Viji, in his own calm way, came to the rescue. He persuaded us to let Saville play in the league matches, and prove himself. We did so and promptly lost the first two matches we played. At once Viji informed the President, that the majority of the team were not at all satisfied with Saville and, in his own tactful way, got around Gilbert to give up his stand for Saville. The President sent for Osy and myself and in a friendly heart-to-heart talk, Osy willingly made over the Captaincy to me again and fully agreed to Murphy playing for the rest of the season. When Gilbert and myself informed the players and well-wishers of our team of the final outcome everybody heaved a big sigh of relief. I must say that the rift between Osy and myself was purely one of opinion and in no way interfered with our personal

friendship, and regard for each other. Our sports Secretary, in his tactful, and subtle manoeuvring, soon knit all the players into a happy band of pilgrims, and the difference of opinion, which at once stage looked likely to disrupt and split our team, was smoothed over amicably and happily for one and all. The proof of which was amply borne out by the wonderful achievement of our team that year.

These are just a couple of the numerous obstacles that the running of a successful team encounters and that must be taken in hand and settled in a tactful manner. To achieve harmony and contentment in a team is the prime duty of a good Manager. He is the ring pin on whom success or failure largely depends, and this important role of Sports Secretary or Manager can never be over-emphasised.

## Do you Know?

By BACH



### reprehensible

(rep re-hen si-b'l) ADJ  
DESERVING BLAME OR CENSURE;  
BLAMEWORTHY; AS, HE WAS  
OBVIOUSLY REPREHENSIBLE

**WE** saved it up for the fifth match of the tour because we wanted to get Don in strong company before giving him the full blast of our fast leg theory tactic. I was fresh from the match against South Australia in Adelaide where I scored 81 in 42 minutes, including two sixes, one of which was among the biggest hits seen in Adelaide. I scored my first 50 at the rate of 2 runs every minute and while Jardine elegantly collected 16, I scored 70. I was caught out on the boundary while going to the well once too often. Clem Hill described it as "one of the most magnificent innings ever played at Adelaide". It was to be a different story on my next visit.

The Australian XI batsmen in that match got the full force of Bowes, Voce, Allen and myself. Even Allen

"I felt a lot safer in the Press box. for the bowling looked very dangerous stuff. The newspapers will have very unpleasant things to say about these undoubted shock tactics and attacking methods. England evidently intends to adopt."

The *Evening Standard* correspondent said: "Provided that Larwood retains his present demon speed, the Bradman problem has been solved. Bradman dislikes supercharged fast bowling."

The *Manchester Guardian's* commentator, "Cricketer", said: "Jardine's plan of the shock bowlers attacking Bradman and Woodfull so far has succeeded and has demonstrated that Bradman is a mortal after all, which must be counted as hundreds of runs advantage to England. Bradman is not likely to feel naturally

action that would have done credit to a wood-chopper.

Although I knew I had Don rattled I wasn't sure whether my success would last. I knew how brilliant Don was and I noticed that several times in the game he had got his body out of the way of the line of flight as I was about to deliver and square-cut the ball right off his stumps. Only a batsman with phenomenal sight and footwork could do that. Don's square-cut off the stumps was not a wallop—it was a crisp stroke perfectly timed. Even when he hit a defensive shot anyone fielding the ball in the covers would wring his hands.

Some writers referred to the absence of Jardine from the match. He had gone trout fishing but hurried back to Melbourne, where the crowd demonstrated against our tactics. One

## The Larwood Story-10

# MAN ON

made the ball get up but one paper described him as medium-paced compared with me. I got Bradman in both innings and removed Woodfull for a duck in the second innings.

It was a refreshing sight to see Bradman clumsily waving his bat in the air. Bradman and Woodfull were out to strokes that were foreign to them. Woodfull chopped at a ball wide of the off stump and Bradman made a wild swing and missed a ball which knocked down his off stump.

London newspapers reported that many old players considered I had bowled faster than Tom Richardson, and certainly faster than anyone seen in Melbourne for years. The batsmen didn't seem to be able to handle the bowling which consisted of about two bumpers and a number of short-pitched balls to the over bowled to a leg field of five or six players.

I remember a picture published in the *Melbourne Sun* showing Leo O'Brien ducking to one of my deliveries and Duckworth standing about 18 yards back leaping in the air to stop the ball.

Jack Hobbs reported in *London's Star*: "Allen and Larwood bowled like demons and sent the ball down their fastest and best to shake Bradman's wonderful confidence. They did it. For the fourth time in the tour Bradman failed to make a big score...."

"Then Don faced Larwood again and the first ball did it. Bradman, drawing away to cut a shortish delivery, missed the ball which hit the top of the off stump. In the circumstances Bradman's attempted shot was bad. He was drawing away, sure proof that he didn't like the bumpers.

ordained to score a century. He must score by efforts like an ordinary man."

That was an extraordinary match. We collapsed for 60 in the second innings, the giant Victorian bowler Lisle Nagel taking 8 for 32 with his flighted medium-paced off-spinners. The Australian XI were set 125 to win but on a poor batsman's wicket I doubt if they would have got 50 after I had removed Bradman and Woodfull for a score of 19. Rain washed out play and saved them.

When told that English critics were saying I had cast a shadow over him, Don said: "Tell them to look at the score I made against Larwood at Leeds."

Asked how he was likely to fare against shock bowlers in the Tests, Bradman replied: "Don't worry about that—I will be as right as pie." Don went on to strike a blow for bowlers by saying that fast bowlers were being compelled to bowl at batsmen because batsmen were declining to play off-balls.

Arthur Mailey said in a Sydney newspaper: "Should the English bowlers adopt the 'leg field' in the First Test we must not object on the grounds of sportsmanship. It is a legitimate theory encouraged by batsmen themselves. I have sufficient faith in the Australian batsmen to feel they can combat this menace in their own particular way."

I knew I had Don on the run. I had upset his equilibrium and put him right off his game. Leg theory had succeeded far better than I expected. Don, caught in two minds by the leg trap, had jumped out of the way to avoid rising balls over the leg stump, at times using his bat with a clubbing

of those who made some comment was Stork Hendry, the former international, who hooked me so well in England in 1926.

In the *Melbourne Truth* Hendry said: "Douglas Jardine, captain of all the bally old English cricketers, went trout fishing while Larwood was trying to decapitate Don Bradman and Bill Woodfull at the Melbourne Cricket Ground last Saturday afternoon.

"It is unknown how many fish Doug caught, but it is a much discussed fact that he caught something to bring him back to Melbourne in a hurry when he got wind of the manner in which the English wickets were falling on Monday morning. Now, just why did Mr. Jardine go off hunting for trout? Ah ha! Ah ha!

"'Tis being unkindly said that Douglas, who hates to have his staunch old English demeanour ruffled, didn't care to remain in Melbourne and face the criticism which was inevitable following the devastating Mr. Larwood's shock tactics.

"That, of course, may be nothing more than the uncharitable raving of rumour. But it is still a fact that Jar-do went fishing when he could have been watching a real exciting game of cricket.

"It is still more undeniably fact that England's shock attack of last weekend was put on especially for the 'benefit' of the unfortunate Mr. Bradman. It was the Englishmen's policy to break Don's morale at any price. They realized what a menace he constituted to their Test hopes—and likewise Woodfull too—and adopted the tactics of 'if you can't bowl 'em out, well, knock 'em out!'

"Larwood placed his field in a manner that left no doubts about his in-

tention to 'bowl at the man'. It's no use trying to evade that plain fact. Nobody wishes to cast any unsportsmanlike epithets in the direction of England. If that's her idea of cricket, good luck to her.

"But the tactics haven't succeeded in breaking Bradman and Woodfull. The future and the Tests will prove that. Australia's chances in the First Test match look much brighter at present than they did some time ago. The English batting weaknesses have been exposed; but the fact must not be overlooked that the match-winning attacker, Larwood, belongs to the enemy."

I do not believe that Jardine went trout fishing to dodge any leg-theory issue. It helps prove my point that leg theory was just something we intended to try and not something that we

round the leg side but my extra speed this time had caught him off guard.

My bowling at this stage was directed right over the leg stump and there was little variation in it. The batsman standing with a two-eyed stance was right in front. Australian batsmen were accustomed to walking in front of their wickets to defend against balls dead on the wicket or to push them around to the leg. Slow wickets enabled them to get away with this but when they encountered my extra speed combined with the short leg fields, those who were not quick-footed took many blows on the ribs and thighs and legs, making the bowling look much more dangerous than it was.

When we went to Australia in 1932 cricket there was by no means in its

and was probably the greatest magnet the game has ever known. When he was in batting and the word got around they would come from all directions—managing directors, clerks, office boys, typists, shop assistants, they would all disappear and find their way to the Cricket Ground. Reporters covering games in which Bradman played could not afford to slip away for a quiet drink. They would find that by the time they had had a couple Bradman had put on another 40 or so runs.

I think Bradman, without leg theory, would have dominated the series. He would have scored his 200's and 250's and the crowd would have gone to see him bat. But I doubt if they would have gone in great numbers to see what remained of the Tests. I may be wrong here but I

# THE RUN

By HAROLD LARWOOD

knew to be devastating in its newness or application.

We did not expect such an outcry from the Australians whose fast bowlers had been humping them down at English batsmen since last century. Nor did we expect it to succeed anywhere near like it did. Our success encouraged Jardine to use the same tactics in the next match against New South Wales. I didn't play, being held in reserve for the First Test. But Bill Voce kept up the attack, and Jack Fingleton took a battering, taking ball, all over the body rather than taking the risk of cocking up a catch in hitting the ball to leg.

I found on this tour that I had reached top form! I had never bowled faster in my life and I was able to get the ball up, even off a good length. I think this is what gave Don Bradman such a shock in Melbourne. It was not the extra-short one that worried him but the ball rearing up off a good length and moving into the body. He would normally hook this one or move into his wicket to hit

healthiest state. It was pretty much a time of mechanical scoring and big scores, particularly by Bradman, Ponsford and Woodfull. Apart from Bradman, McCabe and Jackson, the batting was fairly slow.

Nevertheless, Australian cricket was coming into its own again after the trouncing it had had from Percy Chapman's team in 1928. The breakthrough began in England in 1930 when Bradman started his run of mammoth scores. The resurgence in Australia continued through 1931 but was not helped by very slow wickets. The bowling in some of the interstate sides could hardly be described as hostile.

Test matches were played to a finish in Australia and most batsmen merely tried to tire out the bowlers before going for runs. It was the type of cricket that breaks a bowler's heart and bores a crowd stiff. In that respect it was not unlike cricket to-day.

This could never be said of Bradman. He really went for the bowling

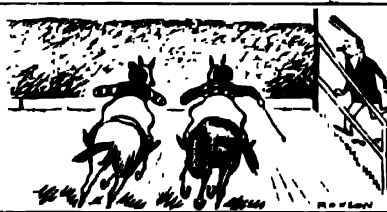
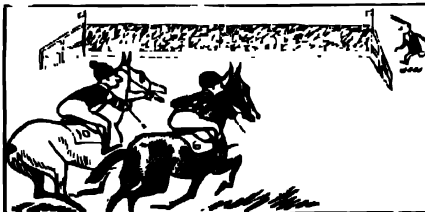
think they might have turned up if England had got a drubbing. Like any other followers, they wanted to see their own team win. But more than that there was a lot of feeling against Englishmen at that time. The world depression was felt very acutely in Australia, and in the view of the man in the street there, Britain was responsible for much of the economic ills. It was felt, rightly or wrongly, that the Mother country should have looked after Australia better and protected her from what was happening elsewhere.

It was a time in Australia of dole queues, evictions, lines of jobless and a scramble for relief work. Spectators who went along to watch big cricket wanted to forget their troubles, but more than ever they longed to participate in a triumph of some sort. They needed a taste of honey. A man I came to know on the tour told me of what he had seen in a town called Captain's Flat in southern New

Continued on next page

## LITTLE SPORT

By Rouson





## THE LARWOOD STORY-10

*Continued from previous page*

South Wales. For every single job available there sixty or seventy men waited. The foreman would throw a pick handle high into the air and the man who emerged with it out of the wild scramble got the job.

Apart from the economic factor which I think played a part in the attitude of the crowd then, there were other reasons why Australians regarded Englishmen differently than they do to-day. Australians in 1932, if they will pardon me for saying so, were a little insular. The country was much more isolated than it is to-day and Australians were not the travellers they are now. Cricket and football were the only major sports played; there was not the great diversity of sports that exists to-day and I think this helped to make barrackers then incorrigibly partisan.

Since the Second World War Australians have become more tolerant and understanding and one hardly ever hears anybody in Australia these days being called a Pomme. Yet that term was on almost everybody's

lips in 1932. So many thousands of British immigrants have been integrated in Australia that an Englishman is no longer considered an oddity.

In the last Test series against Ted Dexter's men you could notice Englishmen and Australians side by side drinking canned beer and even harracking together in a good-humoured way. In 1932 Englishmen were very few and far between among spectators. I can recall that at Sydney in a New South Wales-England match in 1928 one lone figure sat there constantly calling out: "I'm a Pomme and I'm proud of it." The crowd around him shouted back: "Shut your bloody mouth and watch the cricket!"

Now in Melbourne or Sydney and to a lesser extent in Brisbane, Adelaide and Perth, you will find thousands of English people watching a Test match. And they are not all vehemently partisan, nor do they think of England as home any more. Frank Tyson is a case in point. He tore through the Australians in 1954-55 (taking 7 for 27 in Melbourne) and won the Ashes for England. Now he is a schoolteacher in Melbourne and has settled in Australia. Before the last Australian team left for England I heard him say in a broadcast: "I am a bit afraid of our bowling weakness." By our he meant Australia.

lian! He has become Australianised and so are many others.

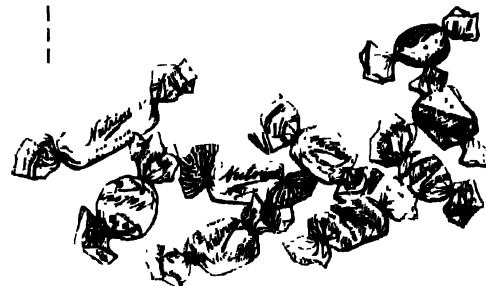
About the only people who didn't care were the kids. In Australia small boys have always imitated the methods of Test cricketers. In the early twenties they were copying the extraordinary antics of Cecil Parkin of Lancashire, one of cricket's comedians. He was billed by the Press as a mystery bowler and he used to send them down fast, slow, medium paced and then occasionally high in the air like a balloon. Everywhere you went in Australia, and even in paddocks in the bush, you'd see boys imitating his unusual run.

Early in 1933 a twelve-year-old boy named Ray Lindwall was imitating my run by measuring out twelve good strides to deliver off the fourteenth step in a public street in the Sydney suburb of Hurstville. Immediately after the N.S.W.-England match small boys began bowling short-pitched balls to packed leg fields, in many cases on rough pitches and in parklands and paddocks. This was to perturb Australians generally because many boys were hit and free fights started. Schoolteachers in every part of the country were to threaten their pupils that they would flog them if they caught them bowling in the new style -- (To be continued).

*If you say Devika is sweeter than Nutrine  
we are prepared to agree!*

*but, comparing various brands of sweets, DEVIKA,  
the lovely star of filmdom, says:*

*"Nutrine sweets are the best.  
I love those rich fruit flavours and  
creamy toffees. Give me Nutrine  
any time, every time!"*



*Show good taste...  
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**T**WO years ago I sat beside a young man as a chartered plane zoomed its way across England. He was a little pale-faced; serious, and difficult to engage in conversation. It was his first flight, and he admitted being just a little apprehensive. Politely, he said: "Do you mind if I don't talk much. I want to watch everything, and learn."

A few weeks ago, outside the white-painted pavilion at the Harrogate (Yorkshire) cricket ground, I was talking again to that young man: "I want to travel everywhere. I want to see everything, and most of all I want to be where it is warm. I'll do everything I can to make sure that my winters are spent abroad where it is warm", he said.

That young man was Yorkshire and England opening batsman Geoff Boycott, the bespectacled cricketer from the mining areas of Barnsley. Having made up his mind soon after our plane trip from Yeovil to Gravesend that cricket offered him more opportunity to learn than his job as a civil servant, he took the plunge into full-time cricket. In the short space of three seasons, he has become an international star at 24.

#### Important Facet

At the start of the current English season, Boycott's career record for Yorkshire read: 70 innings, 5,417 runs, average 48.80, as a batsman, and 72 overs and no wickets as a bowler.

The last entry draws one observation from him: "I might improve on that some time"—a remark that reveals an important facet to the Boycott approach to cricket. He believes that it is as well for every player to know as much as possible about other players' strengths and weaknesses. "So I've studied bowlers, and by doing that have learned a little about their job," he says.

Now, Yorkshire skipper Brian Close does not hesitate to use him as a change seamer, following the example of England's Mike Smith in South Africa last winter.

Boycott's cricket career really started as a lad of 11. He was then captain of the Fitzwilliam County Primary School XI, and in his first season he topped both batting and bowling averages. He was, even then, learning the art of an opening batsman, and one of his proudest possessions at the time was a bat awarded to him by a national newspaper for an all-round performance when he scored 45 not out of his side's total of 54 for five declared, and then took six wickets for 16 runs.

#### League Cricket

Year later, having graduated to Kingsley Secondary Modern School, he topped the batting averages with 73 and made his first representative appearances—for South Elms-



## HE HATES TO FAIL!

By ROSS JENKINSON

hall and District Boys. In 1954, he was at Hemsley Grammar School and, although then only 13, he played for Akeworth in the formidable Yorkshire Council competition.

League cricket with Barnsley was the next step towards international cricket, and he hit his first century before selection for the Yorkshire Federation team in matches with the North and Midlands.

This progress had not gone unnoticed by the Yorkshire County Committee, and in 1959, when only 18, he played for the Colts XI. A year later he was Yorkshire's 12th man against Sussex at Middlesbrough.

All this time Boycott was worried about his future. A serious lad, and employed as a clerk in Barnsley, he wanted to play cricket for

a living, but would not take the big step to full-time professionalism because of his family. His miner father was not in a secure job, and Boycott's contribution to the family purse was needed.

#### Young Cricketer of Year

He compromised. By doing up all his leave periods, including winter-time holiday breaks, he was able to play cricket. He became the first Yorkshire Colt to hit a maiden first-class century in a Roses match in 1963, scoring 145 against Lancashire at Sheffield's Bramall Lane, and by July he had decided to take the plunge. Having used all his leave, he turned to cricket as a full-time occupation, and 11 days after receiving his Yorkshire cap—the proudest day of my life—he was voted Young Cricketer of the Year by the Cricketer Writers' Club.

Nine months later he had added the first England cap to his career. Yorkshire were playing at Leicestershire when the selection was made. In the Grace Road dressing-room I added my congratulations to the scores that reached him there. "I think I'll get a century to celebrate," he said. And those who know Boycott were not shocked by the seemingly big-headed observation.

For he was by now the mature, confident batsman who seldom said anything he did not mean. When he

left the pitch his score was 165 not out at that time the highest innings of his first-class life.

#### Maiden Test Century

His selection by England followed a century for Yorkshire against the Australians which was only the sixth of his first-class career. The one against Leicestershire was the seventh, and in August at the Oval he made his maiden Test century, joining that select Yorkshire band of opening batsmen who have hit hundreds for England—Hutton, Sutcliffe, Gibb, and Willie Watson.

Boycott stays a serious, somewhat self-centred young man. His attitude to life, cricket (to him that means the same thing as life), and to himself, is not a gimmick. He does not put on an act in public.

*Continued on next page*

## Cricket Spotlight-9

# A TRIUMPH STILL!

By COLIN COWDREY

**T**HE New Zealand tour moves towards its close as I pen these lines. The Test series has been lost, their record against the counties none too bright and their two most experienced campaigners, handicapped by injury, have been forced to play in a minor key. Nevertheless, I feel that this tour has been a triumphant one... that the future of New Zealand cricket is brighter now than it has been in a long, long while.

Very much in the hour of need, three young players of high promise have emerged. Bevan, Congdon, Vic Pollard and Dick Collinge will, I think, form the nucleus of a side that will play Test cricket over the next six or seven years. I'm terribly impressed with Congdon. Here is an extraordinarily good cricketer—and how I would like to push him into my Kent side and leave him there for five years just to assimilate it all!

## Not a Chance

On this tour with all the quick bowlers—they were playing four genuine seamers—Congdon never really had a chance.

I would like to see him in a side with two genuinely quick bowlers. Congdon could be the third, bowling into the wind or up the hill, doing all the dirty chores. He can swing the ball either way and make it move off the seam, a very useful bowler who bowled beautifully on the very good Lord's wicket we had for the M.C.C. match.

As a batsman, he is still impetuous. He will hit the ball over the bowler's head, in the air, anywhere. But I think he is beginning to realise that he can still play that sort of game, just as long as he's a little bit more discriminating.

## Big Success

I only hope for his sake that he can give himself three or four years in New Zealand cricket and really sweat it out. He should bowl 25 or 30 overs a match, get in the slips and catch a few, and really bat—in other words, become a full cricketer. Then I think he could become a great force in New Zealand cricket.

Obviously Pollard has been a major success. He has been batting perhaps too low in the order but it has probably done him good to start that way with no pretensions. By sheer concentration and determination and thorough good sense, he has battled and taught himself how to play. It

was clearly a pretty good performance to score three fifties in a row against us, batting at number seven.

If the side had known what was going to happen, it would have been very nice to have had him in at number three as a sheet anchor to tighten one end, while the stroke players got going at the other.

## Extra Weapon

He'll go home having had a very good tour indeed. And if only he could develop his bowling, there'll be an all-round cricketer in a few years time, fit to play for any country.

Collinge, at times able to bowl extremely fast, only has to be able to swing the ball either way—like Alan Davidson, for instance—to become a full bowler. He's quick and lively, very promising material with just this extra little weapon to acquire before he develops into a magnificent prospect.

I believe that if the New Zealanders could start their tour again right now, they would be a vastly different proposition. Start again, I mean, knowing what they know now and on the faster wickets of midsummer.

They have been extremely unlucky to find a series of turning wickets. On looking back, I wouldn't be surprised if there were some sort of top-level inquiry to see why these wickets came about.

## Nothing Underhand

I'm quite sure there is no underhand work involved here. Certainly, no county side would think of preparing a wicket against the tourists. After all, you look forward to your touring sides coming and you long for a good wicket that will last for three days, that might attract a third day holiday crowd.

Yet the one thing that the New Zealanders are disappointed about—although they are much too good-natured to complain—is that almost everywhere they got on to turning wickets.

Ironically, just about the only venue where they found a good batting wicket was Lord's, which, after all, is famous for producing lively wickets with the ridge and so on, and where plenty of top-line Test matches are finished in three days.

If the tourists had known that, even with Bert Sutcliffe and John Reid handicapped by injury, they had

youngsters capable of buckling to and steering the ship, they would have been vastly more confident.

Then, again, I think it's just becoming evident to them that the England attack is really very playable.

## Over The Hill!

They have hit us at a time when we've got a fair amount of batting. They are a young side, a fairish fielding side. But it's an era, just the same, when all our major pace men seem to be over the hill.

In fact, I think if you asked your average county cricketer whom he considered the three best bowlers in England, he would probably say Statham, Trueman and Flavell—all, by fast-bowling standards, old men. Knowing all this, the New Zealanders would, I think, have been very real contenders... as indeed I believe they will be when we compete against them next February and March at the end of the M.C.C.'s Australian tour.

With newcomers Congdon, Pollard and Collinge backed by the more experienced Sinclair and Dowling, Dick, Motz and Cameron, they have the nucleus of a very useful side indeed—a nucleus forged in the first half of an English summer.—(To be continued).

## HE HATES TO FAIL!

Continued from previous page

different to his private life. His reticence and shyness are part of his make-up. Most times he prefers his own company to that of others, yet if you are fortunate enough to get him into discussion you find quickly that here is a fellow who, although deliberate in manner, possesses a shrewd and quick brain capable of analysing a problem without wasting time and thought on parts of it that do not matter.

Boycott is not a "mixer" in the general social meaning of the word. Nor is he a "loner"—except on specific occasions. It is often hinted in Yorkshire that Boycott plays cricket for himself rather than for his team. I was able to ask him about this soon after his return from the M.C.C. tour of South Africa—the tour, incidentally, that gave Boycott the big bite of the travel bug.

## To Make Runs

We were discussing cricket before members of Wombwell Cricket Lovers' Society, an organisation that has spread its activities to all parts of the world, when I put to him what I looked upon as the big question:

Is it true, I asked him, that you play cricket for yourself and not particularly for your team?

I expected at least a few seconds of flustered, perhaps angry silence.

**F**OR the third year in succession M. Krishnaswamy of Pachayappa's College, won the singles title in the annual tournament for tennis markers conducted by the Esplanade YMCA. On June 19, he beat his younger opponent, Perumal of Ladies' Recreation Club, in the final in straight sets 6-3, 6-3 and 6-1. In the paired event, the ever-green veterans' pair of M. Govindaswamy of YMCA and Irudayanathan of Cosmopolitan Club, prevailed over the youthful pair of M. A. Doss (Industrial Estate) and J. Jayaraman (National Indian Association) 7-5, 6-3 and 6-3.

The signal service which the Esplanade YMCA (thanks to its popular Tennis Secretary, S. Venkataraman) is rendering markers by conducting this annual competition is well-known. The tournament serves to spotlight talent among markers and this year's matches were unique in bringing to light as many as three youthful contenders. M. Antony Doss, the short and sturdy youngster, made a mark last year itself and this time he figured in the singles semi-final and the doubles final. He was impressive with hard strokes, a good net game and accent on aggression. But he was inclined to commit errors by trying to make

## Krishnaswamy Retains Markers' Title

By K. S. NARASIMHAN

winners from difficult angles. If only he curbs the tendency to be experimental and concentrates on accuracy, he should ere long win the title.

Perumal of Ladies' Recreation Club played a neat game and was hard-working, revealing rich promise. He took credit for defeating M. Govindaswamy, the YMCA veteran, who has won more ends (both singles and doubles) than any other marker in the City and T. A. Thyagarajan the skilful stylist of T. Nagar Ladies' Club before losing in the final to M. Krishnaswamy.

The third youngster to impress was Jayaraman. This lean and lanky player makes his strokes in a facile manner and is sound with his volley. He and Doss could have done very much better in the doubles final against Govindaswamy and Irudayanathan if they had taken less risks

and shaken off "nerves." Doss attempted the lob too often. Jayaraman took credit for being the only player to claim a set from the champion. Krishnaswamy won the semi-final at 6-3, 3-6, and 6-3.

Krishnaswamy's graceful stroke-play and his command of the potential weapon of drop-shot helped him in the final to retain the title. Perumal started off well but cracked down under pressure of the champion's courtcraft.

In doubles Doss and Jayaraman survived a three-set match against Perumal and Yesudoss, before beating M. Krishnaswamy and T. A. Thyagarajan, the holders, in the semi-final. The young runners-up started well against Govindaswamy and Irudayanathan in the concluding match and led 3-0 and 4-1 before yielding the first set at 5-7 and the next two at 3-6. Govindaswamy was cleverly angling his drives and was for once aggressive at the net, weakness wherein in the past had cost him vital matches, particularly in singles. Irudayanathan was scoring with his characteristic backhand top-spin drives and clever placements. As a pair they combined very well and showed that ripe experience could score against youthful enthusiasm.

The vital role which markers play in developing the game by not only maintaining the playing area in good condition (incidentally the home-club's Govindaswamy easily gets the palm for maintaining the best surface in the City) but also by giving practice to members of the Clubs wherein they work, has been acknowledged by one and all. It was a good idea which Kumararaja RVGK Ranga Rao of Bobbili, the Vice-President of the Madras State Tennis Association, propounded, when he distributed the prizes on the final day that a fund should be opened for the benefit of the hard-working fraternity of markers. I hope clubs and enthusiasts will lend good support to this cause.

Instead, Boycott smiled. "I'm not offended by the question. I know some people have that opinion, but I have my answer, and it is honest," he said. "It is simple really; so simple that may be a lot of people won't believe it. But that's up to them."

"I am a batsman. My job is to make runs. And no matter where I am playing, or for whom I am playing, I try with might and main to do just that... make runs. How I make them is my problem. But I know that Geoff Boycott out and sitting in the pavilion is no good to the side. So I stay in all the time I can, I stay to make all the runs I can in the best way I can."

### Hatred of Failure!

"If that is looked on as selfishness," he went on, "then it's too bad. I'll go on being selfish like that. But remember: I'm there to score runs. If I don't make a lot of runs I have failed, and believe me, I hate failing. I hate being out. I'm not worth knowing or talking to immediately after I have got myself out."

"I don't want the sympathy and that 'hard luck, Geoff' approaches of the other lads in the team or friends when I'm out. All I want is to get into a corner quietly by myself and work out why I got out so that I can see to it that it doesn't happen again."

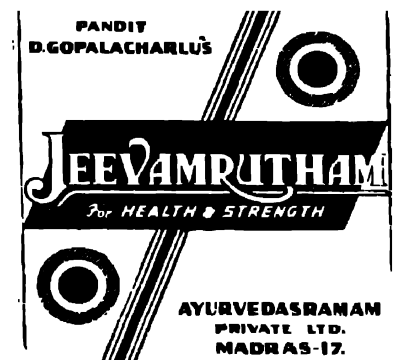
That of course, is an attitude some people dub as "unsociable." But the cold truth is that Boycott

has no use for batsmen who laugh when they are dismissed, or joke when they have made a bad stroke. "What's funny about making a mess of a job," he asks. "Being out is nothing to laugh over. To me it is a disaster, a failure, and something to brood and think over, not to make light of."

The simple belief that a Boycott making 30 runs in an hour is of more value to the side than a Boycott making 20 in half-an-hour and being out sums up the attitude of a man who, to those who know him well, is really a remarkable character, intent on making a success in cricket.

You will never beat down his philosophy. Do you hate bowlers? was another question I asked. "Me? I hate nobody except myself when I'm out," he replied. "A bowler's job is to get me out, my job is to score runs off the bowler. There's no question of like or dislike about it so far as I'm concerned; just a matter of two chaps doing a job of work. If I do mine better than he does, that's fine. If he succeeds then I fail and the fault is mine. I don't hate him, I hate myself."

Behind this seemingly stern out look of Geoff Boycott there remains the touch of the common-place as when he changes for a match. He takes off his signet ring, attaches it to his watch strap and, before putting the watch away, kisses the ring—for luck. Even Geoff Boycott needs that—(Indian copyright: By special arrangement with World Sports, official magazine of the British Olympic Association).



## Chess

By S. V. R.

# FROM KASTURI TOURNAMENTS

I GIVE below three games from the last Kasturi tournaments. A curious feature this year was that most of the encounters between the top players been long drawn-out averaging 50 moves or more and some even exceeding 70. This, I think, might partly be due to the evenness of their strength and partly to the absence of any plan, resulting in more wood-shifting.

## Game No. 500

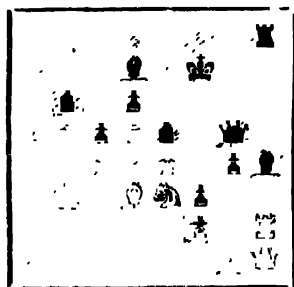
### QP—B-nomi Defence

White: S. N. Datt. Black: M. Aaron.  
1. PQ4.NK1, 2. PQB4.PK1, 3. NQB3, BN2; 4. N1P.O.O. 5. PK3.PB4. (d); 6. PQ5, PQ3; 7. BK2.PK1; 8. QB2.NR1; 9. PQR3.NB2; 10. PK4.NR4; 11. PKN3.PB4; 12. BN5.QK1; 13. O-O. PB3; 14. QRN1. (b). PKR3; 15. PKN4.PxP; 16. PxN.PN5; 17. NQ2.PB6; 18. BB1.PxP; 19. PKR3.QB2; 20. PxP.PxP; 21. NQ1.QB5; 22. NK3.NK1; 23. KN1.N13; 24. BQ3.KB2; 25. N-20.B1BQ2; 26. NN3.RKN1;

27. KR2(c); 28. QQ2.BK2; 29. PN4 (d). QRQ1; 30. PN5.PN1; 31. QK1.RK1; 32. PR4.QN4; 33. KN1.NR4; 34. NxN.RxN; 35. RxR.QxR; 36. RR1.BR5; 37. RH2.RK1;

38. PR5.QN4; 39. PxP.PxP; 40. QKR1. (see diagram). PB6(c); 41. QxP.QB3; 42. QxQ1.PxQ; 43. Px1.PxP; 44. RH1.KB3; 45. NN2.KN4; 46. KB2(c). BN5; 47. KQ2, BB6; 48. RxR.RxR; 49. NxR.KxN; 50. KK3.

PN7; 51. KB2.KN4; 52. PK5.PxP; 53. PQ6 KB3; 54. BB5.PK3; white resigns.



(a) 5... PQ4 is a good move here transposing into the Grünfeld defence. White would then be a move behind for the exchange variation as he would have then taken 3 tempi for PK4.

(b) This loss of a P, however, he gets some compensation by way of an open KR file.

(c) He K is safe enough in its present square. Better 27.N(N)B5 followed by RN3.

(d) This Q-side spurt is ill-conceived. It is not clear what he intended to achieve when all the pieces (white and black) are all on the K-side. Better 29.QK1 followed by N(K)B5.

(e) A timely return of a P to obtain a won ending.

(f) The WK is too far away for effective participation in the ending.

## Game No. 501

### Queen's Indian Defence

White: Krishna Pillai. Black: N. Venugopal.  
1. PQ4.NK1, 2. PQB4.PK1, 3. PQR3(c); 4. NQB3.BN2; 5. NB3.BK2; 6. QB2, PB4; 7. PK4.PxP; 8. NxP.O-O(b); 9. BQ3, PQ3; 10. O-O.QNQ2; 11. QK2.NK4; 12. BB2, RB1; 13. PQN3.NB3; 14. NxN.RxN; 15. BN2

NK1(c); 16. QRQ1.QN1; 17. PB4.PK4(d); 18. NQ5.BQ1; 19. QN4.BB1; 20. QN3.PB3; 21. RH3.BK3; 22. QRKB1.BKB2; 23. QN4, QB1; 24. PKB5.KR1; 25. RR1.BN1; 26. QR5, QQ2; 27. QRB3.QKB2; 28. QN4.NB2; 29. RH5.NxN; 30. KPxN.RB2; 31. QRR3.QK2 (e); 32. BB1.RB2; 33. RxP+1.BxR; 34. QN6, Resigns.

(a) This is unnecessary here since ... BN5 need not be feared. It is however, a useful move in many of the QP openings.

(b) White has a sort of Maroczy bind on the Sicilian.

(c) Pointless. He must counter attack on the Q-side. Hence something like 15... PQR3 and if 16. QRQ1.QB1; 17. PB4, PQN4 etc. would be better.

(d) Preferable is 17... PN3 and if 18. PB5. Now white's QN settles at Q5 dominatingly.

(e) He is completely tied up and can only await the inevitable.

## Game No. 502

### Scotch Gambit

White: S. Kuppaswami.

Black: V. Kameswaram.

1. PK4.PK4; 2. NKB3.NQB3; 3. PQ4.PxP; 4. PB3.PQ4(c); 5. KPxP.QxP; 6. PxP.BKN5; 7. BK2.O-O; 8. BK3.NB3; 9. NB3.QKR4; 10. QR4.BN5; 11. O-O.BQ3; 12. PKR3.BxP; (b); 13. NK5.BKN5; 14. PB1.NxN; 15. PxN.QxP; 16. NK4.QR7+; 17. KB2.NxN+ 18. KK1.BN5+; 19. BQ2.NxB; White signs (c).

(a) One good way of declining the gambit.

(b) A faulty offer which could be refuted by 13.PxB.QxP (for draw) by QN5+; 15. KR1.QR4+; 14. NK5.NxN; (or BxN; 15. PxN.NxP; 16. QKB4); 15. PxN, BxP; 16. BKB4; etc. By declining White loses at once.

(c) This game from the Reserves virtually decided the 1st place. The loser was half-a-point ahead when they met in the seventh round. Kameswaram thereafter maintained the lead till the end.

News: The annual YMCA tournament in last May was won by D. V. Venkataraman. He scored 6 points in 7 games. Second was T. S. Venkatesan followed by 3. Donald James and 4. N. Krishnamachari. There were 36 participants. Most of the strong players stayed away in view of the Kasturi tournaments.

# COMPETITIONS

By S. K. NARASIMHAN

## Competition No. 230: Results

8. 2 P5; 24; 2 R1N1p1; 3 h1q2; 4 k2K, white to play and draw. 1 Ng2ch (1 Nc2 ch) kfl; 2 Ne3ch.Qxe3; Kc2 (Kd1 or Kf1; 2 Re1ch.ke2; 3 Re1ch.Kd3; 4 c8-Q draws); 2 Re3ch.kf1; 2 kdl; 3 Re1ch.Kc2 draws); 3 Re1ch.KxR; 4 c8=Q (4 NxQ.Nc4). Qb1 (4... Qe4; 5 Qa6 ch draws); 5 Qb7.Qa1 (5... Qd3; 6 Qa7! draws); 6 Qa8.Qc1 (6... Qf6; 7 Ne3 ch leading to draw); 7 Qc6 Qb1; 8 Qb7 draws by repetition. R. S. Mahadevan (Madras) gets the chess magazine. R. Ramaswami (Kanpur), S. Gopal (New Delhi), A. N. Bhattacharjee (Santipur), L. Grunwald (Nainital), K. Ravindranath (New Delhi), A. K. Kaul (Nagpur), V. T. R. Krishnan

(Jambhedpur); V. Ramachandran (Madras), S. B. Vidyarthi (Kanpur), R. Subramani (Mettupalayam), G. Venkateswara Rao (Nellore), S. D. Khare (Poona), N. Surendranath (Coimbatore), V. R. K. A. Prasad (Hyderabad), S. Viswapaathi (Nirali), S. Soundrapandian (Aruppukottai), R. Palaniappan (Mettupalayam), David Elijah (Bombay), J. S. Rao (Bombay), K. K. Lajlal (Patiala), A. K. Mittal (Ranchi), N. S. Raghavan (Madras), N. S. Muthuswamy (Trichy) and K. Ramaratnam (Madras) have also sent entries.

Solutions No. 358. Qg1; 359. Rb5; 360. No solution; 361. N16; 362. Qg4; 363. Qf1; 364. Nd7; 365. Na5; 366. Kg5; 367. Qf1; 368. g8-R; 369. d4; 370. Kxe7; 371. f6; 372. Qh1; 373. Nf7; 374. Be6; 375. Qe8; 376. Bg7; 377. Re2; 378. Rc3; 379. Bb8.

## Competition No. 233

Black (4)



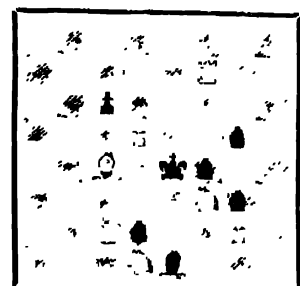
White (4)

White to play and win.  
(rk3k2; 1p6; 7P; 1P4N1; p7; 24).  
Entries should be sent so as to reach me on or before August 1. The first correct entry received will entitle the sender to a chess magazine as prize.

## Problem No. 383

I. Sukkar  
(Red 1963)

Black



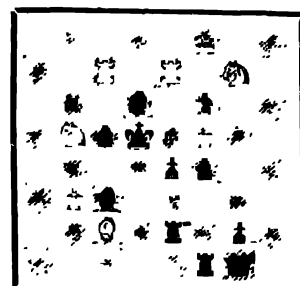
White (7)

Mate in three

## Problem No. 384

A. Skura  
(Red 1963)

Black (9)



White (10)

Mate in three

Postcards containing solutions should be marked "Chess" and addressed to The Editor, SPORT & PASTIME, Madras-2 and should reach him on or before August 7.

**B**OURNEMOUTH, Hants, is one of the more sedate and reserved holiday resorts in England and one that rarely allows itself to get over-excited about football. Yet, in 1957, the town caught Cup-tie fever as Bournemouth F. C. from the lower echelons of the Football League, became one of the biggest "Giant Killers" in the history of the game.

I was the club's centre-forward during their glorious Cup exploits that season, and I will never forget the enthusiastic scenes which shrouded our sixth round "glamour" tie with Manchester United on March 2

The game was both a happy and disappointing one as far as I was concerned. I scored my most memorable goal, but I missed a chance that might well have put the club into the semi-finals, and in the end we were beaten.

Everyone in Bournemouth wanted to see the match. We had whipped up tremendous interest with wins over such "giants" as Wolves and Spurs, and there wasn't a person—in that part of the world anyway!—who didn't believe that we would add the mighty "Busby Babes" to our victory list.

#### Record Crowd

Roared on by a record crowd of 22,799, we had the slight edge in the opening exchanges. I scored our first goal in 30 minutes. Winger Nelson Stiffle put over a "floating" corner into the goalmouth, and for a split

#### My Greatest Goal-28

## UP AGAINST THE BUSBY BABES!

By BRIAN BEDFORD

second no one moved for it. As goalkeeper Ray Wood prepared to pluck the ball out of the air, I saw my chance to run in and challenge. Wood got to the ball first, but to my astonishment, and to the horror of the United defenders, it bounced out of his hands!

I lunged forward and guided the ball with my head into the roof of the net, with United's captain Roger Byrne making a last, but unsuccessful effort to hook it clear.

The ground was a mass of waving arms and roaring voices, and as we began our run back to the centre circle Byrne protested vigorously that the goal was not valid. Stiffle's corner, he complained, went over the dead ball line before swerving into the goalmouth. But the referee ignored his claims. Bournemouth were one up!

However, our jubilation was short-lived. Soon afterwards, I hit the bar with a shot from 20 yards, and then our inside-forward Ollie Norris and United's Mark Jones were injured in a collision. Jones went off for the rest of the match and Ollie was a limping passenger on the wing.

Duncan Edwards moved from centre-forward to centre half, and the switch tightened up United's defence. From then on, they were the better side, and in a controversial, incident-packed second half, they scored two hotly-disputed goals—one a penalty—through Johnny Berry.

To this day, I maintain that they should have been disallowed. Many other people in the game are of the same opinion. Yet, I have to admit that, because of their poise and coolness, United just about deserved victory, anyway. (To be continued).

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**T**HERE is going to be more than the usual interest in the double Olympic gold medalist, Peter Snell, when he competes in the American championships at San Diego, California.

Failure there is going to mean Snell packing his bags and returning to New Zealand by the first available plane instead of coming to Europe for his planned tour. Success is going to rekindle all the prospects of thrilling world record-breaking duels with men like Michel Jazy of France, who has taken the world mile record from him, and Britain's strongest sub-four minute miler, Alan Simpson, and John Whetton, in London and elsewhere.

It is an unfortunate attack of gastro-enteritis which has created all the uncertainty about Snell's future this season. He has no wish to experience again the ignominy of finishing last as happened in Vancouver and says he will go home if his strength does not return in time for San Diego. One thing seems certain to me and that is, if Snell should decide to cancel the rest of his summer tour and return to New Zealand,

## On Track & Field-10

# SNELL and His Future

By SYDNEY WOODERSON

land, he will not retire from track racing this year as he had intended.

Such a great runner could not go out of the sport on such a sad note of defeat.

Meanwhile, I am thrilled to see that Jazy and the powerful Australian Ron Clarke, have been brought together to race over 5,000 metres. Both have accepted to meet at this distance at the Helsinki World Games meeting.

Since Jazy finished fourth and Clarke ninth in the Olympic 5,000 metres final at Tokyo, Clarke has broken the world record for this even three times in bringing the present mark down to 13 mins. 25.8 secs and Jazy has run a best European time of 13 mins. 29secs.

And no athlete can be more delighted to get an invitation to join in the race with them than Britain's Bruce Tulloh. Tulloh sees this as his chance to atone for the disappointment of being left out of the Olympic team last year.

### Back to Form

Following a long, much-needed rest, Tulloh has come back nicely into top form. While his fastest time of the year is still around a  $\frac{1}{2}$  minute slower than Clarke's best, the slender bolanist has yet to be really tested this season. His aim is to break 13 $\frac{1}{2}$  minutes before the summer is over. Helsinki should provide the opposition to pull him out to this target.

Joining in this "field" too, I see, is Mike Wiggs, who had the wretched luck to be tripped and sent sprawling in the Olympic final. He is out for revenge and, to me, looks capable of doing something outstandingly fast judging by his recent sub-four-minute mile run.

I am also going to be interested in the showing of little Jim Alder, in the Helsinki meeting. He has been selected for the 10,000 metres. He is a bricklayer who, when not out on training runs, can be found busy building his own house at Morpeth in the North East of England. Alder, who likes running any distance from six miles to a marathon, surprised himself as much as anybody by winning the recent Inter-County six miles title at the London White City, beating all England's top men at the distance in the process.

### Typical Tenacity

A week later he ran in the Windsor to Chiswick marathon (in which Mario Shigematzu, of Japan, made the world's fastest run of 2 hrs. 12 mins.) and dropped out at 19 miles when he found he could make no impression on the fast-moving leaders. "I wanted to save myself for the Helsinki race," he explained.

I expect to see something really fast from him in the international company in Finland. He has that



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typical North country tenacity about him which thrives in the teeth of battle.

Britain's selectors, looking ahead to the season's European Cup matches, must have been considerably heartened by the recent improved standard of sprinting throughout the country.

Ron Jones's 9.5 secs 100 yards Welsh title win over Olympic long jump gold medallist, Lynn Davies, was convincing proof that he has now fully recovered from the injury which interrupted his racing activities last season. Barrie Kelly's 9.6 secs. win in the Northern champion-

ships gave confirmation that he has arrived to stay in the top flight of British sprinting.

#### Strong Quarter Milers

And then there were the 9.7 secs bursts by another youngster, Pat Morrison, the Southern title winner, and by Davies in finishing runner up to Jones.

These four might well establish themselves as Britain's sprint relay squad for the European Cup series.

Britain's quarter-mile strength this season is also full of interest. With Olympians, Robbie Brightwell,

Tim Graham and Adrian Metcalfe stepping out of the limelight, powerful replacements are showing themselves. Malcolm Yardley (best this season 47.2 secs.), Peter Warden (47.3 secs.) and Colin Campbell (47.5 secs.) of Channel Island.

So we may see National 1 x 400 metres relay team almost as strong as that which won the silver medals so dramatically in the Olympic final at Tokyo. And that could mean Britain being strong enough again to beat any other national team in Europe. (To be continued)

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# CHARSKY'S WORLD OF RARITIES!

By VLADIMIR VARGANOV

I WAS afraid to visit him, to tell the truth, for the collector, be he a philatelist or numismatist, can strike a responsive chord in the heart of his own kind only. As for myself, I can hardly stifle my yawns after a half hour's contemplation of the handsomest postage stamps that be. The jingle of ancient coins takes only a trifle longer to get under my skin. But everybody in Ordjonikidze (the Caucasus) kept saying: "Why don't you look up Sergei Charsky? He's got more material than you'll find in a museum."

Charsky's welcome was warm, even enthusiastic, just as I feared. He hustled me into a creaking old armchair and assured me that he really had four pounds (64 kg) of ancient coins. Also, thousand badges and thousands of postage stamps. He was not bothering very much with these just now, however. Laid out on his desk were rows of photographs of uniformed men, from soldiers to generals, every one of them wearing a gold star. Noticing the wonder in my eye, he exclaimed:

"Do you know how many Heroes of the Soviet Union came from our Northern Ossetia? Fifty-two, including one who got the title twice. How many generals? Fourteen!"

"But I thought you..."

"I'm preparing an exhibition to be called 'North Ossetia in the Family of the Fraternal Peoples! My material on that subject will fill 70 stands and 30 show-cases at the House of Soviets...'"

"Don't you collect, eh, something definite, one kind of thing?"

"No!" he laughed. "I'm a wide-range collector, if one can put it that way. In the main, I collect historical material I have enough even now to deal with 300 themes extensively."

Out came a pile of documents and certificates of all kinds.

"I've quite showered you with figures," said Charsky apologetically. "You'd better have a look at this thing."

The "thing" was nothing more than a matchbox. I picked it up uncomprehendingly, but two miniature books fell into my palm when I opened it!

"That's the *Koran*", explained Charsky. "Three thousand pages. It's supposed to have belonged to Shamil himself. Here is his seal."

"What else would you like to see? My tropical butterflies, perhaps?"

Charsky was eager to show me all his treasures.

"Here's a Russian grammar of 1667, and here's a culinary book of Pushkin's times. Let's play a game!" he said suddenly. "You choose any theme you like, and I'll fish everything you want to know about it out of my stocks."

After this I showered him with the most incredible questions, and a mass of amazing documents rose before me. I could barely take my eyes off an authentic photograph of Chopin. I was deeply moved too, by a likeness of Natalia Nikolayevna, the wife of the great Russian poet Pushkin. He showed her as a girl, a frail graceful beauty. Then there was a photograph of her as she lay on her death bed. There was a portrait of Leo Tolstoy covered with the great novelist's handwriting—an entire chapter of his *Kreutzer Sonata*. Only the collector Braventiev in Kislovodsk was thought to possess one of these

portraits released by the Khazin Publishing House in Odessa in 1900, but Charsky showed me yet another, likewise published in Odessa. In Tolstoy's hand on this one, were the original lines of Tolstoy's story *The Death of Ivan Ilych*.

I cannot remember why I asked about the "Mignon" Chocolate Company of old Russia.

"Oh yes, I know about that firm. Just look at this little collection". This was a collection of the portraits of outstanding artists of the beginning of the century. All the pictures were autographed, often in a cheerful or jesting vein.

"Here's the connection", explained Charsky. "'Mignon' had just produced a new kind of chocolate and sent several kilograms to each of those celebrities as a gift, asking only for a photograph in return. The artists, needless to say, were glad to comply. Having gathered all those photographs the firm published them in a collection and not only covered its expenses, but made a tidy profit besides."

It was quite dark outside, when I remembered that I had not asked Charsky anything about himself.

"I was born in the Dnepropetrovsk Region in the family of a teacher. I fought in the Civil War as a volunteer. That was when I became a collector, for I wanted the future generations to know what we had come through. I was on the Vaudeville stage for thirty years as an actor and master of ceremonies. What else can I tell you? Would you care to see a poster advertising a performance of our artists in Italy? It's a fresh one. I've just received it!"

My three hours with Charsky had slipped by unnoticed. It was as if I had been with him only a few minutes!

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AND

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FOR SHEER DELIGHT

Do you Know?

By BACH



fraught

(frô't) ADJ.

LADEN; FILLED; LOADED;  
FILL OF; AS, FRAUGHT WITH  
DOUBTS

**T**HERE is a marked reluctance these days to look after our grandmas and grandpas in our home. There are, of course, some good reasons. In many homes mother goes out to work to augment the family income. There is realisation, too, that mixing different generations in one home sometimes makes as unhappy a mixture as sugar and salt!

Little Willie's tantrums, 16-year old Jean's pop records, dad's late shifts, and grandad's dislike of noise and movement, can result in tension and bickering. Thus, no one is very happy. Nevertheless, many people want to look after their aged relations, are quite willing to do it, or may be unable to escape the duty.

There is some advice one can give such people. It may seem obvious but it is astonishing how often it is ignored or not appreciated as necessary. If you have a grandparent living with you please don't economise too much on the lighting. Never leave a passage, a lavatory, or a badly-sited step in darkness.

People have an exaggerated idea of what it costs to leave a small light

As we get older we feel colder. It is much better for grandad to live in a warm atmosphere rather than encase himself in a variety of waist-coats, cardigans, and woollies. They make moving about more difficult and prevent the skin breathing properly. Some heat in cold weather is really necessary and not a luxury for certain rooms, and do remember that the smallest room in the house is often the coldest. Some safe warmth is essential in the bathroom.

Old people are merely young ones who have lived a long time. They do have social needs. Gauging these may

be difficult but it is possible for grandma to feel very lonely even in her daughter's home. Let her enter into some of the family life. If funds permit and she wants it let her have a radio or a television set in her room. Consult her about the colour of her bedroom paint or the design of her new curtains.

Make sure she has got the best possible specs with which to see the curtains! And don't forget that hearing aids are almost as necessary as glasses for many old people, though they may take some time to get used to—(To be continued).

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### A Word With The Doctor-130

## LOOKING AFTER THE OLD

burning all night or even all day. To do this may save many a fall or broken bone.

### Non-slip Rugs

Don't have highly polished floors. Always use one of those non-slip polishes and put some of that non-skid binding on rugs or mats.

If possible have a handrail fitted in the bathroom or lavatory. If your grandad likes his bath (and be very grateful if he does) he may appreciate a chair next to the bath and a firm piece of wood which will reach safely across the bath itself and on to which he can slide and sit. If grandad finds it difficult to reach the bathroom do get a commode, these can be cheap and dignified and a great help. Why they ever went out of favour one can't imagine.

Never have too high a bed. Some older folk are, though they would never admit it, terrified of getting out of a high bed. This means they stay in bed longer than they should.

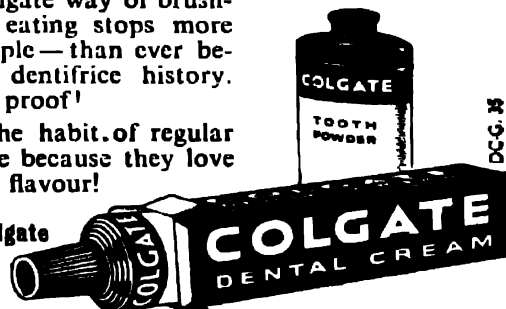
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# Work For Idle Hands

By RASHMI

**W**ITH high school and college examination results coming out there are quite a number of unfortunate students who find themselves at sea, because they have failed. They have now to wait till October to try their luck again.

Of course there are tutorial colleges, but this does not occupy their full-time, and naturally, when teenagers find time hanging heavy on their hands during daytime, they are more inclined to spend the time in escapist entertainment, rather than in any useful work.

Work in the form of regular household work will sound rather irksome and humiliating to these teenagers, especially after the heart-aches and sufferings they have undergone due to failure. Parents and elders have to be tactful and diplomatic in suggesting (not scolding or nagging them) some useful "hobby" to the sensitive, rebellious boys, who refuse to be browbeaten or cowed down to do domestic work.

For teenage boys, I would suggest "hobbies" that they can enjoy, which in later life will be useful to them. Motor car driving is a suggestion which they would jump at rather than do the household shopping for you or taking the younger children to school, as you would normally suggest, being irritated by the sight of these boys hanging about the house. Of course, the boys must learn the basic mechanics of the car before they start driving in public, in right earnest. Ask your own car mechanic to take him in as a free apprentice to learn all about car mechanism!

If the boy is more scientifically minded, or interested in carpentry, he can certainly be induced to learn these basic principles of practical electrification of household (how to change a fuse, atleast) and practical carpentry at home (to make a kitchen shelf or repair a broken leg of a chair atleast)

If you have a business firm or factory let him come and learn what he can.

It is indeed regrettable that most educated boys from middle-class and upper middle-class households are only fit for academic life, but are entirely helpless as far as such mechanical, yet practical and necessary, work is concerned.

There are many more masculine yet pleasant occupations for leisure hours—swimming, boxing, tennis, rifle shooting, horse-riding and learning new languages, typing, learning shorthand and less active pastimes. Leave the choice to your boy, and see that he sticks to it and begins to like it too. Training as a Home Guard serves a very useful purpose in turning the frustrated teenager into a useful, loyal and proud citizen.

As for teenage girls there are equally interesting occupations. Music, painting, dancing are the most popular hobbies for girls. Cooking and household work are also a pleasure if one has cooks at home to do the drudgery at home, and you only learn it as a pastime. Needlework, dress-making and embroidery are also very useful for girls as future homemakers while shorthand and typewriting equip them to be excellent stenographers or receptionists.

But adventurous, active girls have even more exciting work to do, wall-painting or wall papering, gardening, car driving, cycling, rifle shooting, swimming and astronomy. All these hobbies are short-time, interim ones and the moment the girl or boy has launched into studies or career, they can take these for week-ends.

I hope that most parents will stop rebuking their teenage offspring for having failed in examinations, or for not getting admission into coveted colleges, since they had done badly in competitive examinations. Instead, a diverting hobby which has nothing to do with studies will not only build up their self-confidence, but may also serve as a clue to their natural talent and thus serve as a guide to choose a successful career for the future.

## RECIPE

**H**ERE is a substitute for the sambar—the green dhal *masiyal*. Green gram is one of the best dhals for protein contents, and is cheaper than split pea dhal.

**Ingredients:** Green gram 1 collock, salt to taste, limes two, (or tamarind one small lime size) a few coriander leaves, green chillies 10, fenugreek (*venthiyam*)  $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoon, mustard  $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoon, a bit of asafoetida, and gingelly oil 2 teaspoons.

**Method:** Place the frying pan over a low fire. Pour the oil and when heated add asafoetida, and fry till it is golden brown. Add mustard and *venthiyam*, and fry till the noise stops. Add green chillies and coriander leaves, fry a little. Meanwhile, boil the green gram dhal after adding salt, and tamarind water to semi-fluid consistency. (If you are using fresh lime juice, do not add it till the last, and only after it is removed from the fire).

Now add the fried chillies, coriander leaves, mustard, *venthiyam*, and asafoetida to the cooked dhal (add lime juice at this stage) and serve hot with chapathis or rice.

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# SIMPSON AND HIS DONKEY!

By RUSSELL BENNETT



**A**USTRALIA and her Pacific Territories of Cocos Islands, Mauru, Christmas Island, Norfolk Island and Papua and New Guinea have all issued stamps to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of the ANZAC campaign in the Dardanelles during the First World War. The design, which is common to all of them, is based on the bronze statue known as "The Man with the Donkey" which was erected in 1935 in honour of Private John Simpson Kirkpatrick A.F.A. The statue stands in front of the shrine of remembrance in Melbourne.

The story of Simpson is largely the story of all stretcher-bearers. Unsustained by the hot blood of action, unable to retaliate, with only the protection of a red cross flag, these men exposed themselves to save their comrades, and in John Simpson the stretcher-bearers' unostentatious bravery and self-sacrifice are epitomised.

Born John Simpson Kirkpatrick in County Durham, England, on July 6, 1892, he enlisted at Blackboy Hill Camp, Western Australia, on August 25, 1914, in the 3rd Australian Field Ambulance. Simpson was of stocky build, had a carefree and cheerful nature, and was passionately fond of animals. At the Gallipoli landing, Simpson was the second man ashore from his boat. The first and third men of "C" Bearer Section were killed, and on the first day the section suffered heavy casualties and loss of equipment.

Various reasons have been given for the presence of donkeys at Anzac—carrying of water, testing of water (donkeys will not drink impure water)—but the most likely version is that put forward by the 16th Battalion Machine Gun Section. Two donkeys were purchased by the section at Lemnos to carry gear and ammunition. One of them, it is said, was recognised as being the donkey commandeered by Simpson. There is also confusion about the name of the donkey. "Murphy", "Duffy" and "Abdul" are three of the names applied. Simpson himself was called "Murphy" by some (from an incorrect assessment of his accent?). There are conflicting reports on the manner of his death. The terrible conditions of the early days on Anzac must inevitably have resulted in confusion when reports were collected later, but all reports agree that in his short period of service Simpson showed great courage, carried many of his comrades to safety and earned the admiration of all who saw him at work.

In the official history of the War of 1914-18, Dr. C. E. W. Bean wrote:

"One bearer there was whose name has become a tradition in Australia. A number of donkeys had been landed on April 25, for water-carrying... after the first days the donkeys ceased carrying and fed idly... Private Simpson, of the 3rd Australian Field Ambulance, was seized with the idea that one of these might be useful for moving men wounded in the leg. On the night of April 25 he annexed a donkey, and each day and half of each

night he worked continuously between the head of Monash Valley and the beach. His donkey carrying a braceboard round its forehead and a wounded man on its back. The colonel of his ambulance, recognising the value of his work, allowed him to carry on as a completely separate unit. Presently he annexed a second donkey. On May 19 with two patients he was coming down the creek bed when he was hit through the heart."

His Commanding Officer wrote to H.Q.:

"I desire to bring under special notice Private Simpson. This man has been working in this valley since April 26, in collecting the wounded... he had a small donkey. Private Simpson and his little beast earned the admiration of everyone..."

And now fifty years later, that admiration is being rekindled wherever stamp collectors see these stamp tributes to "Simpson and his Donkey"—truly a fascinating story behind the stamp!—(To be continued)

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Shadows on the background are a perpetual problem in studio portraiture—shooting by window light practically eliminates this difficulty. And negative contrast is kept low, eliminating any danger of blocked up highlights.

For feminine portraiture a fairly soft lighting is generally preferable, while for men a more contrasty illumination can be used. You can obtain either one. Shoot with direct sunlight streaming in through the window and you have a beam of harsh and contrasty illumination. When the daylight is diffused—on a cloudy day or whenever the rays of the sun are not shining directly into the window—the effect is much softer. A large window will provide softer lighting—as well as more illumination—than a small

Window light, with its relatively diffused illumination, is particularly suitable for photographs of older people.

Camera Cameos

## INSTANT PORTRAIT LIGHTING

By GEORGE ZYGMUND

**S**TUDIO photographers spend hours arranging photofloods to get just the right effect—diffused lighting, yet directional enough to give modelling to the face.

By all means continue to use photofloods, but don't forget that you have light that comes pretty close to the ideal requirement pouring in through your windows, 365 days a year. It may vary a bit in intensity, but it's always there and it never costs you a penny.

The examples of window light portraiture illustrating this article are all candid shots, but there is no reason why you can't use this always-available light for formal, studio-type portraits as well. All you need to do

is to set up a plain background and pose your subject in the traditional manner

### Technical Advantages

Besides convenience, using window light has a number of definite technical advantages. Most important, it gives a smoothness and evenness of lighting that is almost impossible to achieve with photofloods. Few non-professional lighting equipment has any provision for fitting diffusers to soften the harsh illumination. Therefore the smoothness of window light is hard to equal artificially.

This soft lighting, with plenty of fill-in, was obtained by placing the subject relatively far from the window.



The modelling provided by window light is clearly shown in this photograph, with its strongly contrasting light and shade. However, in this print the differences were emphasized by using a very high contrast printing paper.



one. Contrast will also be affected by the distance between the window and your subject.

#### The Key Light

Increase the distance and the 'fill in' provided by light reflected from walls and ceilings, as well as coming in through any other windows in the room, will be that much stronger.

In practical terms, you should consider the window as the "key" light, while the fairly uniform level of existing light in the room provides the fill-in. The intensity of the key light varies according to how close you position the subject to it, the level of the fill-in is much more constant. Therefore you can control the extent of the fill-in illumination simply by choosing where to place your subject.

If the existing level of light in the room is inadequate to provide enough fill-in, you can set up some reflectors made of white paper—sheets of news-

paper will serve quite well—to kick extra light back into the shadows. This is very useful if you are shooting on colour stock for you can keep your subject close to the window, and keep the light level high, without sacrificing the low contrast illumination which is so desirable for colour.

Flash could also be used, but care must be taken that the flash does not overwhelm the "key" light and become the main source. Even the very low powered Japanese electronic flash units are likely to be too powerful for fill-in on portraits and the light intensity will probably have to be reduced by about the equivalent of two f stops—placing two layers of clean, white handkerchief over the reflector will do this.

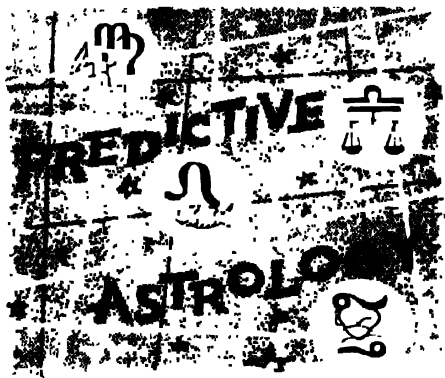
#### Part of Modern Trend

As with any other type of portraiture, to keep perspective looking normal, it's a good idea to keep the camera at least five feet from the subject. With a standard lens this will in-

clude a fair amount of the surroundings as well, so why not make these an integral part of the picture? This is all part of the modern trend in candid portraiture—the company chairman photographed against the background of the factory floor, the journalist working at his typewriter.

If you are using window light to produce a studio-type portrait, then grain is something to be avoided. But with candid style window light portraits the grain seems to help the candid impression—so long as there isn't too much of it. I personally prefer HP3 film for this type of work, the grain being remarkably fine for the high emulsion speed.

One further point. Don't be afraid to take pictures at a fairly wide aperture if lighting conditions dictate. So long as the eyes are sharp, a slight softening of the nose and at the back of the head will pass unnoticed. For this reason, the eyes are always the part of the face chosen to focus on in portraiture.—(To be continued).



By "VIRGOAN"

**Q:** Will I turn round the corner and see better days in my life? When will I have some peace of mind? When will I have some luck in life?—T. P. Purushothaman, Madras-14.

**A:** Certainly yours is a chart pregnant with yoga in your advanced years. You are going to turn round the corner and see better days. Your rugged days are fast nearing their end. On and from 27-1-1966 better days begin in your professional life. New enterprises and business expectations will automatically take place. Occupation will grow steadily and from 17-7-1966 very propitious time will run, giving you peace of mind. During the middle of 1967 luck sets in and will lead you to the peak of fortune.

**Q:** Will I get a chance to serve the public through nomination? What about financial condition? My longevity?—T. Purushothaman, Madras

**A:** A non-official position can be conferred upon you in the latter part of

1965, which you may take advantage of to serve the public. Your financial position also will give satisfaction then. The length of your life will be about 72 to 75 years of age.

**Q:** The professional prospect please? Will it improve and if so how long will it continue?—S. Rajagopalan, Madras.

**A:** The professional aspect of the chart in question appears good. In view of the present advantage to the native he is advised to be content with what he has now in his professional angle. Anyhow, a further lift or additional undertaking in the same seat, with some additional emoluments may come in the month of August-September of 1965.

**Q:** Why has this boy's education completely stopped? How will be his future life professionally?—Sudarshan, Madras.

**A:** Though the planets controlling education in his chart appear strong, as per stellar relations they are weak. Hence there might have been a stop in his school or college career. Anyhow it appears he will take up to a side line in the educational field and can obtain proficiency in that. One can say from the chart that his future will be really good and bright.

**Q:** When will this girl get married? Will she get a good husband?—Varadan, Madras.

**A:** Whatever may be the age of the girl now her matrimonial prospect gets a strength only in 1967, and I think she will wed only then. Marriage is an important thing in one's life and to assess it, so many environments are to be studied simultaneously to give predictions. Further the girl will get a good and beauti-

ful partner which need not be doubted.

**Q:** When will the native be free from his physical disease? When will he inherit his share of property?—Varadachari, Madras.

**A:** The ruler of the ascendant which indicates health, physical build and so forth, being in his own house is bound to give good physical stamina and health to the native; but as per inner calculations the ruler is found to assume a malefic tendency due to stellar system, the native would be having a robust stature with a poor inner stamina. I think it will be there because of the poor birth structure of planets. Regarding getting his share of property he will certainly get it during 1967-68.

**Q:** How are future professional prospects?—Srinivasan, Kodambakkam.

**A:** Really high education is indicated; and the educational qualification secured would be sufficient to enable the subject to obtain a fairly lucrative job. It may even be a Government job. The month from August 1965 and the years of 1966 and 1967 may be the most favourable periods for getting further lifts in his job.

**Q:** What about the boy's educational career? How will be his health?—Dileepan, Kulitalai

**A:** Success is indicated in the present attempt, and general educational prospects seem quite reassuring in view of the condition of the ruler of the concerned house. The ascendant is a watery sign. The ruler of the house stands in the 11th house in a weak state. Hence the health of the native is not up to the mark. Anyhow, as the lord of the ascendant assumes an exalted Navamsa his health is bound to be good gradually.

**Q:** What about the health of the boy? How are his education and prospects in life?—Sunder, Kulitalai.

**A:** The lord of the ascendant is in a debilitated sign and his stellar position is also not strong. Hence he may be having weak health, no doubt, but no specific diseases are there evidently and he is bound to improve after his 18th year. As the educational planet Mercury is directly aspecting the educational house, and as the educational house is free from malefic aspect or occupation, his educational life will be highly promising and impressive. His prospects in life seem bright.

In this Column, "Virgoan" will answer queries on horoscopes, etc., submitted to him (through *SPORT & PASTIME*). This facility is available only to direct subscribers and other readers of *SPORT & PASTIME* who purchase their copies regularly through news agents. In sending in their queries, they should send a certificate from the news agent to the effect that they are regular purchasers of *SPORT & PASTIME* and direct subscribers should quote their subscription number. Anonymous communications will not receive attention.

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## Bridge

By TERENCE REESE

# AT THE SPRING FOURSOMES

**T**HE Spring Foursomes at Eastbourne, which is decided on the double elimination principles, had a record entry of over 50 teams. Mrs. Rye was unbeaten throughout, defeating the Polish national team in the final. This hand was played in the semi-final against Tottenham

Dealer, East, N-S vulnerable.

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|   |            | H K 9 8 6 5 3 2 |   |   |          |  |
|   |            | D J 4           |   |   |          |  |
|   |            | C 9 8           |   |   |          |  |

South's hand is not an attractive pre-empt at the score, and at the first table it was left to West to open with Four Diamonds. North

doubled, and South could not bid less than Five Hearts. This was passed out, and West led the King of diamonds

Declarer won in dummy and led the Queen of hearts thus losing a heart and a diamond only. Had he been in Six he could have made it by finessing SJ at the second trick and later taking a discard on SK

At the other table South opened Three Hearts, West overcalled with Four Diamonds, and the hand was eventually played in the same contract of Five Hearts.

West led a diamond again, and dummy won. Declarer now made the slight error of leading a low heart to the King and Ace West cashed DQ and the next diamond promoted a trick for East's HJ.

This type of misfortune can always be avoided if declarer takes the precaution of retaining a high trump in the hand where he may want to over ruff.

## SPORT & PASTIME Crossword No. 427

### CLUES ACROSS

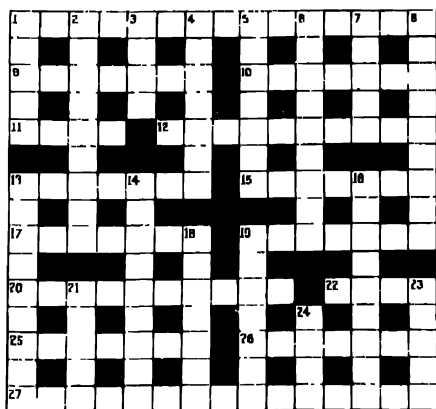
1 Symphony no longer airborne? Just calls a short rest, perhaps, out front (9, 6) 9 Egyptian vase made of tin plate work (7). 10 Literally knowing (7). 11 Half the resources necessary to get a bit under control (4) 12 Route along which go USA hopes, after *aha*, for digestion (10). 13 Catch one of these for a swindle (7) 15 Sign of a sting in the tail (7). 17 These salts take another form if you want a lot—see?

(7). 19 Household gods displayed in shops always open at essential times (7) 20 Disturbs continuity and makes a change to turn priest (10) 22 You can see the back of these objectionable creatures in Surrey (4) 25 Moore was left here alone with his glory (7). 26 Temporary hold-up, put me in reverse and go round the obstruction (7) 27. See 21 dn

### CLUES DOWN

1 No blemish on this American trophy (5).

2. What you are when some one "sends" you" (9). 3. Observe in the distance cables, pylons, etc (4). 4 Canopies or their supports in redesigned streets (7). 5 Without feelers our case is rather awkward (7). 6. Three points may be involved in this, whether in flight or on the ground (5-4) 7 "Stealthily and perpetually settling and loosely ——" (Bridges) (5). 8 Places where money goes against the grain (4-5). 13 Non-capital spheres of archiepiscopal jurisdiction (9). 14. Tinker and tin work together (9). 16. Mixture of sweet-scented dried petals, what a hash to make of it! (3-6). 18. Florence dressed wounds here—including one in the Hindu woman's garment (7). 19. Long-suffering member of the panel? (7). 21 27ac. Condition which might well involve a hang-over—on a boisterous washing-day? (5, 6, 2, 3, 4). 23 "Why, then the world's mine oyster Which I with — will open" (Shakespeare) (5). 24. A backward island but, by no means powerless (4).



Solution on page 54

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South Indian Stage and Screen

# Sivaji Ganesan Speaks Out!

By T. M. RAMACHANDRAN

**I** WELCOME criticism, constructive criticism, of my work. Then alone can I be aware of my shortcomings and try to improve and achieve perfection in my acting", observed Sivaji Ganesan, the hero of over hundred films, in the course of an interview with me. "Instead of sound, objective views" he continued, "one comes across a lot of insulting criticism in the Press in South India. Whenever my picture is released, some critics indulge in personal attacks on me instead of saying anything about my performance. And all will agree that such criticism is not only unethical but unbecoming. What I plead for is healthy, unbiased criticism and that will never frighten me nor dampen my enthusiasm. I have grown with the industry against heavy opposition and I can never allow myself to be intimidated."

Sivaji Ganesan answered my questions without any inhibitions and in a voice carrying conviction. One of the most over-worked stars of the South Indian stage and screen, he was rehearsing with his troupe of artistes a stage play, which kept him all the time busy in addition to the excessive demand made on his time and energy by his various screen assignments. In spite of the concomitant problems that faced his professional career, as an actor, he appeared to be in a gay, care-free mood and, as though he understood my quizzical look, he came out with the explanation: "All of my affairs and problems are well taken care of by my brothers and my dependable staff. My time is used up solely in concentrating on my roles and in finding methods for the interpretation of the different characters in the world of stage and screen. Every role is a challenge to me."

'Bhagavathar', 'Padikkatha Meethai', 'Veera Pandiya Katta Roman', 'Pava Mannippu', 'Pasa Malai', 'Kappalaattiya', 'Thamizhan', 'Aalayamani' and a score of others were all unforgettable films of Sivaji Ganesan, whose histrionic brilliance had undoubtedly contributed to their success. To hear such a talented actor say that every role

appeared like a challenge to him was somewhat startling. Anticipating my next question, Ganesan said: "I realise that some of my films lately have failed at the box-office. I must clear my position here and now by pointing out that the blame for that cannot and should not be laid at my door. There may be several other reasons for the failure of such pictures. As my teacher taught me from the age of eight, I sincerely try to put myself into the character I am portraying. Doing anything in a half-hearted way is unknown to me. Verily, I put my heart and soul into my work, almost like a beginner and even go to the extent of suggesting improvements to the script, at least so far as my role is concerned. I always try to give of my best. Sometimes I fail."

Asked to explain the criticism in certain quarters that his acting had tended to be too loud and melodramatic, Sivaji Ganesan remarked: "I am conscious of the fact that I overdo my parts sometimes. I do it rather deliberately. On the floor of a sound studio, I am just like a pawn in the hands of my director, the captain of the team. I must deliver the goods to his satisfaction. While discerning connoisseurs and critics consider my performance loud, the large majority of fans in the districts think otherwise. Films are after all made for the masses and I have therefore to shape my performance according to their requirements. That doesn't mean I like to play to the gallery but I certainly take into due consideration the likes and dislikes of the patrons of the cinema. While I wish to interpret my roles in a natural manner, I do attempt to make a compromise, so that my portrayal may create a far-reaching impact on a large section of moviegoers with little or less educational background. I myself belong to this cadre."

To the query what he meant by "compromise", Ganesan explained: "Let me quote an example. What the connoisseurs and critics want is a pencil. The average masses want a fountain pen. I try to give a ball point pen!" Interrupting him at this stage, I asked, "Don't you wish to experiment and give such a kind of

performance which can win international acclaim and earn greater fame by working with a capable foreign director?" Pat came the reply "I'm of course anxious to experiment and give a new kind of interpretation to my roles but if I start doing that, my producers would be ruined. I have to perform as they expect me to do. After all, the taste of the public has not fully developed. At the same time, I do take into account any constructive criticism which could help me give a satisfying account of myself. When I'm in a position to throw away a few lakhs of rupees, I would certainly make all kinds of experiments. I am certainly keen on winning international acclaim but I would definitely prefer to work with an unknown Indian director and earn recognition rather than with a foreigner."

I couldn't but admire his forthright views and courage of conviction. I was particularly glad that he cleared a lot of misgivings about himself in his characteristic, disarming way. He just showed that he is a true actor, proud of our culture, heritage and tradition.

## MRS. GANDHI'S VISIT

**M**RS INDIRA GANDHI, Union Minister for Information and Broadcasting, stole the limelight among the glittering stars of the South Indian screen when she attended two receptions organised by the members of the motion picture industry in her honour during her recent visit to Madras. One was organised by the South Indian Film Chamber of Commerce while the other was conducted under the auspices of the newly-formed Film Producers Guild of South India. The Chamber premises were gaily decorated with a huge pandal, festoons and bunting. The movie stars, who had assembled in large numbers, showered heaps of flowers on Mrs. Gandhi when she arrived at the Chamber to have breakfast with the members of the trade. She advised the producers to make such a type of pictures which could go abroad and earn foreign exchange.

The Film Producers' Guild of South India did one better by throwing a lavish lunch in honour of Mrs. Gandhi. Mr. C. Sitaram, a Vice-President of the Guild, read the welcome address which outlined the various problems of the industry and the steps the Government could take to ameliorate the grievances of the trade. Mr. B. Ananthaswamy, another Vice-President, made a fervent plea for support and encouragement from the Government for the survival of the industry. Mrs. Indira Gandhi and Dr. C. R. Pattabhi Raman, Union Deputy Minister, reiterated the sympathetic attitude of the Government towards the industry. Mr. S. S. Vasan, who presided pointed out the need for the formation of the Film Council at an early date. Mr. K. Venkataraman, Hony. Secretary, proposed a vote of thanks.



**SOME** are born artistes. Some get stardom-struck or fall for film glamour and, luck permitting, become stars. Some have stardom thrust upon them.

Some never aspire to stardom. They have other interests and hobbies. The lure of glamour does not stir them. Some are so close to stardom and glamour they almost seem averse to the idea of joining them.

One youngster who was virtually born in the lap of film glamour, who grew up amidst the din and glitter of the show world but who had no special fascination for that world is Deb Mukerji, son of producer S. Mukerji. But Deb had stardom coming to him. It almost took him unawares. To-day he is virtually on the brink of a bright new career as a promising new star in our film firmament.

Deb's maiden starring vehicle 'Tubi Meri Zindagi', directed by his elder brother Rano Mukerji, is now ready and awaiting early release.

Since childhood, Deb was different from his brothers. He never shared their preoccupation with films, their adoration or hero worship of this or that star working for their father. He never shared their craze for films. In fact, he had more favourites in the sports sphere than in films. Deb would spend his leisure hours watching a game of cricket or a hockey or football match. Very seldom would he be seen at a theatre or at his father's studio. It was only when friends dragged him to see a movie that he would make an exception to the rule.

Was he running away from films? Why was he so indifferent to a call-

## Bombay Cinema Letter

# FROM STADIUM TO STARDOM!

By OUR CORRESPONDENT

ing many of his family members had embraced, a calling in which his father was considered a tycoon and a veteran. These questions often baffled many, including Deb's parents and his friends. But Deb pursued his interest and hobbies in sports. It seemed as though he had no time or thought for films.

And then it happened all of a sudden. The studio was looking for a new hero. Rano Mukerji, the director, took a good look at his brother and got a screen test taken. Before Deb knew what was happening, he was already in make-up before the camera.

"It sounds so unbelievable", mused Deb to this correspondent, "but it has happened."

Those who have had the opportunity of seeing the "rushes" of 'Tubi Meri Zindagi' opine confidently that Deb bids fair to become a formidable addition to the roster of our leading men of the screen.

Who can say it is a far cry from the stadium to stardom?

## "Mr. X" RETURNS!

**THOUGH** not quite a legend, 'Mr. X' is a familiar enough name in films. It represents the invisible "mystery man" with a chemical mixture all his own performing incredible feats. A weird character in fact. Well, this 'Mr. X' is back again on the Indian screen in Movie Fare's 'Adhi Raat Ke Baad' featuring old trouper Ashok Kumar in the stellar role.

As is his wont, 'Mr. X' is mixed up in a murder plot. Follows a kidnapping and a drama of blackmail with the locale shuttling between Bombay and Rangoon. In between there is plenty of road-side romance and the inevitable fights. The way the hero manages to hoodwink the passport officers in one sequence would make David Walcott nostalgic and want to visit Bharat again!

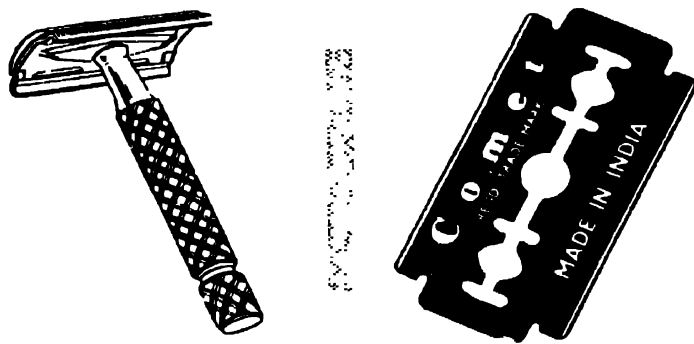
At last the so called mystery has got to be unravelled as director Nandlal Bhatt has exhausted all his trick scenes and jugglery and the fights expert Master Douglas is satisfied with his quota of stunts.

Ashok Kumar does not seem to have taken his role seriously in this film and who can blame him for that?

Sailesh Kumar's detective is rather crude and ineffective. Ragini contributes some routine dances which are in no way distinguished. The support from Agha, Sajjan, Padma and Usha is listless.

The music of Chitragupta fails to redeem the picture which is just more "trash" on the screen.

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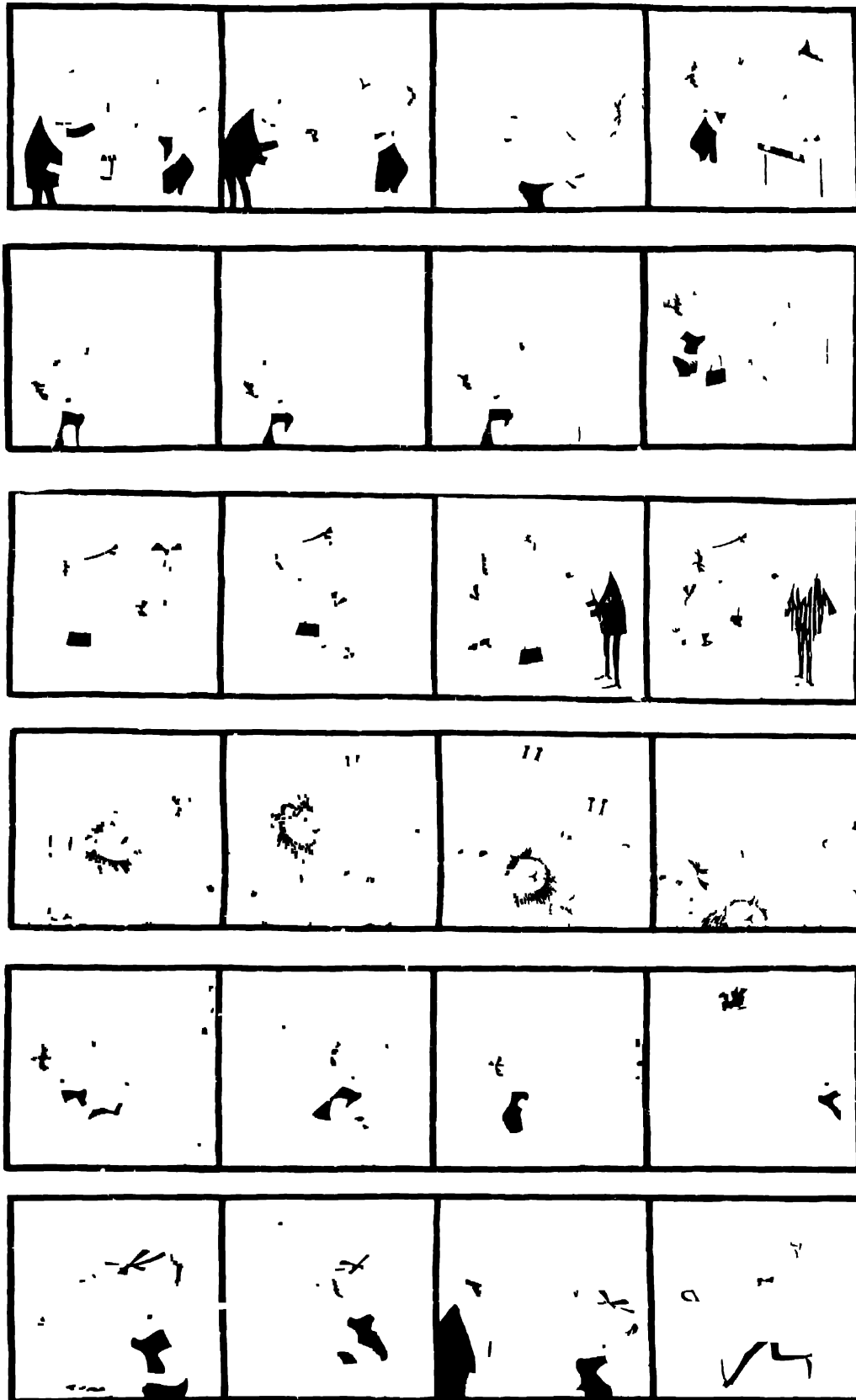
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## SOLUTION TO CROSSWORD No. 427

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# S O S P H I Z E





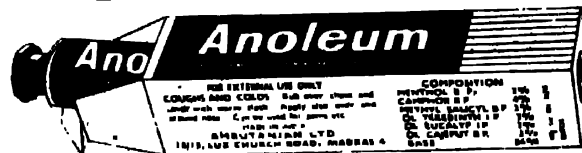
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# SPORT & PASTIME

BY TERRY ARNOLD  
CENTRE FOR POLITICAL STUDIES

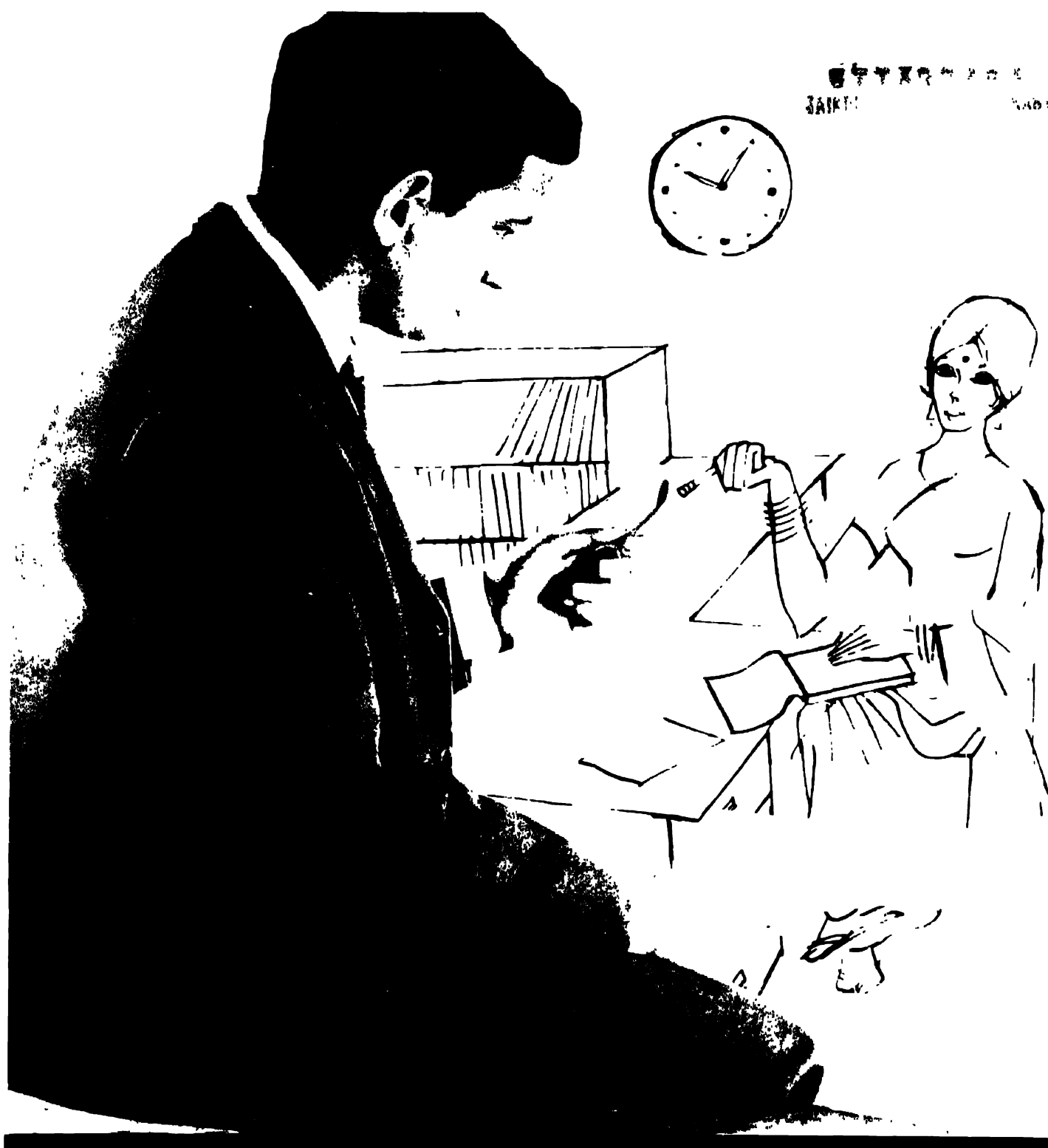




RON CLARKE, the wonder runner from Down Under, breaking the tape to smash the world three-mile record at the A.A.A. championships at the White City, London, on July 10. In a great run he timed 12 min. 52.4 sec. to become the first athlete to break 13 minutes for the distance.

WONDER  
RUNNER

JULY 31, 1965.



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## THE PLAYERS' ASSOCIATION

Sir,—I read with interest Mr Narasimhan's comments on the Players' Association and its aims. I, as President of that body must express my appreciation of the kind remarks he has made about the ballot that was held by our Association on the basis of which prizes were awarded to the players selected as the best for each position.

Mr Narasimhan has also made certain suggestions about the work of our Association, particularly that we should "discourage any tendency to dispute, or agitate against any disciplinary action taken by the M.F.A."

You must be aware that the attitude of the Football Players' Association in England is one of co-operation with the Football Association. Necessarily however where the Players' Association

is convinced that a player has been treated unjustly his case has to be taken up by the Association. However because of the good relations that exist between the Players' Association and the Football Association, matters are usually settled in an equitable and friendly manner.

That is also our attitude. We certainly do not stand for defiance of referees and quarrels on the playing field. But I am sure Mr Narasimhan will himself be the first to say that if our Association is at any time convinced that injustice has been done to any player it should do its best to eliminate that injustice.

In conclusion, I would like to join my hope to that of Mr. Narasimhan's that "the M.F.A. can well recognise the Players' Association as the latter's activities are avowedly constructive and in the interests of the general well-being of players."

Madras S Mohan Kumaramangalam

# SPORT & PASTIME

Week Ending Saturday,  
July 31, 1965.

## ON THE COVER

India's Milkha Singh is flanked by U. Williams (left) and Mike Larrabee at the Tokyo Olympic Games. Larrabee won the 400 metres in 45.1 seconds while Williams was fifth. The two Americans with Carr and Cassell gave the U.S. the gold medal in the 4 x 400 metres relay in a world time of 3:00.7.

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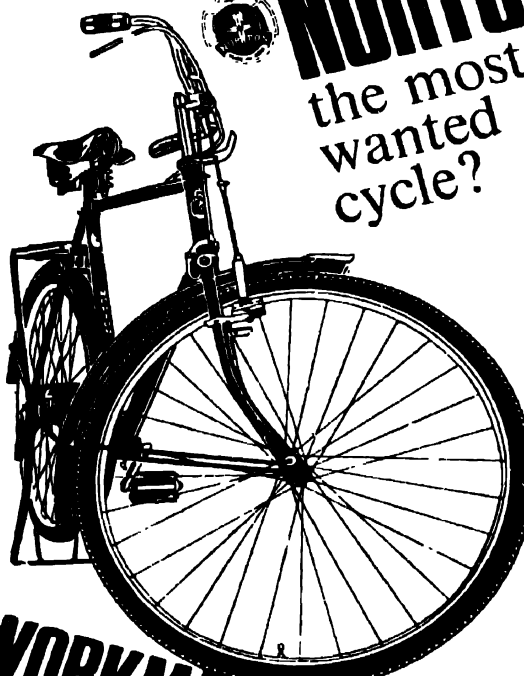
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## NEXT WEEK

The Leeds Test

—Pictures



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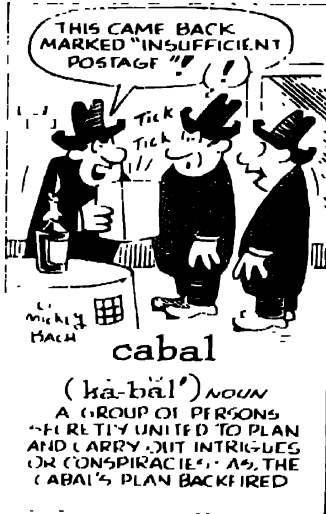
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# LAUGH IT OFF

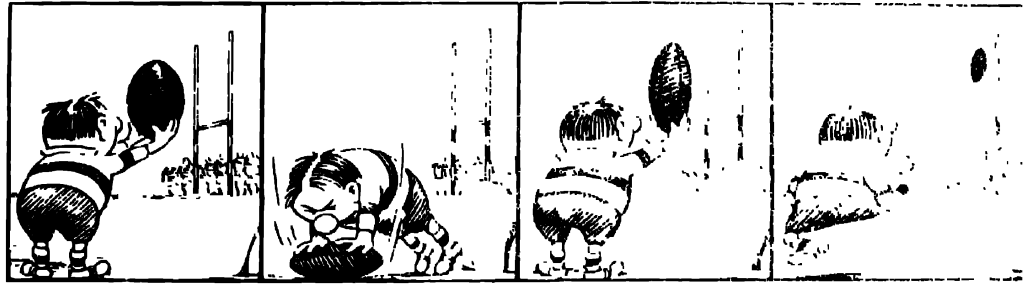
## Do you Know?

By BACH

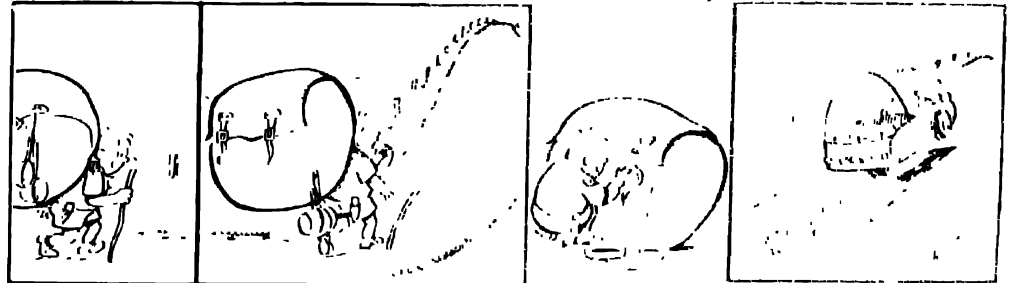


## SPORTING SAM

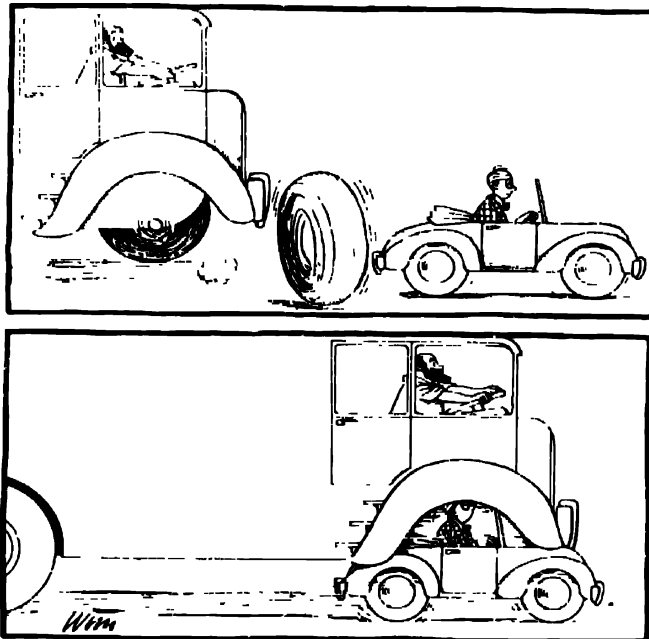
by Reg. Wootton



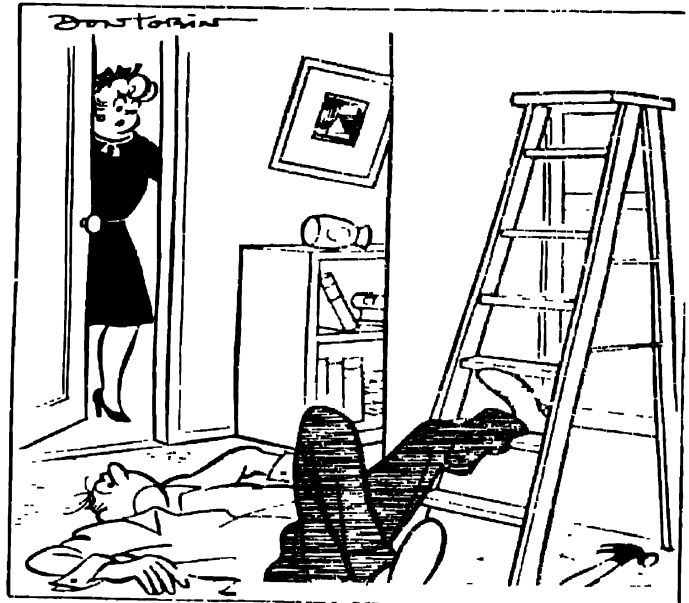
## BOBBY DAZZLER



## MR. SIMPLE MAN



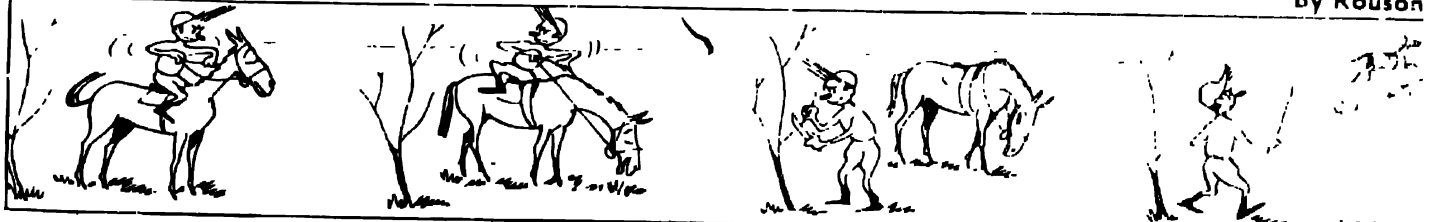
## THE LITTLE WOMAN



"Oh, I thought you were a sonic boom!"

## LITTLE SPORT

By Rouson



**I** WAS ready for them this time. The mob on the Sydney Hill had upset me in 1928 with their barracking, but this time I knew better.

There is something different, something appealing about playing a Test Match in Sydney in a setting that was first a swamp, then a market garden and for years has been acknowledged as one of the finest cricket grounds in the world. A long line of trustees going back to the seventies have never sought to destroy its charm with great monoliths of concrete. The ground has held more than 70,000 people at an international Rugby game but the policy of its founders, in deciding that its prime purpose was cricket has never been altered.

I think the Sydney Hill mob still has the edge on anybody for humour and acid comment—at least I found it so in '32. It was in the atmosphere of a packed hill that I played against Australia in the first Test of that series. England and Australia were fairly evenly matched on paper but Australia weren't as strong in bowling. Bill O'Reilly, of course, was then trump card and they also had Clarrie Grimmett to call upon.

This was to be one of my greatest Tests against Australia. I took 5 wickets for 96 runs off 31 overs in the first innings and 5 for 23 off 18 overs in the second. England won by 10 wickets. Australia scored 160 and 164 and England 329 and on the last day of the match, one run to take the game. One solitary figure turned up on the Hill to see out the finish. He was, indeed, a real sport.

Our Test team were not revealed by Jardine until the coin was tossed. That was a practice he was to follow right throughout the tour. Jardine did this for two reasons, first deliberately to annoy the Press and secondly, to keep up the psychological pressure on the Australians so they would not know what tactics might be used or whether any surprises would be sprung.

What the Press and Press did not know was that members of our own team were also kept in the dark. I didn't have much doubt that I would play as long as I remained fit because Jardine always told me I was his spearhead. But it was different for some of the other. All were keen to play and Jardine made one full seventeen members of the touring team sit in the dressing room and don their flannels just as if they were expected to take the field. Naturally some of the lads were very disappointed when they were not selected.

Maurice Tate, for instance, was still good enough to play for England but was too much of a gentleman ever to express his disappointment. There were others. George Duckworth, who played in every Test on the previous Australian tour, was discarded for Les Ames. Duck-

worth was the better keeper and Jardine knew that, but his attitude was that any Tom, Dick or Harry could stand 14 or 16 yards behind the stumps and take the balls and whistle for his batting. He needed Ames to stiffen the batting. There was always excitement in the dressing room and one could hear the chatter of the waiting crowd throughout that thrilling pre-match atmosphere, but none knew for certain they were going to play until Jardine pinned the team up on the wall without a word.

This was an example of the Skipper's remorseless approach and ser-

### The Larwood Story-11

# A WORD

By HAROLD LARWOOD

and notice that there were no reasons to be handed out. To play for England ability and form alone counted.

I have never known anyone more dedicated than Douglas Jardine was to winning those Ashes. He was so keen that his feeling communicated itself and I think everybody wanted to do their best for him.

Jardine came to me and told me I could help him to win. "You are my main weapon, Harold, and I know you can help me," he said. He asked me to bowl leg theory and I did. He was decent to me and I wanted to help him. I wouldn't say I was told to bowl leg theory. I was asked to do it and I complied. In any case, I was convinced that I wouldn't get many wickets any other way. I was up against good players and wickets that suited them. I have heard it suggested on many occasions since that I would have got just as many wickets on that tour if I had bowled to an orthodox field in a normal way. It is very debatable. If all the batsmen had been attacking players, I might have had a chance but there were too many grim defenders in the team. Even on these wickets which were faster than in England, I don't think I would have had a chance with Bradman in the mood he was usually in.

If I could have swung the ball I probably wouldn't have worried about leg theory. The Australians were the same, just plain straight up and down. And yet in Australia

to day I notice that many bowlers can swing the ball long after the sheen has gone. I think there is a possible explanation for this. In 1932-33 the balls were all hand-made and the stitching was much neater than are to-day's mass-produced leathers. In the mechanics of swing bowling the smoother ball was then less effective than the poorer quality product of to-day. I am not putting this up as the sole reason. The summers of 1923 and 1932 were particularly dry and thus the faster you bowled the less opportunity there was for swing. Even with a new ball I didn't swing much more than 6 inches but at my pace it was

enough if the ball was under con-

The absence of Bradman from this Test led to one speculation and in our disappointment we wondered if he had had something about his condition in view of his bowling.

Since then, though, I have realised that Don was undoubtedly unfit at the time. He was, of course, among those chosen and told the selectors he was available and anxious to play but a little concerned about his health. The Australian Board of Control asked Don to submit himself to a medical examination and the report which was sent to the Board indicated he was not fit. The doctor who saw him advised him to take a month's rest and the Board told him he would not be required to play.

Instead of a month Don took ten days and after further examination, was pronounced fit and selected for the Second Test. It would appear that at the time he was trying to do too much. He was involved in writing and broadcasting, as well as cricket, and so much was expected of him at the wicket that his failure under the new leg-stump attack must have weighed heavily upon him.

Bradman admitted later that he was a worried man at this stage. Immediately after the Melbourne match against the Australian XI he spoke to cricket officials about the

high-velocity attack, but apparently found little sympathy for his views. Later he approached a friend on the Australian Board of Control to see what could be done to alter the situation. After the Third Test he even wrote a private letter to Lord's. He urged the M.C.C. to extend the leg-before-wicket area to the off-side to give bowlers a better chance. At least Don acknowledged that bowlers weren't getting a fair deal, something he had chosen to ignore until they got on top.

Don's batting colleagues received a shock a week or so before the First Test when he asked to be

them at their own game. Whenever I appealed for a catch behind or an l.b.w. decision a great howl went up from the Hill that could hardly fail to be heard miles away. Whenever this happened I would, mischievously, give them the old sign — the same as Churchill's victory gesture of later years but with a different meaning. This would set them howling again and, for a change, I got some fun out of it. I think they loved it but you'd never guess from the hullabaloo. As a variation I used to make a gesture with my right thumb at my nose. This also set them yelling and added to my enjoyment.

A lady wrote to me taking me to task for my antics. She said: "Please try to control your shocking temper and above all, refrain from making vulgar signs."

It wasn't long before the letters began to arrive. One threatened that I would be tarred and feathered, another that I was going to be murdered for my bowling tactics. I showed this letter to Jardine who gave it to the police but as it was unsigned nothing happened.

I received one letter from a Hill barracker at that time which

Continued on next page

# IS COINED

dropped in the batting order. He invariably went in first wicket down but this meant that a batsman of less calibre would be sent in with instructions to take the fire out of the attack. When Don didn't play his place was taken by Jack Fingleton at first wicket. Don watched the game, getting a close look at Jardine's attack. It helped him devise a plan which he hoped would cross-stump the bowling.

Despite Bradman's absence from the crease the Sydney Cricket Ground was jam-packed. They were queued up long before dawn to get in and looking around you wouldn't have thought they could have squeezed another half-dozen in. Before the start, I had a chiropodist come to the dressing-room to bandage each of my toes. I also put on two pairs of socks to try to cushion the shock of stamping down on the hard ground. I did this before every match.

The crowd on the Hill wasted no time getting on to me. Every time I dropped one short they erupted like a human Krakatau. They gave me hell over my chicken farm, calling out all sorts of nondescript terms with a poultry flavour. I remember things like: "Eh Arrol, is that the way you chuck the chooks' eggs about?"

I was determined not to be put off this time and decided to play

A stance that befits the man—  
Jardine, stern and puritanical.



## THE LARWOOD STORY-11

Continued from previous page

pleased me. It was from a Mr. A. E. Jay, a visitor from Melbourne. He said:

"Dear Mr. Larwood, This is primarily to apologise for an incident which occurred on the opening day of the present Test match. While you were running to bowl the ball I called out 'hep right, hep right, etc.', keeping time with your run thinking it might put you off your length. It was most unsportsmanlike and I'm sorry. You seem to have come in for more than your fair share of barracking. But believe me, boy, we barrackers don't wish you any harm but we're out to do everything possible to help Australia win and that is our method of doing it. We'll do exactly the same thing to-morrow but there is nothing personal in it. If you look at it in the right light you'll take it as a compliment that we are picking you out for special treatment. It is generally the most dangerous one we select. I want to see Australia win. So we try to stampede you. To-morrow remember it's not you we're up against, it's your ability. Take no notice because you give us what we want—you give us our money's worth."

From the time we went on the field in the match and right through the Test series the crowd used to roar from beginning to end. They would count me out until I delivered the ball, trying to put me off. Cricket spectators to-day just don't realise what it was like then. I have never heard anything like it before or since. Spectators would remain fairly quiet for the first few overs when I bowled ordinary theory. I might put a bumper or two down in those few overs but I kept the ball well up to the batsman trying to use the shine. The wicket was so hard that every time you bowled you could see where the shine had been taken off.

## Tension of the Crowd

So dead was the wicket and the conditions so dry that Bill Bowes, a good fast bowler in England, was useless in Australia. Voce and I were fast because we put everything into our deliveries and got response from the wicket. But Bowes was a pure arm bowler.

You could feel the tension of the crowd pressing in on you all the time out in the middle. From the time Jardine switched the field over to the leg side placing they didn't stop yelling.

As always in that match I was flat out right from the first ball. It was never my custom to do any exercises before the game or warm up on the field as they do these days. Having changed in the dressingroom, I would sit and have a smoke, walk out on to the field, pick up the ball and puff!



in front, Australia's opening batsman, bowled by Larwood in the First Test at Sydney. Allen is the short leg and Voce the slip.

I'd put the batsman on his mettle at once. Only once in the series did I fail to take a quick wicket. After Voce nailed Woodfull for 7, Ponsford and Fingleton defended stubbornly, preferring to take many balls on the body instead of hitting them to leg, but I got both of them and then Alan Kippax l.b.w. for 8. Years later Australian players told me that Kippax said as he returned to the dressing-room, "He's too bloody fast for me."

Just before I bowled then and in the following games depended on the batsmen. I used to sense each one. I didn't bowl very ball short of a length. I couldn't afford to pitch them on the off or even the off-stump or to over-pitch. Most of my deliveries were just a little bit underpitched on the leg stump. From where they normally pitched on a good length they rose over the stumps. I know I was surprised to find that I got much more lift than Bill Bowes and Bill Voce, both much taller men. I put my short ones down but they went well over the batsmen's heads.

Stories that most of the balls flew at batsmen's heads have been highly coloured. Most of them rose around the hip, and were hittable to leg if

the batsman could or would play a leg-side stroke.

I feel sure the leg theory attack would have been dropped after this match if the Australian batsmen had attacked and battered it. They were a powerful side and every recognised bat, except Woodfull, was renowned as a hooker. We gave them every opportunity to play the hook. There were six men in a tight cordon close around the leg and another two near the fence but usually behind square leg. I used to bowl from wide out on the crease to right-handers to make the ball go at them from an angle.

That part of the leg side field from square leg right round to long-on was usually left unguarded to encourage batsmen to hook. Jardine has been criticised by purists for leaving this gap unguarded when his fast bowlers were being hit. But that was why Jardine left the gap open—to encourage batsmen to hook and give them a chance to score runs if they could.

We were all surprised when the leg stump attack succeeded as it did in the first Test. I expected to be hit by several players but was surprised to find that most batsmen were more intent on ducking out of the way of

rising balls than trying to score. There was no feeling of certainty among us yet because Bradman had still to face a real test. I had a feeling that his absence, whatever the fate of leg theory, was making it a lot easier for us.

Twenty-two-year-old Stan McCabe wasn't worried by the bowling. He came in when 4 wickets were down for 82 and I had taken 3 for 15. McCabe, who was discovered by Chappie Dwyer, later an Australian selector, on a visit to the N.S.W. town of Grenfell in 1926, came to Sydney later at the age of nineteen and went straight from a club side into the State XI. In 1930, though yet to score a century in a first-class game, he was picked in the side that toured England.

McCabe's mother and father, who came from solid pioneering stock, journeyed from Grenfell to Sydney for the match. As Stan left the enclosure to go to the wicket he said to his father, "If I happen to get hit out there keep Mum from jumping the fence."

### Heroic Batting

McCabe gave no sign that he was worried by the fast ones. He rattled my first ball to the fence just in front of square leg. Methodically he set about pasting Bill Voce and me by stepping across the flight of bouncers and hooking them seemingly off his eyebrows for boundaries. McCabe's batting was so effective that Jardine had to scrap the leg theory field and resort to an orthodox attack. McCabe retaliated with classic drives, cuts and glances and was 127 not out when stumps were drawn. Next day he continued to bat in carefree style collecting 60 in the 55 minutes. Australia remained at the crease, carrying his bat for 187.

I remember when Bill O'Reilly, the last but one, came in Stan walked across and said: "Don't worry. He's not as fast as you might think. Just put your bat in front of them and I'll handle him."

I had two balls to bowl. The first one flew off Tiger's bat even before he began lifting it. Bill raised a big laugh among all of us when he called out to McCabe: "Not so bloody fast, eh?—I'll say you can handle him."

Stan's 187 in the overheated atmosphere of the match was probably his most popular innings ever. I think he would agree however that it was not the best innings he ever played. The crowd were ecstatic and they saw the type of cricket they had paid to see.

Stan handled the bowling as it should have been played. He picked his shots and also had a bit of luck. He gave me every chance. When he was getting his big score I really relished the cricket—I always believed that when anybody was hitting me I was going to get him out every ball. I don't think I thought of dropping leg theory because of McCabe's stand. He proved it could be played with courage and a bit of luck and of course, first-class batsmanship.

The Sunday newspapers were full of stories of Stan's heroic batting.

but he ignored them because he was modest enough to believe it might not do him any good to read a lot of praise. The innings helped Stan to become the most gallant Australian batsman since Trumper. He was not the perfect stylist that Alan Kippax was nor was he a ruthless swordsman like Bradman or C. G. McCartney. He was never brutal with bowlers even though at times we seemed to be at his mercy. McCabe always gave the bowler a chance and seldom refused a challenge to try a great stroke.

I don't think Stan ever bored a crowd. Critics have linked his Sydney innings with one in Johannesburg in 1935 when he scored an unconquered 189 and another at Trent Bridge in 1938 when he got 232 out of a total of 300, batting as nonchalantly as if he were at a net practice. I think Stan regards the Trent Bridge knock as his greatest.

After the first day's play, at Her Majesty's Theatre in Sydney, Cyril Richard popped in an extra verse in the show, "Our Miss Gibbs". It went as follows:

*"Now this new kind of cricket takes courage to stick it,*

*There's bruises and fractures galore;*

*After kissing their wives and ensuring their lives,*

*Batsmen fearfully walk out to score.*

*With a prayer and a curse they prepare for the hearse,*

*Undertakers look on with broad grins;*

*Oh! They'd be a lot calmer in Ned Kelly's armour,*

*When Larwood the wrecker begins."*

One of the misconceptions that have arisen over the 1932 tour is that I knocked Stan about so badly in that first game that he was demoralised and unable afterwards to make a good score. Nothing could be further from the truth. I don't remember how many times I hit Stan but it was no more than if he had been batting to ordinary off side bowling. He was hit a few times around the thighs and legs just the same as he would have been in any circumstances facing me. Stan would be the first one to confirm that. Another story I've heard is that there wasn't a paling left on the Sydney Hill fence. Presumably they had all been pulled out so the barrackers could attack us. Quite a few palings were uprooted but for a different reason. Spectators right up against the fence wanted to get a better view of the game. Which is not a bad thing.

One or two other things happened in that match which were misconstrued later. Claude Corbett and some other correspondents were to report later on how I bowled myself to a standstill, continuing even when my side was so strained that I was compelled to hold my hand on it after every delivery. It was claimed I insisted on doing that because Jardine wanted Gubby Allen to reap the wi-

nnings. They said that before it became apparent that I was to be England's Ashes winner there was a strong feeling among North of England professionals that Allen was to be the "first" fast bowler and we decided to hold him back at all costs.

It was not so I bowled because Jardine asked me to bowl. He had me on for 11 overs in one spell. Jardine was not worried about personalities. He would bowl anybody if he thought they could take a wicket. He would have put the wicket-keeper on and donned the gloves himself if he thought it would have done any good.

### Allen's "No"

I think the correspondents got the wrong idea and did not learn till later that Jardine and Allen had a slight falling out. It was in the first Test that Allen told Jardine he would not bowl to a leg side field. He could afford to do so—he was an amateur and not dependent on cricket for a living. An Australian by birth, Allen was born in Darling Point, Sydney. He came to England with his parents when he was a boy and was educated later at Eton and Cambridge. He was one of the toughest fighters in the England team.

Allen told Jardine on the field: "You forget, Douglas, I am an Australian."

Although I was not then aware of it I heard later that Allen had invited Jardine to send him back to England on the next ship rather than insist that he bowl to a packed leg field. I know what would have happened had I raised a similar objection.

Correspondents also reported that there had been an unpleasant incident at the start of the Australian second innings between umpire

Continued on next page

## Do you Know?

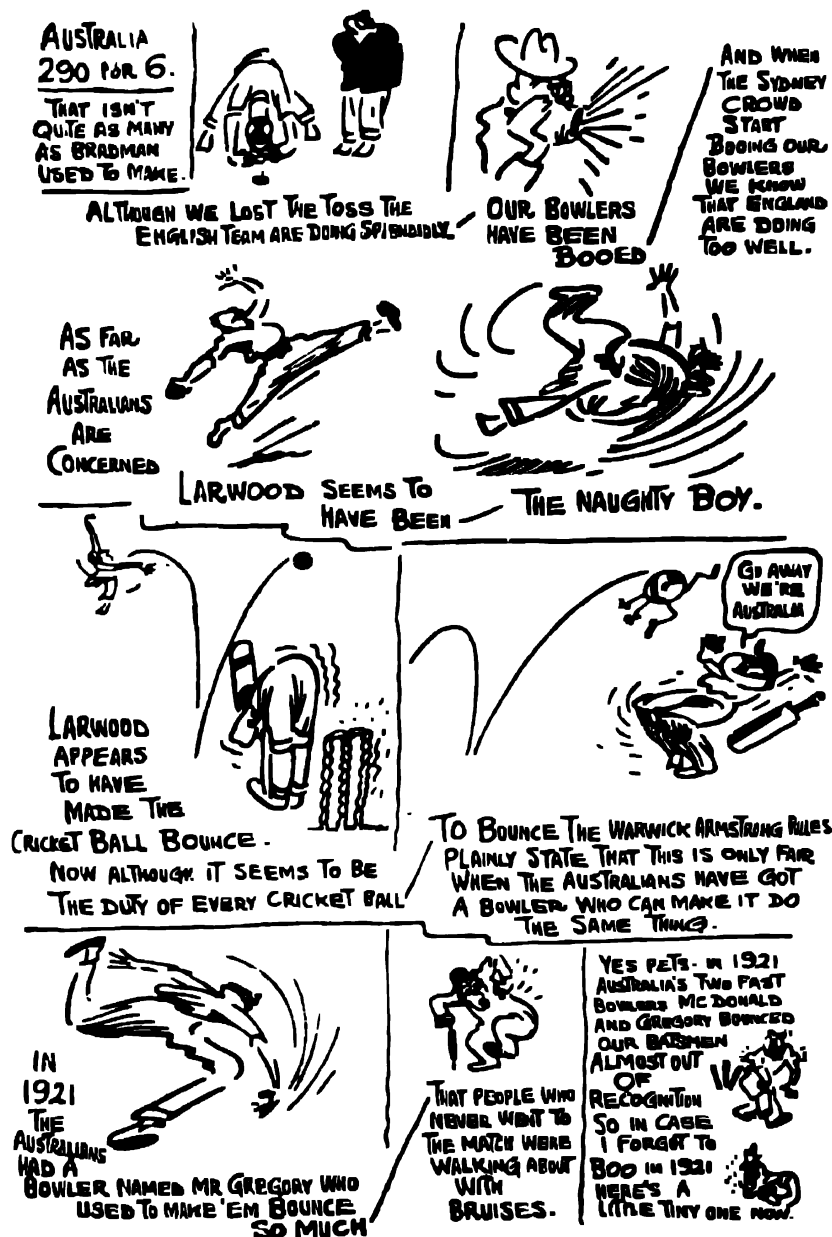
By BACH



### curator

(kū-rā'tēr) NOUN

A PERSON HAVING THE CARE OF ANYTHING; AN OVERSEER, KEEPER, OR CUSTODIAN, AS OF A MUSEUM, ETC.; AS THE CURATOR WAS CONCERNED ABOUT HIS EMPLOYEE



"Australian circumstances alter cases"—A cartoon by Tom Webster.

## THE LARWOOD STORY-11

Continued from previous page

George Hele and Sutcliffe. It was said that when Hele handed the ball to Sutcliffe the Englishman sarcastically remarked, "Couldn't you find a smaller one?"

Hele was said to have boiled at the imputation, and answered that the ball had gone through the customary gauge test.

The truth is that Sutcliffe was merely trying to be funny.

I hate to think what might have been written if some of the correspondents had known what I took on the field to give me a kick while bowling. Every now and again I would reach in my left trousers pocket and take out a pinch of snuff. A good snuff and my head would clear as if a black cloud had just passed over.

head and disappeared. It reminded me of my days as a miner. Before going down I used to be searched like everybody else for tobacco and matches. We couldn't smoke down there because of the danger and the only thing that gave us a boost was snuff. It helped ward off fatigue and kept us going. After taking a sniff on the field I usually gave the batsmen my "snorter."

I enjoyed another little secret against the Hill mob. When on the field I used to stroll into one of the many bars around the edge of the Hill and have a beer in mufti. They hardly ever recognised me, expecting me I think to be about 6 foot 6 inches. I would stand there listening to them saying the most appalling things about me. Once or twice they recognised me when Bill Voce breast the bar with me; Aussies who a few seconds before were probably doing larney what they would like to do

with me would then turn round and want to buy me a beer.

In that match, apart from Stan McCabe's big score, centuries were made by Sutcliffe (104), Wally Hammond (112) and the Nawab of Pataudi (102).

Pataudi's century was the slowest I have ever seen in my life. He was anxious to follow in the footsteps of two other members of the princely line by scoring a century in his first Test against Australia. The others were Dulcepsinhji and Ranjitsinhji. Pat upheld the tradition, but it took him 5 hours 17 minutes.

The Nawab was by no means a man without humour. After watching him potter around for an hour and a half for about 25 runs and then for a similar period without any improvement Vic Richardson crossed the wicket between overs and said to him: "Pat, what's wrong? Aren't you seeing them too well?"

"Oh," said the Nawab, "I'm waiting for the pace of the wicket to change a bit."

Richardson said: "Good God! It's changed three times while you've been in."

C. G. McCartney wrote about the game in the *Daily Mirror*: "Larwood's bowling was magnificent and he thoroughly deserved his success. He is faster and has better control of the ball this tour than on the last, and provided he can stand the strain of important matches he will be the big danger to Australia throughout."

## Wonderful Form

"His performance—5 for 28—was the finest sample of sustained fast bowling I have seen for years."

The wicket was showing signs of slight wear when Australia began their second innings but there was nothing to warrant the poor showing of our batsmen.

"Australia made a disastrous start at her second visit to the wicket, Woodfull and Ponsford being dismissed for next to nothing. Ponsford was again clean bowled round his legs but this time by Voce, by a ball that was straight and of ordinary length. Ponsford again walked across too far—a movement which is becoming habitual to him. Woodfull was clean bowled by Larwood with a very fast good length ball."

"McCabe's wonderful batting form in this match, together with that of Hammond, has put some colour into the game and has done something to offset the dull and drab displays of the others."

"Larwood bestrode our narrow world like Colossus," is how the *Sydney Sun* in a leading article paid tribute to my bowling in the First Test. "There was terror in his name—he was a killer. Our batting heroes could not face him."

To the general public it seemed that his new leg theory bowling

was scaring the batsmen away from the wickets. He became a legend, a good deal of which was sheer imagination. Yet there was a psychological factor behind it."

Jack Hobbs said in the *Notes Chronicle*: "It was pathetic to see old Test stalwarts walking back with so meagre a reward. Naturally I wanted England to win but when Ponsford, Woodfull and Kippax left the wicket I felt really sorry. I have played so many Tests with these men and it now seems possible that their failure will mean that one or more will drop out."

"I have only the highest praise for Larwood. His magnificent work was well backed up by others, both in bowling and fielding, while Jardine's amazing keenness forced itself upon all. Now we can say we are one up. It is indeed a big filip to our chances. But we must not be too optimistic."

On the first day of the Sydney Test members of the bulging Press box worked overtime as they prepared for a new name to describe the bowling of Bill Voce and me. How were they to put a name to the fast attack containing about two bumpers to the over and supported by a packed leg field?

Towards the end of play the literary capacity of the Press box had given birth to these terms: "Shock attack", "Hurricane attack", "Log-strap attack", "Fast leg theory", "Flery attack" and some others. I can't remember. Long a newspaper played it straight with power like "Larwood plays

Warwick Armstrong said in the *Daily Telegraph* in Sydney: "There are no hookers in the game now."

"In my heyday back in the '20s and before the First War Larwood would have been taken off after being thoroughly thrashed by expert Australian hookers. They hooked the stuff day."

(When a newspaperman drew Bradman's attention to this comment Don pointed out that Armstrong was 6 foot 3 inches and a ball coming at Armstrong's abdomen was coming at his head).

The *Sun* declared that the leg-side bowling was deliberately intended to injure batsmen and everybody was searching for a suitable phrase. On the second day that malevolent evening bodyline was born. More than one journalist and cricketer-cum-journalist over the years has claimed the honour of being its originator. I felt then and I still do that it was a very doubtful honour to claim. I still prefer to use my own phrase. Just for theory, but bodyline belongs to history and it would be useless to deny it.

Once bodyline emerged it was used by everybody. It ran through the Press box and even members of the Australian Board of Cricket Control adopted the hateful word. And they were the very people who regarded all reporters as imposters thrusting themselves into the glorious game. I always thought Claude Corbett was responsible for "bodyline" but Jardine blamed Huga Buggy and often looked at him with cold hostility when they met in the corridors or lounges of the hotels where we stayed. I was

wrong and Jardine apparently only partly right.

Soon after the Australian XI match in Melbourne the *Australasian*, a Melbourne weekly paper and fore-runner of the *Australian Post*, contained an article by Jack Worrall. A Test cricketer of the 1885-99 period he was described as "Australia's wisest sports critic of the day." Jack had the habit of telling all his friends, "Old cricketers go either in the head or in the legs."

Tucked away in his article were the words, "ball-pitched slingers on the body line." In writing that Worrall probably had in mind a phrase used earlier in the *Melbourne Argus* by the late R. W. E. Wilmott, who wrote under the *nom-de-plume* of "Old Boy." He described our attack in that Melbourne match as "being on the line of the body."

Buggy read the phrase in the paper and remembered it. On the first day of the Sydney Test he had instructions to send his reports to the *Melbourne Herald* urgently. In those days reporters sent their stories by telegraph, not by phone or teletypewriter as they do to-day.

Just before lunch Buggy was asked for a quick lunch-time cover to catch the edition and used a variation of Worrall's phrase, "howling or the line of the body." In his telegraphed message he said: "Voce was hit for six, again bodyline bowling." It was a paraphrase of the term he intended to use and was simply telegraphese meant to indicate that Voce had again bowled on the line of the body.

### A Compromise

Back in the office of the *Melbourne Herald*, Australia's leading evening daily, Ray Robinson began to sub-edit Buggy's story. Robinson, to-day a cricket authority living in Sydney, picked the word "bodyline" out. It seems that he too had read Worrall's phrase and decided to use bodyline as a headline. But the editor, the late Syd Deamer would not allow it. However, he did not object to the phrase "bodyline bowling" going in the body of the report.

The word bodyline caught on rapidly after that, appearing everywhere. Buggy is therefore not the originator of the phrase bodyline bowling but with Robinson is the co-ordinator.

A Robinson pointed out in his immensely readable book, *Between Wickets*, bodyline was a compromise and as such defeated much of its original purpose.

When Buggy was in London in 1936 as an MCC team toured Australia, the editor of *The Star* asked him to write an article on bodyline as its originator. Buggy claimed this was not so and declined the offer.

Years later Buggy told me "It wasn't my reason for not writing it. I didn't want to be lynched in the Strand"—(To be continued).



C. V. Grimmett (left) and S. J. McCabe going in to resume the Australian innings in the Sydney Test. McCabe scored a glorious 187 not out.



## Cricket Spotlight-10

# CAN ATTACK SUCCEED?

By COLIN COWDREY

**C**OLIN BLAND and his fellow South Africans are already beginning to washbuckle their way across England. Against Yorkshire, against Essex, the runs flowed fast. But just how far, I wonder, can good attacking batsmanship such as this succeed in the modern game? Because, let's face it, this is the era of the seamer, a play-it-safe, keep-it-tight, negative kind of era.

Great stroke players such as Kanhai, Sobers, O'Neill and Dexter help to set cricket alight. But, perhaps regrettably, it's the sheet-anchor types like Conrad Hunte, Bill Lawry and Ken Barrington who generally make the biggest contributions towards victory.

I think this is particularly true under English conditions. So, on this present tour, I wouldn't be at all surprised to find Colin Bland and Graham Pollock playing the memorable stuff, while a slightly quieter type like Eddie Barlow proves to be the biggest threat of all.

## Odds Against Attack

The odds to-day are weighted so heavily against the attacking batsman.

In county games, for instance, the South Africans won't encounter all the many spinners whom they can flog around the park. Nor, for that matter, will they find much genuinely fast bowling, because this, too, produces runs. Very few, Lindwall apart, can swing at top speed. With the truly fast stuff, the real tearaway stuff, you can cut them, hook them and drive them.

The exceptions to-day are the real fast fellows and the real slow chaps. The quick bowlers are expected to bowl slower and more accurately,

start to do things with the ball off the wicket and through the air. With the fringe bowlers having gone, everything is middle area—the whole accent on length, direction, line and bowling to the field, a sort of commercial bowling if you like.

## Conditions Help

Of, course, the conditions also help the seamer.

I don't think many people quite realise the extent to which winter and spring moisture in the ground comes up to dampen the wicket, no matter how hard the groundsman tries to keep it dry. This is accentuated on the county grounds, because of the difficulty of overall covering in minor games.

Still, I think very soon now you'll find the seamer getting less return, especially on Test wickets. And I would expect to see the South Africans playing one or two dominating innings in the current series.

Again, it will depend very much on the balance of our side. But by the end of the season, I think you'll find that they are playing against two spinners, probably for a very good reason, the dryness of the wicket.

Still, even under these conditions, it's no easy task for a batsman to take the bowling by the scruff of the neck. For one thing field settings have become so much more defensive.

Over the years, captains have learnt certain formulae.

First of all, with the opening attack, you have them all round the bat. Then, when the batsmen start to overcome this, your third man drops back, your fine leg drops back. A little later, you lose one of your

slips and mid-off is sealed off. Then one of your short legs moves out of mid-wicket.

So you start to get a bit of a ring—mid-off, cover, third man, fine leg, mid-wicket and mid-on. Then we would begin to bowl a particular line, weighing up each new batsman. Does he look the sort of chap who likes a bit of room? Is he a good offside player?

## Hold Him Down!

If he is, we've got to bowl middle stump, middle and leg and put an extra man on the legside to hold him down a bit.

Then here's a chap who is particularly right-handed and hooks the ball hard, but doesn't seem to relish the off-drive, the cover drive. So, all right, we bowl just outside the off stump and bring the legside man across. In the days of the Don, probably the greatest onside player there has ever been, bowlers tended to counter this simply by attacking the offside stump.

To-day, I think we'd bowl at the leg stump, feed his strength so to speak, and pack the legside.

It will be very interesting to see whether the South African stroke players can overcome this kind of thing. Particularly as this marks such a character change in their cricket. After founding their reputation on really rugged defence, they seem to have swung full circle.

## Firebrand Cricket

To-day, probably only the West Indians rival them as attacking batsmen. This was largely brought about by one or two characters behind the scenes who persuaded commerce to sponsor some school-boy tours over here. They came over, played many of the county second elevens, and I believe a few county sides.

I remember going down to Canterbury to see them and there wasn't a soul on the ground that day, apart from the three old men who will always come along. Even if there isn't a game, you'll still find them, stitting there, looking at the pitch, watching the groundsmen. Anyway, that day I remember there was Colin Bland and the two Pollocks and they were a magnificent side playing firebrand cricket.

That tour, they served their apprenticeship. Now they intend to prove they served it well.—(To be continued).

## LITTLE SPORT

By Rouson



JULY 31, 1965

# CRICKET CHAMPIONS

P. B. Dutt (Mohun Bagan) receiving  
the knock-out trophy



Mohun Bagan claimed both the League as well as the knock-out tournaments organised by the Cricket Association of Bengal. The trophies were given away by the Finance Minister of West Bengal, Mr. S. K. Mukherjee



Pankaj Roy (Sporting Union) receiving  
the League runners-up trophy  
from the Minister.



The runners-up cup for the  
knock-out competition is being  
presented to S. Shome, Cap-  
tain of the B.N.F. team



The Captain of the Howrah  
Union, winners of the Second  
Division league, gets the cup.



the gully position his own. He had no superior there. But with a hard and accurate throw, he many times covered himself with glory at cover. At Indore Stollmeyer, the West Indies opening batsman, cut Gaekwad hard to the left of C.S. and just left the crease in order to take a run but in a split second he found the wicket broken at his end. He had just that time to put his bat in and I as square

P. R. Umrigar, one of the best slip fieldsmen India had produced, is seen catching P. E. Richardson off the bowling of C. G. Borde in the Second Test at Kanpur in 1961.

## A JOY FOR EVER!

By S. K. GURUNATHAN

**R**ANJI, one of cricket's immortals, was not only a great batsman but also a magnificent slip field. So was Duleep, his nephew. Both played all their cricket in England. But their prowess found its echo on the fields of India, their land of birth. India has, indeed produced many outstanding fieldsmen.

It was said of Ranji that he once took a catch at first slip which no one noticed. To the surprise of even the wicket-keeper, Ranji pulled out the ball from his trouser's pocket. It seemed unbelievable until I saw with my own eyes the great C. K. Naidu performing a feat, similar in effect. This was in the match between the touring West Indies team and the C. P. Governor's XI at Nagpur in 1948. C. K. was standing at forward mid-on. Atkinson, youngest of the tourists and strong as an ox, was the batsman. C. K. had a word with Ghulam Ahmed, the bowler. Ghulam tossed the ball up and Atkinson with great eagerness jumped out and drove the ball with all his might. From the press-box we could not see where the ball went. Some of us looked up. C. K. had taken the catch half-turn as if looking in the direction of the hit and we saw Atkinson running up and congratulating him. C. K. was then having the ball in his left hand held over his hip. He was undoubtedly a great fieldsmen as great as he was with the bat. Said Jack Hobbs: "I have not seen him bat yet but from the manner in which he picks the ball and throws it back to the wicket-keeper he must be a splendid player." This was during net practice at Banaras before the Vijaynagar XI tour began in 1931.

C.K. was superb in the slips but later on preferred to stand at short leg. This he did as it suited him as Captain, having a full view of the field. Also on the Indian tour of 1932 he had two grand slip fieldsmen in Amar Singh and Jehangir Khan. Amar

singh, in particular, excelled in that position.

I would place Umrigar as among the great slip fieldsmen in the world during his period. Nature seemed to have made him for that position. Being tall he had wonderful reach; being strong he had large hands and being athletic in form he had fine reflexes. He was catlike in his anticipation and he was as sure of catching the ball on his left as he was on his right. By superb catching alone he led India to victory against the New Zealanders at Madras in 1955. In my view he was a great all-round fieldsmen as he could take up any position and adorn it.

Such all-round excellence was noticeable in C. S. Naidu who made

leg umpire had my work cut out. C. S. had a pair of keen eyes and large hands and could catch a sparrow if it flew fast in reachable distance!

Thadkar stood both at slip and in gully with competence. In recent years Roy and Manjrekar had been the "third" man. There was nothing dazzling about their work but they were all the time steady.

Colah of an earlier generation, seemed to have set the standard for the cover point. It is in this position we have had some truly remarkable fieldsmen. Adhikari, D. K. Gaekwad, Gadkari, Ghorpade and Borde have in turn taken up this position and distinguished themselves with their superlative work. They had all in common a keen sense of anticipation, sure-



A famous field at short leg, R. G. Nadkarni throws the ball up after catching Dexter in the Fifth Test at Madras in 1962.

JULY 31, 1965.

ness of stopping, accuracy in throwing and quickness in their movements.

Although, from time to time, individual performances had been hailed, it was only during the Indian team's tour in the West Indies in 1953, that the team's fielding as a whole came in for high praise. Ernest Elye, a well-known West Indian commentator, wrote in reviewing the tour: "India's greatest asset to-day is her brilliance in the field. I have never seen any fielding in any part of the world equal theirs in the First Test in Trinidad. On the Saturday of that Test, the Indian fieldsmen, led by Gadkari, Gawkwad, Umrigar and ably supported by the other players gave a demonstration of ground fielding, superb returns to the wicket, and general hostility

and all this with Everton Weekes on his way to a double century the like of which can hardly ever be surpassed."

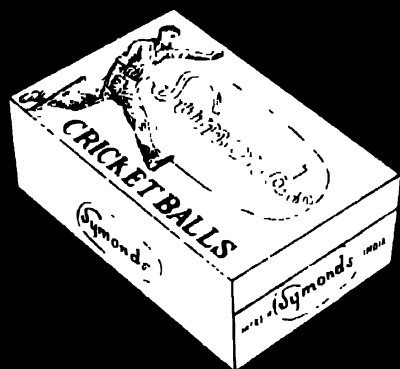
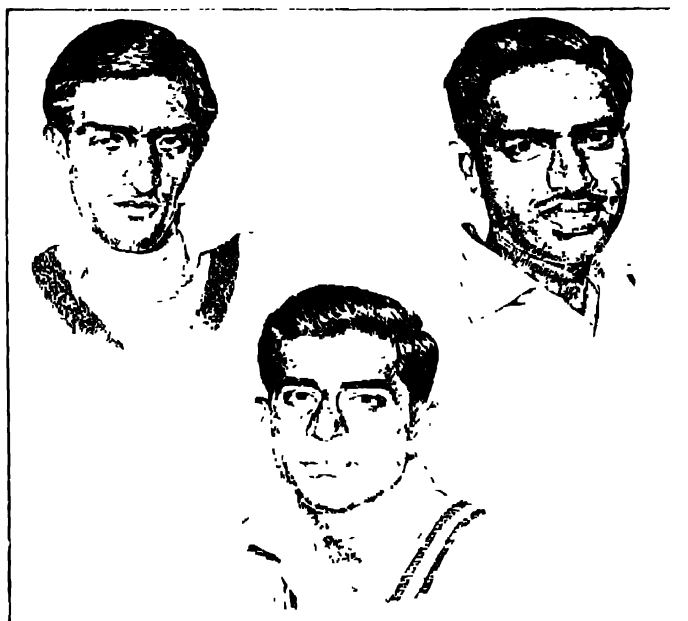
Mankad was superb at short positions but there was none like him when fielding to his own bowling. He would cover the entire offside field nearer the wicket on his follow through whenever he bowled to a defensive off side field. Ramechand was keen at short leg and in the Leeds Test against England in 1952 he brought off three brilliant catches to dismiss in turn Hutton, Simpson and Compton. England's score at 92 for 1 made dismal reading for their supporters.

To-day, Nadkarni at short fine leg has made a name for himself. He can

class with Tony Lock of England at that position. The catch with which he dismissed Dexter in the final Test Madras in 1962 is still green in my memory. The ball rose hardly six inches from the ground. Nadkarni, standing only six feet behind the batsman, threw himself forward and came up with the ball. That catch had a great say in India's victory.

With Pataudi inspiring his team with his own brilliance, either at cover or at mid-wicket, the Indian fielding is to-day comparable to any that has gone before. The latest recruit who promises to join the galaxy of fieldsmen is young Venkatragavan, who has already brought off some remarkable catches in the gully. To all of them fielding has been a joy for ever.

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**REMEMBER** Miss Sayeed Sultana and K. Ramakrishna? The former was the women's singles champion in table tennis for several years. Winning the title for the first time as a thirteen-year-old girl, she remained at the top for five years. When she regained the title which Meena Parande had wrested from her, Sayeed Sultana went over to Pakistan. She represented that country for a year or two and since then nothing has been heard of her.

Ramakrishna had a meteoric rise in the celluloid game. He came into prominence in September

The Andhra Pradesh table tennis team, winners of the Juniors team event in the Inter-State tournament: Dilip Raj Saxena, Mir Kasim Ali, Shaukat Hayat and Ashok Raj Saxena.



## TABLE TENNIS IN ANDHRA

By N. GANESAN

ber 1954 when he beat Dilip Sampat in the final of the Hyderabad State championship. On the New Year's Day of 1955 he became the National champion with a victory over S. K. Thackersey. Earlier on the way to the final, he had triumphed over Thiruvengadam, U. M. Chandarana and Dilip Sampat. Ramakrishna represented India in the World championships in Tokyo. He has now settled down in Bangalore and, due to business reasons, is not playing the game as much as one would have liked him to.

Both Ramakrishna and Sultana rose from obscurity in Hyderabad. Both learned the game the hard way, by trial and error, and came to the top by dint of constant practice. Along with them another youngster also hit the headlines, M. Azam. When he made his first appearance in Madras, Azam endeared himself to one and all. But he did not live up to expectations. As a junior he showed that he possessed remarkable abilities. But with the passage of time he failed to maintain his form.

While only these three came to be regarded as prominent Hyderabad players, by virtue of their being either National champions or finalists in junior singles, there have been quite a few others who have done extremely well in competitive table tennis. Most of them came up almost on their own, unaided by others.

With the exit of these personalities from the Hyderabad table ten-

nis firmament, the standard of the game suffered. Though there were, obviously, a number of talented youngsters, their talent was not harnessed properly and they were not given chances to play in the company of the country's top players. Even the State championships conducted in Hyderabad failed to attract outstanding players. Even these "State" tournaments were not organised by the State Table Tennis Association but were run by a private club.

If the game has survived in Hyderabad, full credit must be given to the private clubs who conduct tournaments from time to time and keep the enthusiasm of the players alive. Some of the schools, notably All-Saints' High School and St. George's Grammar School, also take keen interest in the game.

In recent times there have emerged a number of players who have shown great enthusiasm for the game, revealing talent. Last year, a Hyderabad lad became the junior champion for the first time. Mir Kasim Ali of St. George's School, one of the finest attacking players in Hyderabad, was the first Hyderabad player to win the junior title. This year, he was the runner-up. The winner was another Hyderabad school boy, Shaukat Hayat from All-Saints'. Shaukat has an impeccable defence and when he gets into the mood attacks with half-volley strokes that leave the opponent standing. He has the fine knack of turning the tables on rivals by switching over from defence to at-

tack by counter-attacking vehemently.

These two promising table tennis players along with Ashok Raj Saxena and Dilip Raj Saxena, both from All-Saints' High School, enabled Andhra Pradesh to win the Inter-Association junior championship—the first time players either from Hyderabad or Andhra achieved it.

### Do you Know?

By BACH



### inveterate

(in-vet'er-it) ADV.  
FIRMLY ESTABLISHED BY AGE;  
DEEP-ROOTED; CONFIRMED  
IN HABIT; AS AN INVETERATE  
SMOKER OR INVETERATE  
DISLIKE

# E. M. E. ANNEX

## Y. M. C. A. TROPHY

By K. S. NARASIMHAN

**I**N a fitting finale, 515 E.M.E. Workshop, Bangalore, beat Integral Coach Factory, Madras league champions in the replayed final on July 6 by a solitary goal to annex the handsome trophy presented by the Madras YMCA for their Invitation tournament.

The YMCA, with which Mr. Nelson Isaacs, the hard-working Honorary Secretary of the Madras Football Association is intimately associated, deserves congratulations for conducting such a successful competition. Lasting just 23 days, the tournament, which attracted as many as 21 teams, including four outstation sides, was finished on schedule despite the number of drawn matches including the final.

A fine standard was provided in the later stages and but for the unedifying scenes on the occasion of the quarter-final between I.C.F. and Alind Club from Kundara (Kerala) when the crowd invaded the field and assaulted the referee, forcing abandonment of the game, the organisation did an excellent job. Apart from all leading clubs, three, one each from the neighbouring States, Polar Star, Vizag, Alind Recreation Club, Kundara and E.M.E. Workshop, Bangalore were invited to make the competition attractive.

E.M.E. scored a highly creditable victory in the final. In all their appearances they exhibited proficiency in the vital quality of teamwork. They concentrated more on cohesion and combined moves with a few experienced veterans and near-veterans tilting the balance against faster teams. Sampangi, the young inside-left, revealed class, combining speed of foot and excellent ball-control. In defence, Muthu, despite his years, worked tirelessly and he it was that won the trophy for his side in the replay with a splendid free-kick. E.M.E.'s was a splendid feat in that the side beat Southern Railway and Hyderabad City College Old Boys on their way to the final.

E.M.E. started the bid for final honours with a two-one win over Port Trust, Sampangi and Raju scoring the goals. The Bangalore side next secured a sensational triumph over Southern Railway by three goals to one. Sampangi was in grand form. Dorairaj, the speedy right-winger, got the first goal while Sampangi and Subramany scored later. The Railway's solitary goal was a gift from Simon in the E.M.E. defence whose intended

back-pass to custodian Nandan resulted in a self-goal. In the semi-final, E.M.E. accounted for the City College Old Boys of Hyderabad by the odd goal in three. Dorairaj and Sampangi were again more prominent and despite the heavier Hyderabad team's consistently heavy pressure, they helped E.M.E. to victory. Dorairaj and Raju got their goals while Rashid Khan scored for Hyderabad.

In the final, the I.C.F. and E.M.E. failed to reach great heights, with both sides more bent on defence than attack and as such a draw was not surprising. Dhanapathi, the State left-winger, was in fine form in I.C.F.'s attack with Janakiram and Visvanathan shining in defence. The replay, however, provided fast and exciting football. The E.M.E. forwards displayed slightly better combination while in defence both sides were equally proficient. Muthu and Subramaniam excelled in the winners' defence with Nandan at goal revealing good anticipation. Sampangi was again pressing in his attack. Had the I.C.F. forwards only finished better they could have at least shared honours again. The match-winner was secured by Muthu when, taking a free-kick from just outside the box, he revealed excellent control in that the ball struck the top corner of the woodwork and went in. The I.C.F.'s defensive lapse that led to this goal came when Vincent brought down Sampangi. I.C.F. had hard luck when Thomas all but scored with a clever lob over Nandan, but the ball went past the on-rushing Bangalore goal-keeper and hit the post.

In the E.M.E.'s half, City College Old Boys accounted for East Asiatic in the quarter-final by two goals to one. The Hyderabad boys played artistic soccer and staged a fine rally to win after Asiatic had scored first

through Arumugam. Kantharaj gave a sterling display at outside-right and got the equaliser in a brilliant manner. Shaikat later capitalised on a weak clearance by goal-keeper Gnanaprakasam. Southern Railway outplayed Companions swamping them by seven goals to nil and next beat Reserve Bank in the replay, before losing to E.M.E. Victor and Kalathur had caught the eye in the Railway's matches. East Asiatic took credit for eliminating State Bank before losing to Hyderabad Old Boys.

In the other half, I.C.F. took credit for beating Netaji 2-1 with Dhanapathi's spectacular long-range goal as the best feature and Madras A.G.'s Office 1-0 before beating Alind from Kundara in the replay by a solitary goal in the quarter-final. When I.C.F. met Alind, play had to be abandoned before time due to the spectators' invasion of the field and at the next meeting Thomas earned rich praise for his winning goal in the first half itself. Despite showers and a slippery playing surface, good soccer was witnessed. The Kerala forwards were found in finish. The Kundara team had beaten Minerva by four goals to one earlier with Cherian most prominent, scoring two goals.

Polar Star of Vizag lost to I.C.F. in the semi-final. The visitors revealed a good standard and held the Coach Factory on level terms till very near the end, when once again the winners' capable centre-forward, Thomas, scored off a timely supply from Srinivasulu. Polar Star had beaten T.I. Cycles 4-1 and Ashley Biggs Institute 2-0 earlier. Ashley Biggs provided an early sensation in the competition by eliminating the reputed Wimco by the odd goal in five in an exciting match.

I wish that the enthusiasm kindled by the YMCA is kept up and other members of the M.F.A. follow the lead. There used to be plurality of tournaments in the past, with clubs making them mainly money-making propositions instead of really helping development of the game and Mr. Nelson Isaacs told me that the M.F.A. expected leading registered clubs like the Gymkhana, M.U.C., and SIAA to hold tournaments.

**T**HE feature "Predictive Astrology" has been held over this week and will be resumed next week.



Mr. M. Singaravelu, Commissioner of Police, giving away the Y.M.C.A. Trophy to Nandan, Captain of the 515 E.M.E., Bangalore.

It is goal keeper Das who punches the ball away



B Das the B N R goal keeper, fists the ball away before P Dey, (left extreme) could get his head to the ball following a flag-kick



## *CALCUTTA SOCCER*

East Bengal Club scored a key-victory when they accounted for the strong B N Railway by the odd goal in three in the Calcutta soccer league. They followed it up with a hard earned victory over Howrah Union by a solitary goal.



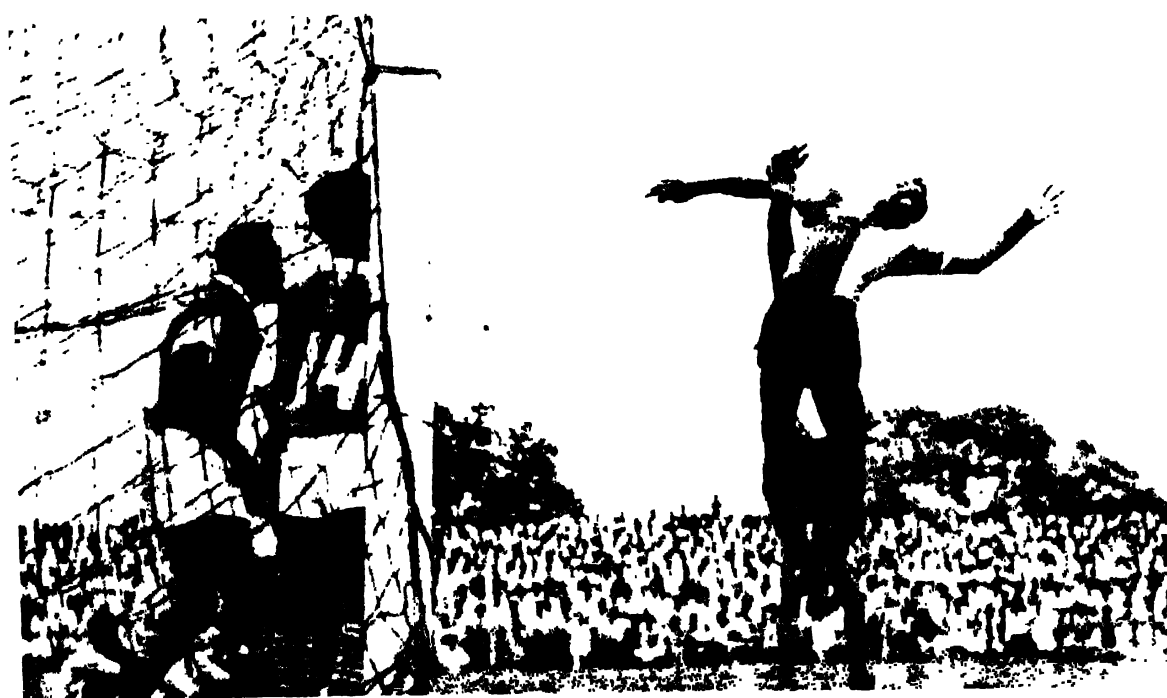
Thangaraj, East Bengal's custodian, bends down and picks up the ball coming from Muzumdar's boot.



◀ B. Rao (Howrah Union) jumps high and blocks a hard shot from P. Dey (extreme-right)

Another interesting incident in the match with the ball momentarily getting glued to the head of S. Ray of Howrah Union.

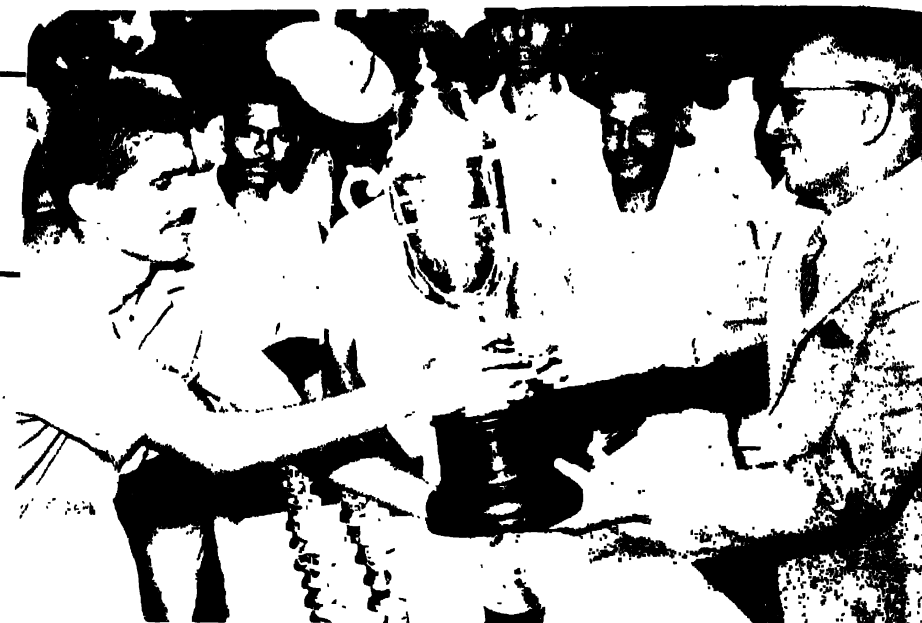
Another duel in the air, with Rao getting the better of A. Moulik of East Bengal.





# C.I.L. BAG TROPHY

Chief Inspectorate of Electronics won the invitation football tournament defeating A.S.C. Centre 4-0 in the final on June 27 at Bangalore



The Invitation Cup is being handed over to Krishnaji Rao, Captain of the C. I. L. by Mr. J. B. Mallaradhya.



The A. S. C. goal-keeper has dived down and punched the ball away after a flag-kick in the final against C.I.L.



Amjad Khan (third from left) scoring the third goal for C. I. L.

# KANDLA FOOTBALLERS' TRIUMPH

By P. F. KEKOBAD

**T**HE Saurashtra Open football tournament for the Rajpura Shield was held at the Railway Institute, Rajkot, from June 22 to 27. Eleven leading teams of Saurashtra participated. The tournament was inaugurated by Mr. Durgaprasad Desai, a prominent industrialist of Saurashtra.

In the first round Azad Yuvak Mandal of Rajkot were defeated by Tata Chemical Works, Mithapur, 1-3. Eric Mendes of the Mithapur team scored two very good goals for his side. In another round Audit Office Recreation Club, Rajkot, got the better of the Railway Institute, Hapa, by four goals to one. On June 24, Azad Football Club, Kandla, routed the Rajkot District Police by four goals to nil.

In the first semi-final, Audit Office Recreation Club, Rajkot, defeated Tata Chemical Works, Mithapur, by a big margin of five goals to nil. In the second semi-final Jagjiwanram Railway Institute, Rajkot, holders, were beaten by the Azad Football Club of Kandla 4-0.

The final, which was watched by a huge crowd of 15,000, proved to be the best and the most interesting match of the entire tournament. Two well-balanced sides were facing each other and they played a lively game. The defence of both the teams dominated with the result that none of the sides could score upto the full time. Then came the fateful extra time when the Azad Football Club were definitely lucky to register the only goal of the match. John Charles, a former Bombay State player who had represented Bombay against the visiting Russians, Germans and Bulgarians in the past, managed to score it. The local league champions, the Audit Office Recreation Club, were worthy runners-up.

The tournament was very well organised.



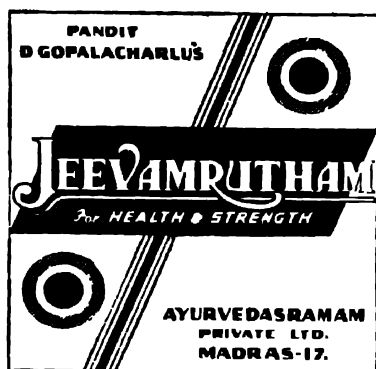
The Collector of Rajkot giving away the Rajpura Shield to the captain of Azad Football Club, Kandla, winners.



Group of the Kandla team

The New India Industries cricket team, Baroda, who claimed the Ranalle Cup tournament conducted by the Baroda Cricket Association.





**T**EMPERS are very rarely aired in first class golf. Of course, there have been exceptions and one, for example, was Norman Von Nida, a terrier of a golfer who swept into British professional events from Australia in 1947, and really enlivened the sedate scene. He threw a club onto a railway line, insulted photographers, played in an overcoat and hacked a lump of turf which offended him out of a bunker!

But there was a reason for it all. Von Nida, a great competitor and a very generous one, has since admitted that his antics which gave him much press publicity was a deliberate campaign to make Britain aware that he had arrived.

In contrast, a fellow Australian, Peter Toogood, an amateur player from Tasmania, showed remarkable restraint when he met Joe Carr,

with Walker Cup and Open Championship play to his credit.

These two then, Carr with his loyal followers, and Toogood, accompanied by his father and several fellow Australian competitors, halved the 19th and this ordeal to be settled by the first man to waver under pressure, went to the 20th hole, a slightly downhill piece of country of 353 yards.

On the teeing ground hard up against a low stone boundary wall, the players were alone with their caddies. To intimidate them there was some dreadfully deep rough on the left of the fairway to gobble up any drive off the line. At this tense stage of the proceeding that could mean disaster it was Carr, who faltered. He slashed his tee shot into that wild spot. Toogood comfortably



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## DEFEAT

## TURNT TO VICTORY!

By DENNIS DREW

that tall, slim Irishman from Dublin, in the 1954 Amateur Championship at Muirfield, Scotland.

### Meticulous Player

These two fine golfers were struggling against each other for a place in the quarter-finals. It was evening on that day, May 27, but the wonderful links of The Honourable Company of Edinburgh Golfers which hang over the grey Firth of Forth at Gullane, were still full of enthusiastic spectators when the Australian and Irishman came off the 18th green all-square.

Although Carr, as the defending champion, was well fancied, the fact that he was forced into extra holes was not surprising. Toogood, much smaller than his opponent, had arrived in Britain with a big reputation. He was the son of a professional golfer and was the Australian amateur champion. He was a meticulous performer compared with Carr who always seemed to have fun with his shots even when they bent and strayed in rebellion against his long whipping swing.

Toogood was a well-drilled golfer and had taken his lessons from his father with careful attention to detail. He was, indeed, a most effective International player at the age of 23.

### Tense Stage

Carr was nine years his senior and a very experienced performer



and safely sent his drive down the middle of the fairway.

This surely was the end—the reigning champion was to relinquish his crown—for Carr's drive was not only off target, it was lost in a patch of swampy ground. A successful search seemed impossible. Spectators trampled back and forth turning over the thick grass and prodding likely spots.

Suddenly there was a shout. A steward had found the Irishman's ball. It was in the middle of the swampy grass and buried about four inches down.

What was to be done? There was no referee with the match but Carr called for a decision from three members of the Championship Committee, including Mr. Henry Turcan, the Chairman, who were following the match.

### No Penalty

For ten long minutes, this trio studied the situation. Toogood waited patiently by his ball.

They peered at the ball in its hole, then the nature of the surrounding ground and then the rule book. This procedure seemed to be repeated a dozen times before, to everybody's amazement, the "Committee" declared the ball to be lying in casual water.

It was one of the most dramatic and controversial decisions ever

JULY 31, 1965.

made by the Royal and Ancient Golf Club in championship play.

Carr was allowed to pick up the ball and drop it clear of the wet ground without incurring a penalty.

#### Toogood Unsettled

Poor Toogood! Nerves already shattered by the long wait he was now stunned by the shock ruling from the officials. Carr made the most of his good fortune and with a pitch and a 10 foot putt for a birdie three he turned defeat into victory!

General opinion among spectators on the spot was that the ground

where Carr's ball was found was of a permanently boggy nature and as such was a hazard of the course. Casual water relates to temporary flooding which is not considered in character with a course's usual features. But this piece of ground at Muirfield was at that time not in this category, or so many of the locals declared.

#### Some Compensation

Toogood's father was furious about the ruling which led to his son's defeat. "It's robbery. It's

dreadful, and it will be splashed all over the newspapers at home", he said.

Carr was perhaps more upset than either father or son and commented: "It's a dreadful way to win a match."

There was to be, however, some measure of compensation for the Australians. That year Douglas B. Chell became the first Australian to win the Amateur title when two days later he defeated Bill Canybell, the U.S. Walker Cup player by 2 and 1.



## Sulekha's Export Drive Forging Ahead...

In tune with the intensified export drive of the Government of India, Sulekha is steadily forging ahead with its programme for increasing exportation. Apart from exports to several markets in the near and far East, the recent export of 4,32,000 bottles (weighing nearly 130 tons) of Sulekha Fountain Pen Ink of ISI standard to Burma against a global tender in which countries like U.K., U.S.A., West Germany and China also participated, is indeed a great achievement.

With the rigorous test at every stage of its production, in a well-equipped and most up-to-date laboratory manned by experienced personnel, Sulekha most scrupulously maintains its standard of quality. It is by virtue of this outstanding quality that Sulekha has been commanding the highest sale in India for more than a decade.

Now in the export market also, it aspires to achieve increasing success and thereby play an important role in the national economy.

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# THAT EMPHASIS ON SERVE!

By FRED PERRY

**NINETEEN** double-faults in a men's singles quarter-final match—13 of them in the first two sets! This was not the sort of play we expected to find at Wimbledon. But that was the record of Dennis Ralston, the number four seed and America's number one, when he met fellow countryman Marty Riessen. And Ralston was far from being the only person hit by this strange affliction. In fact, I don't recall as many double-faults during a Wimbledon tournament as I have seen this year. Even the big players have been surprisingly suspect on their own services.

Christine Truman, we all know, has her ups and downs. We also know that she is one of the hardest servers in the women's game. But, by the same token, she serves more double-faults at inopportune moments than any other woman in tennis. Against Julie Heldman, the young American, in her match to enter the last eight, Christine served no less than 11 doubles—three of them in one very important game when leading 4-2 in the vital first set.

Even Roy Emerson was a culprit to the tune of eight double-faults. And Margaret Smith, too, served her full quota of them.

But even on down the line, among the middle-order players, there were more and more double-faults creeping in.

## They Lose Control

Since the rule-change permitting players to swing over with the back foot before hitting the ball—and even allowing them to jump and switch feet in the air—we find that, in order to get the added speed they feel necessary, they lose control.

The game has become so much of a serve and volley affair these days that players are apt to put a little extra into the service delivery. They know full well that they do not have either the ground strokes or the perseverance to keep the ball in play for any length of time.

You can only hit a ball at a certain speed and still control it. If you try to go past this point, you must miss.

## False Logic

This is what causes trouble to-day. Players, especially on grass, feel that if they lose their service they have lost any chance of winning the set. This is false reasoning—or should be. They should spend more time and effort in perfecting both ground strokes and ball control.

You can achieve this in many ways. Years ago, when I was trying to learn how to play this game, I spent hours and hours on a tennis court on which eight squares had been marked out on the opposite side of the net. To start with, I was supposed to hit the ball into any named square. If I didn't do it, trouble broke out.

Later on, actual rallies were in progress when my friend and mentor, Pop Summers, would call out a square number during the rally. My job—even at short notice—was to get the ball in the appropriate square. I was not very popular if I didn't.

## Back To The Net

In order to make me understand the size of a tennis court and learn how to position a shot wherever I might be, I was also made to stand with my back to the net and still try to hit the ball reasonably closely to any given square.

Wimbledon this year has seen bigger services, and more emphasis placed on service than at any other time. In fact, if some of the leading players were deprived of their big services, I am afraid they would be in a pretty pickle! For example, if you took away the services of players like Fred Stolle, John Newcombe, and, even, Roy Emerson, I don't think they would be nearly as good as they are right now.

The women's game, of course, is a little different. Some of them have fairly good services—but this department of the game never seems to mat-

ter very much as far as they are concerned. Margaret Smith, possessor of a good service under normal conditions, is, perhaps, an exception. Her service suffers when she is nervous; and when she loses confidence in her service, the rest of the game follows suit.

## Big Forehand

Maria Bueno, too, has a fine service which can at times let her down, especially when she is in a tight corner.

But apart from these two girls, I don't think any other woman player depends entirely on service. I find they go in more for the big-forehand type of tennis.

Christine Truman, and Francoise Durr and Janet Lieffrig of France, have wonderful forehands, as do Annette Van Zyl of South Africa and Gale Sherriff of Australia. Young Virginia Wade, the English girl on whom so many people have such great hopes, is a hard hitter of the ball with an excellent service.

Of the middle-order players, we find the big service more in evidence—and more necessary. These players just do not have the ground shots.

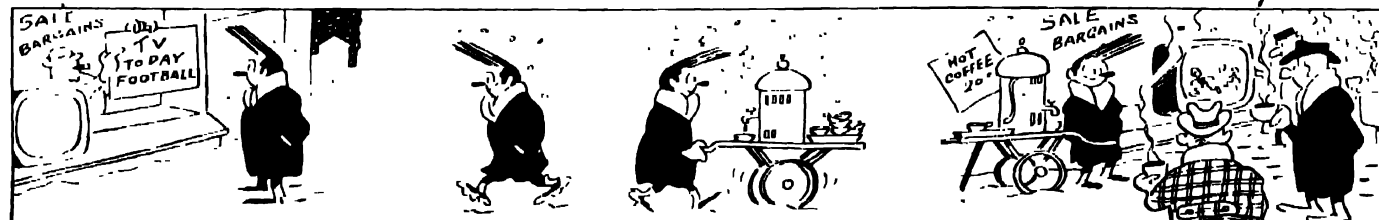
Frank Froehling of America, Marty Riessen of America, and Mike Sangster and Roger Taylor of Great Britain would not be nearly as good without the big service.

## The American Twist

Years ago, of course, it was assumed that all American players had a big service, and the rest of their game was built around it. The spin serve with the big kick was in those days dubbed the American twist. Since the advent of the Australians, and their numerous victories at Wimbledon and elsewhere, it has become known as the Australian twist.

I wonder if we shall ever get a British champion with a big service so that the rest of the country can learn to play the same way. Perhaps we might one day even find the "English twist" creeping into the vocabulary of tennis players throughout the world!—(To be continued).

## LITTLE SPORT



By Rouson

**M**EET a young man in a hurry. Barry Ford, of Calcutta. He's in such a hurry that he is the fastest Junior sprinter in the country. This clear-eyed, bright young man, with a head for figures, is the hottest athletic prospect in the country since Milkha Singh.

Some people may question such a statement. But there is solid athletic achievement to back it up. At 19, Barry clocked 10.4 sec. That put him at the top of the ladder, as the only Indian to have notched such a time, which is truly of international standard, at the age of 19.

And, against whom and where did Barry streak to such a time? Against the country's best in the toughest competition of the 1965 track and field season—the All-India Open championships at Poona. On a hot afternoon, Barry gave Kenneth Powell the fright of his

Barry, in full stride after about 60 metres



# YOUNG MAN IN A HURRY!

By HUGH SWEENEY

life, as he raced him neck and neck in the fastest race ever run by Indian sprinters. Powell hit the tape first by a whisker, a well-deserved winner in a new Indian record of 10.4 sec.

But, oh, Barry was so close that timekeepers could not separate him from Powell. So, at the age of 19, Barry was a co-holder of a National record and that puts him in a spot where we can expect greater things from him.

## Big Leap Forward

Just how good is this man Ford? Exceptionally good, I would say, the most exciting athlete to hit the Indian scene for many years. He

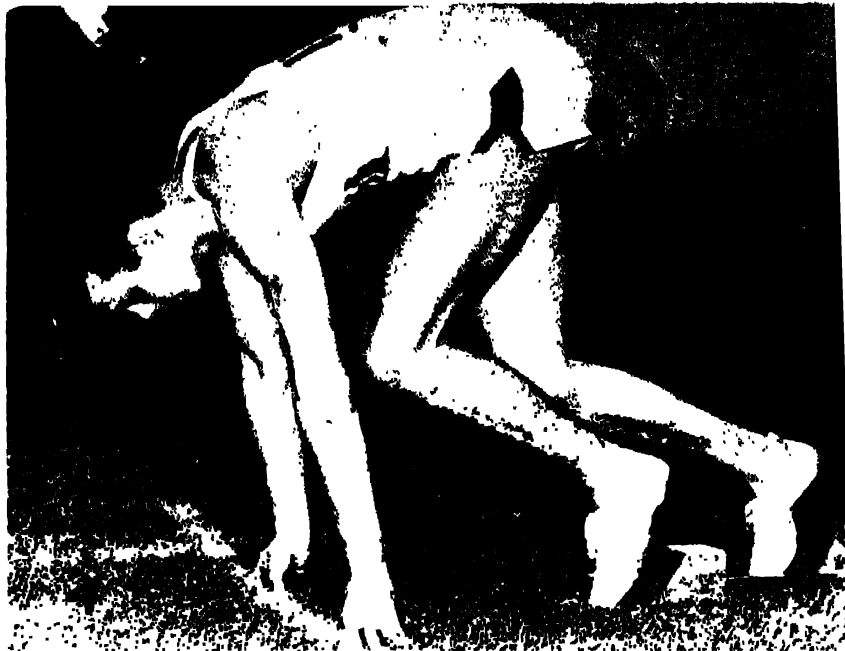
has sprinting in him and has been improving steadily. At the 1962 National Games at Jabalpur, Barry breezed home an easy winner in the Junior Championships. He clocked 11.4 sec. on that occasion. There you have his progress in a nutshell—11.4 sec. in 1962 to 10.4 sec. in 1965. By any standards that is pretty good going and by Indian standards absolutely sensational, recalling that Lavy Pinto's national mark of 10.6 sec. remained intact for about 11 years.

His big leap forward is even more fantastic than his yearly progressive chart of 0.33 sec. In February of this year he was clocked in 10.8 sec. at Chandigarh when finishing

third behind Powell and Anthony Francis Coutinho in the Inter-State championships. And in March, there's Barry driving himself to the fastest time of his young life, a tremendous 10.4 sec. at the Open championships, with a top-notch sprinter like Anthony Francis Coutinho, the National record-holder with a time of 10.5 sec. beaten to third place behind Barry.

Just to sort of hammer home the point that his 100 metres performance at Poona was no flash in the pan, young Barry ran the fastest 200 metres of his life, too, with a 21.6 sec. performance to finish se-

*Continued on next page*



## YOUNG MAN IN A HURRY!

*Continued from previous page*

cond behind Kenneth Powell. And, who was there behind Barry, none other than that very fine sprinter Makhan Singh.

### With a Bang!

I think I have argued out the case sufficiently to prove that Barry has arrived on the Indian scene with a sensational bang. It's worth remembering, too, that his previous fastest 200 metres was 22 sec. made at the Bengal State champion hips for a new record in January this year so that his 21.6 sec. at Poona represents another big leap forward. Incidentally, he whizzed through the Bengal season unbeaten.

Since Barry is a non-smoker, non-drinker and completely devoted to the task of running faster, there is no reason why we cannot look forward to his maintaining his progress. True, he might find it much harder to chip fractions off his time now that he has reached the 10.4 sec. mark. But Barry is a stubborn young man, who has learnt more fully this year that there is much more to running than just running. Personally, knowing him since 1961, I expect him to continue to improve.

Next season he might not maintain his 0.33 sec. improvement which would bring him down to 10.1 sec. He may not be ready for such a fast time but 10.3 sec. or even a fraction under is not at all beyond his natural and dedicated ability, particularly if he gets on to a good, fast track. One thing is sure. Powell will have to put out his best to keep his place as the country's top-man in this most exciting of all events.

Is there some sort of secret behind Barry's emergence as a sprinter of the future? No, nothing like that at all, except hard work and commonsense. A wiry bundle of

sprinting power at 134 lb Barry decided he needed more strength. There was only one way to go about getting that weight-training.

Equipping himself he set up "shop" at home. Barry has been working on a progressive weight-training programme for some time. But it was only from the beginning of this year that he really concentrated on this phase of his training. The results have been sensational both ways—faster times and more strength. To-day, he is lifting double (120 lb) the poundage than what he started off with.

He watches those thigh muscles most closely, whipping out a tape measure looking for signs of solid development. And, it's there—muscles have bulged by two inches, from 18 to 21. He is developing his shoulders, too, because a sprinter needs a lot of arm-power for his driving. Having achieved such results from his weight-training programme Barry is pursuing this

phase of his training with fanatical zeal, four times a week, even throughout the off-season.

Another good reason to expect better times from Barry next year is that he now has more time to devote to his training. Till recently he had to be in college by 6 a.m. (B.Com. classes) and in office by 10 (apprentice with a well-known firm of Chartered Accountants). Now he has sat for his final B.Com. degree examination and once the results are known he will be article in the same firm. Knowing Barry's earlier scholastic achievements, brilliant Senior Cambridge First Division at the age of 16, with a scholarship to boot, he must have already hit the tape in the B.Com. Stakes!

### More Time To Train

Anyhow, we are concerned that Barry will have an additional 3½ hours spare time on his hands, with that morning college life out of the way. A good portion of this, I am sure, will be added to his training schedule. During the season, he puts in two hours daily on the track.

But this boy has ambitions. He wants to be more than top-man in India. And, he is determined to push himself further. Those extra hours are going to be of immense benefit to him, both in actual track training and weight training. If he gets his daily seasonal schedule to four hours a day, there is no knowing how fast this gifted young man will run.

He had a pretty versatile athletic life in School spreading his talents around to include many varied events. He was a winning jumper—long, high, and triple—and a record-holder, too, in all three events in his school La Martiniere. Naturally he was running but he also had the timing, balance and technique to make a success of attempting the javelin, discus, and shot put.

It's only natural that Barry was the star of School and in Inter-



Robert Ford, Barry's younger brother, who at 16 played rugby for the Bengal Tigers in the All-India rugby championship.

of a Calcutta paper which headlined a cricket review in the 1926 season as: "Calcutta's Best Bowler Guy Ford's Success". "There can be no difference of opinion as to who is the best bowler in Calcutta to-day. Only two men have captured over 100 wickets. G.W.C. Craik, of Ballygunge and Calcutta and Guy Ford of the Xavierians and Rangers. Their figures speak for themselves and firmly establish the Xavierian bowler as the first man that must be picked in looking for the bowlers in any representative Calcutta team, such, for instance, as will have to be chosen in the likely event of the MCC visiting India the next cold weather."

Not so for his younger brother, Robert, who strips a lean, hard 170 lb. and at 18 is captain of a well-known Calcutta rugger side, the LMOB. A strong wing-forward, well-advanced in technique above his years, Robert was picked to represent the Bengal Tigers in the All-India rugby championship at the age of 16.

## Master Mind

And, he played many representative matches leading the Anglo-Indian Schools team and played against Gulligan's team for the Anglo-Indian and Indian Schools. Guy Ford was described as the "most feared bowler in Calcutta". He was what is known as a thinking bowler: "A great asset with Ford is that he has a trap for every type of batsman."

That same cool, calm, analytical brain is master-minding Barry's athletics coaching programme. Father and son have pored over several books on athletics coaching and weight training but it is Guy who puts wealth of material into a blueprint that suits the needs of Barry.

## No Surprise

The Ford boys' natural aptitude for games is not surprising for their father is Guy Ford, considered the best bowler of his time in Calcutta in the Gay Twenties. Guy Ford was an outstanding schoolboy athlete, too, but pressure of work made him quit the track and concentrate his talents on his first love—cricket.

**As a left-arm spinner he had no rivals in Calcutta. Nay, that is not correct. As a bowler he had no rivals, if one is to accept the verdict**

11. ACH

MISS HARWICK! WIRE  
MY CONGRESSMAN AND TELL  
HIM I'M READY TO FIGHT!



jingo

(jǐng'gō) *NOUN*

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WARLIKE POLICY IN FOREIGN  
AFFAIRS; AS THE JINGO  
FAVORED A SHOW OF STRENGTH



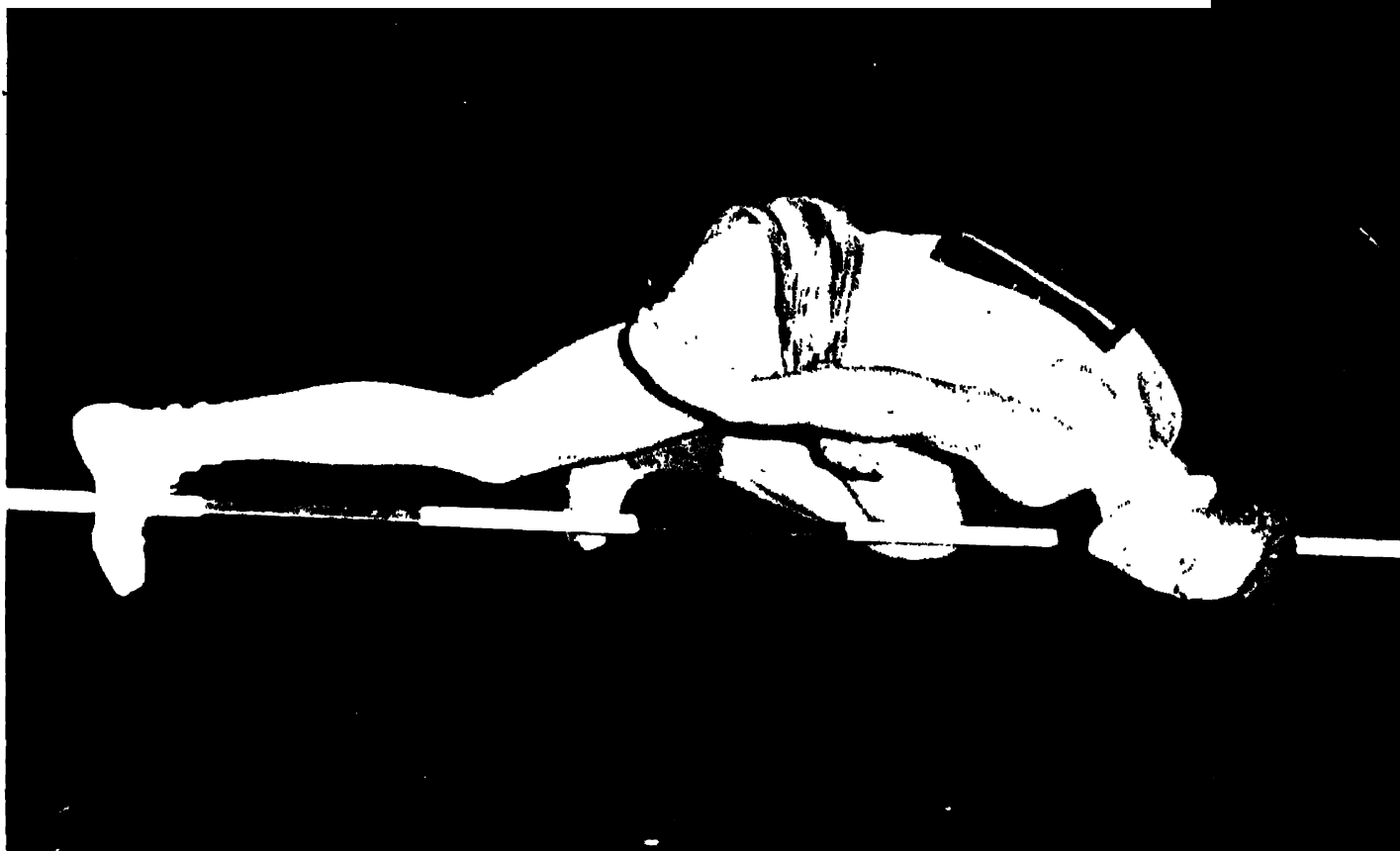
## THE MASSAGE

ONE has to prepare hard to compete in big games like the Olympics and for champions the schedule is much more strenuous. Bill Robinson (left) the noted masseur was a most sought after person at the Olympic Village at Tokyo and the way he attended to athletes of any nationality was a pleasure for all. Here he is seen massaging Williams (U.S.A.) while Carr (U.S.A.) is awaiting his turn. Both helped the U.S.A. to get the gold medal and set a world time in the 4 x 400 relay.



JULY 31, 1965





Russia's ace high jumper  
Valeriy Brumel.

# THE CHAMPION FROM CHITA

By JIM RIORDAN

**T**HIRTY minutes remained for the kick-off. Most fans, like myself, were still sorting out seat-numbers or snatching a quick sausage sandwich washed down with vodka in the buffet. An 80,000 turn-out was anticipated for the local soccer Derby, Spartak v Dynamo, in Moscow's Lenin Stadium. Few spectators cared about a lone, dark youth gambolling in the high-jump pit. Even the announcement that the athlete, Valeriy Brumel, was to attempt to clear 7 ft 5½ in. (2.27m) only evoked mild heckling and a few jaunty whistles as the bar tumbled. The sharp rebuke that no man in the world had ever before jumped this high unaided brought most eyes swivelling round to the

tiny sand-patch. This time Brumel straddled over to set a new world record. The whistles turned to roars of acclaim. The date: September 29, 1962. Strange setting, I thought, and an even stranger achievement—jumping "cold" with no competition, before an impatient and near-hostile soccer crowd—but strange things happen in sport in the USSR.

Few people had heard of Soviet high jumpers until three popped up among the last four contestants in the final of the Rome Olympics, 1960. Robert Shavlakadze took the gold, Brumel the silver and U.S.A.'s John Thomas the bronze, with Viktor Bolshov placed fourth. Yet before the Games many sports pundits had wanted to

save the "Boston Grasshopper" a Roman holiday by posting the gold medal to him. It never pays to underestimate the Russians!

## Formidable Barrier

Like the sub-four minute mile, the 7 ft. high jump had proved a formidable barrier, but once beaten in competition, in 1956, more and more (well over 20 to date) found they could manage it. Charlie Dumas, the Roger Bannister of the high jump pit, cleared 7-0½ (2.15m) in June, 1956, and the record now stands at 7-5½ (2.28m) set by Brumel during the 1963 U.S.A.-USSR match in Moscow. Strangely enough, with Dumas' historic leap came an end to more than 40 years of

American domination of this event. Yuriy Styeapanov, of the controversial built-up shoe, was the first non-American on the official world-record list with 7-1 (2.16m) in 1957; Thomas wrested the crown from him with a fantastic series of jumps in 1960, but the initiative is now back with Brumel and the Soviet Union.

### Behind Soviet Success

Are we approaching the ceiling? Brumel thinks not—he has his sights fixed on 7-6½, a round 2.30m in his calculation table, though he confesses higher altitudes are going to be very tough to achieve. With his friendly rival, John Thomas, he appeared to be out on his own in the record stakes. Now Thomas has retired and here in the Soviet Union the next best jumps are three inches lower. Styeapanov has faded out, but a host of younger jumpers are inching upwards—Andrey Khmarskiy, 22, has cleared 7-0½ and Igor Matveyev, 19, 6-9½ (2.07m). So far as ultimates are concerned, a leading Russian specialist in physical education, Professor Farfelli, has recently predicted that before long the increasing application of science in sport and the wider intelligence of the leading exponents will enable 100m to be run in 8 sec. and high jumpers to clear 8-2½ (2.50m)!

Brumel hails from the rugged land of Chita in south-eastern Siberia a cold, coniferous country famed for gold, once notorious for labour camps, and undoubtedly a fine training-ground for budding athletes. But gold is worthless until worked and refined. So, too, with Brumel, once in Moscow he came under the shrewd eye of athlete-architect Vladimir Dyachkov, a sports theoretician who is the real brains behind Soviet jumping success. He popularised the straddle here and his high jumping manual reads like a cosmonaut's log-book. Every Brumel leap is recorded on film and Dyachkov broods over the screen for hours searching for flaws in his charge's technique.

At 16 Brumel cleared the 2-metre (6-6½) mark to qualify for the Master of Sport rating, and from then on has never looked down. After his silver the next year at the 1960 Games, he leapt into the world-record lead in June, 1961, has improved on it five times since, and won the European title in 1962 and, of course, an Olympic gold in Tokyo. On the way he has collected a trio of USSR "Sportsman of the Year" awards and a No. 1 World Sportsman Trophy. He has also given Thomas the jitters every time they meet—which has been more than a dozen times in the last four years, with only one Thomas victory. In fact, Brumel has even had the audacity to visit the United States and emerge thrice as A.A.U. indoor high jump champion. Late last year he was decorated with the John F. Kennedy memorial gold medal in appreciation of his prowess and sportsmanship.

With a record like that the phenomenal lad from Chita has already, at the age of 22, made an enduring mark as one of the all-time greats.

Just as Jesse Owens made people aware of the long jump, so Brumel has turned high jumping into the spectacular. What goes into a training schedule to produce a top-class high jumper? Brumel's training pattern varies with college demands and competitions. Like many other Soviet Sports stars (national team goal-keeper Lev Yashin, for instance), Brumel attends classes at Moscow's Physical Education College—he is in his fourth and final year. "I'm now working on a theme for a two-year post-graduate course. If I get through that, I wouldn't mind a crack at teaching", was his comment when I spoke to him in Moscow about his future plans.

University attendance for sportsmen is common here as in the U.S.A. and has the advantage of a flexible timetable, financial security, retention of amateur status and augmented academic knowledge. Britain might well plug the sports ability drain by extending this system beyond overprivileged "Oxbridge" and underprivileged Loughborough.

### Training Programme

Brumel's training programme is naturally fashioned to bring him into peak form for the most important meetings of the season, and his own words give a vivid picture of the intensive, all-round effort needed for a top high jumper. "Much of my training time goes to general physical fitness", he says, "I also play basketball, ski, lift weights of 275 lb (125 kg.) and total eight tons of weights per training session. My long jump mark is 25 ft. 1½ in (7.65m), my pole-vault height is 14 ft 10 in (4.52m), I run the 100m in 10.7 sec and putt the shot 50 ft. (15.24m). There was talk of my trying the decathlon seriously but

my other marks aren't that good. Anyway, high jumping is a full-time job!"

Apart from consistent training and perseverance, which is necessary if you are to succeed at any sport, what is it that makes Brumel so different from any other high jumper? Brumel puts it down to speed, and anyone who has seen him will agree that he certainly approaches the bar faster than most high jumpers. He takes eight strides working up speed, and on the last one he plants his left foot down very firmly to give himself the maximum lift. At the same time as he is driving off with his jumping leg, he swings both arms upwards which adds to the lifting effect.

### More Centimetres!

Brumel was one of the first to kill the old maxim that higher jumping was the privilege of giants. At 6-1 (1.85m) and 12st 3lb (79.8kg.) he proves it is not height but peak all-round fitness, power, speed and coordination that count.

At home in Moscow, Brumel, his wife, petite blonde Marina, and one-year-old son, Sasha, have a cosy two-room apartment where the young couple often relax to the latest Frank Sinatra or Ella Fitzgerald records, or pretty schoolmistress Marina helps her husband with his physics and chemistry homework.

When I asked about future jumping plans, Brumel was vague. "For the moment I'm not looking too far ahead. My jumping has been pretty even up to now, but high jumpers have a disturbing tendency to fall off suddenly. I feel I still have another few centimetres in me" — (Indian Copyright: By special arrangement with World Sports, official magazine of the British Olympic Association)

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**N**EVER in my experience of track and field athletics have so many world running records been broken at this mid-way stage of any one season.

Now that Billy Mills, the U.S. Olympic gold medallist for 10,000 metres, has followed up the distance running achievements of Ron Clarke (Australia), and Michel Jazy (France) with a world record-shattering six miles in the American national championships I am beginning to wonder just what we can expect from these track giants when they clash over their specialised distances.

It is quite obvious that we have not seen the last of record breaking by Clarke, Jazy or Mills for this season.

But for how long can these men go on punishing themselves for faster times? Judging by the look of Jazy when he hammered Clarke in world record time over 3,000 metres, the

Frenchman looks capable of maintaining his exceptional pace for weeks yet.

Clarke and Mills also pack ample power for many more tough battles against the clock. So it looks like records, more records and yet more records to come before they wind up their programmes for the season!

But there is one big danger with all this record-breaking as I see it. So many promoters of meetings want to get in on the act. They want to put on planned record attempts at their meetings to help swell the attendances.

This is all right while the records are being broken. But when the attempts fail, too many people get disappointed. That is why I would like to see these special attempts restricted to established competitions on major tracks rather than being taken to some of the smaller running cen-

tres where record successes are much less likely.

I am delighted to see that Peter Snell has recovered well from his recent illness and is able to carry through his European tour. He is going to pack the stands wherever he runs because there is no mistaking that he is the world's greatest miler, and I expect him to prove it before he returns to New Zealand.

### Just As Tough

I am only sorry that his tour programme does not include the English A.A.A. Championships at the London White City, for here I think the test is going to be just as great as the American final in which 18-year-old John Ryun beat him by a mere 1/10th sec in 3 mins. 55.3.

I had warned readers earlier in the season of Ryun's tremendous poten-

**Track & Field-11**

# Restrict These Record Runs!

Jazy, who broke the world records for the 3000 metres and 2 miles in winning a 2-mile race against Ron Clarke in Melun, France, seen after the great triumph.



By SYDNEY WOODERSON

tial, but I must confess that I was not expecting quite this pace from him.

The English championship mile will bring together again the indoor champion, John Whetton and the national record holder, Alan Simpson. In unsuccessful record attempts made since Simpson brought the best U.K. mile time down to 3 mins. 56.6 secs at Whitsun, Simpson has twice beaten Whetton. I expect the Yorkshireman to head his international team colleague again but it remains to be seen whether he will be tactically sharp enough to outpace all the overseas challengers due to run in the race.

The British Board selectors are going to be busy at the national championships assessing Britain's strength for the European Cup matches to follow.

### Big Surprise

With only one competitor permitted for each event in this new tournament, selection is going to call for extra special care.

From the glut of sprinting talent Britain has this year, Ron Jones looks like coming through as the No. 1 choice for the 100 metres, but I have been tremendously impressed by Barry Kelly, a 24-year-old newcomer to top-class competition. He has tremendous natural ability and can be faster than his personal best 9.6 sec. made in Wolverhampton a week ago.

With former world record holder, Peter Radford, leaving British athletics to study for three years in America, the way would seem open for David Jones to get back into the national team for the 200 metres. David

is running with tremendous determination.

The big surprise of British quarter-miling is seeing the former Olympic team runner, Malcolm Yardley, racing right back in his best form. He has thrived on a training programme prepared for him by last year's Olympic captain, Robbie Brightwell.

The way things are going Malcolm could establish himself as Britain's first choice for the one lap event in the international series.

For the 800 metres I am going to bank on John Boulter being picked. He missed out on a lot of winter train-

ing but is coming back well to the form which enabled him to achieve a European record for this distance a couple of seasons ago.

#### Strong Claims

Simpson must be the first choice for the 1,500 metres but I am going to reserve judgment for the 5,000 metres until after the A.A.A. championships three miles. Mike Wiggs and Bruce Tulloh both have strong claims but the Scot, Fergus Murray, could surprise them.

All three are preparing to run the race of their lives in the national

championship race. They know they must, to have any chance of success, because Ron Clarke is also going for the title. Current form shows Jim Alder to be the best prospect for the 10,000 metres team place, with Mike Bullivant the biggest danger.

With Olympic gold medallist Lynn Davies for the long jump, and Crawford Fairbrother back to 6 ft 8 in. high jumping form, the field events side of the team looks reasonably strong, so I expect to see the G.B. boys fighting out the European Cup final in Stuttgart at the end of the season. - (To be continued).



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**W**HEN C S Forester's naval hero, Lord Hornblower, was about to begin one particularly successful punitive action during the Napoleonic War, he paused for a few minutes to reflect on the adulation in which he was held by colleagues and the public. "There was undeniable achievements on his record," wrote Forester, "Solid victories for which he had borne the responsibility and therefore deservedly wore the laurels... the gilded laurels were only tarnished to his own knowledge, and not to that of others. They did not know of his doubts and his hesitations."

Few are the athletes whose abilities, like Hornblower's, have remained beyond criticism, and among the world's leading milers perhaps only Herb Elliott in recent years has carried with him on and off the track that aura of invincibility which even a final sad defeat at Cambridge could not dispel. The personal problems with which Elliott's successor, Peter Snell, has wrestled whilst winning gold medals and setting world records are well known, and on another plane Alan Simpson, Britain's most consistently successful miler since Roger Bannister, has often been the subject for heart-searching by the sport's followers.

### One Blemish

Simpson has twice won the AAA mile title, holds the U.K. record for 1,500m, finished fourth in the Tokyo Olympic Games and has won all but one of his seven appearances for his country over this distance in international matches. Yet, whatever achievements he adds to this already impressive record, he will long be remembered for the one unforgivable blemish in his career. On an August afternoon in 1963 he stopped running after 600 yards of a mile event at the White City Stadium: an unexpected occurrence in itself because he had won the AAA title on the same track less than a month previously, but what turned a mishap into a tragedy was the fact that he was representing Britain against the United States at the time.

In a curious way this traumatic experience, for which Simpson has never been able to satisfactorily account either to himself or to others may in the long run have proved beneficial to him. He finds trouble in expressing his feelings adequately when recalling the event, but there is no doubting the emotions it continues to arouse. "Afterwards I just didn't want to see anyone or speak to anyone. I was supposed to go to a wedding the following Monday, but I said I couldn't go. I just couldn't face it. I ran in a local meeting a few days later to prove to myself that I could still run. I didn't expect anybody to be there, but suddenly one Pressman came up and then there seemed to be hundreds."

### Excited Controversy

Pointing to a newspaper cutting in his scrapbook, Simpson can smile at the subsequent headline. "I'm the greatest"—Simpson. "That's just rubbish: I didn't say a word to anyone. But looking back on the American

match I think it helped me. Every time it begins to hurt now in a race I remember that time and think to myself, 'No Never again'."

At 25, Simpson is a quiet, reserved Yorkshireman whose artless outlook on the sport belies the experience he has garnered while competing in many different countries and major meetings, including of course, the Commonwealth Games in 1962 and Tokyo last year. He and his wife live at Thrybergh, on the outskirts of Rotherham, and he works at a local steel plant.

He has frequently been criticised for his apparent lack of tactical acumen in his mile races, and it is certainly true to say that he often seems to make heavy weather of his victories. Last year's AAA championships mile win in 4 min 11 sec, when he made up 10 yd on Mike Wiggs in the home straight, excited special controversy, but can one fairly criticise a man who wins a national title in the second-faster time ever in the history of the meeting—whatever tactics he uses?

### Laying the Ghost!

Simpson's magnificent victory over the European mile record-holder, Witold Baran, in the GB-Poland match a month later did much to erase memories both of the AAA event and of the disastrous U.S.A. match a year previously. Simpson shadowed the Pole past the 800m mark (1min 58.4 sec to 1:58.8) fell a dozen yards back as Baran covered the third lap in a breathtaking 57.2, then gradually closed the gap to finally forge ahead 50yd from the tape.

The running of both Simpson and his near-neighbour, John Whetton,

Alan Simpson, Britain's most consistent miler since Roger Bannister.



## FIGHTING THE

from Mansfield, has also helped towards laying the ghost of the Bannister complex from which British milers seem to have suffered. Simpson says "I never saw Bannister run, so I don't think I could be said to have been influenced by his tactics. So far as I'm concerned relying on a final kick over the last 150 or 220yd suits me because that way I win most of the time in this country. You ought to put the question to the other milers first. I think it's just a question of lack of guts if they allow the race to be run in such a way that they know they can't win."

That final sprint has figured largely in Simpson's progress ever since he made his first dramatic improvement in 1960, reducing his mile best from

4:20.5 to 4:5.4. The following year he came down to 4:3.7 in a race behind Murray Halberg, finished fifth in the AAA championships, and scored vital 1,500m victories on tour against West Germany and Poland in his first international appearances. The 1962 season was a lean one, with a foot injury preventing him from entering the AAA mile. He thus missed the European championships but gained fitness late in the year to run a 4:1.7 mile (which earned him a trip to Australia for the Commonwealth Games).

### Balanced Schedule

Between them, Simpson and his coach, Ian Ward, have evolved a balanced schedule of track, road and

JULY 31, 1965.

cross-country work which owes a little to all the recognised systems of middle-distance training without being influenced too much by any particular one. A typical week's work in April or May would consist as follows: *Sunday*--15 miles over the country at steady pace (1½-2 hours' running). *Monday*--nine miles speed-play (alternate fast and slow running) at lunch time. *Tuesday*--two miles from work to track to warm up: 8 x 660yd at about 1:34.5 each, three miles home. *Wednesday*--one hour's speedplay on golf course and parkland (repeated 220yd efforts on flat and uphill round a 1½-mile lap). *Thursday*--25min jogging and striding at lunch time; run to track in evening, 4 x 880 yd in 2.5 and 2 x 440yd in 56.0sec; run home. *Friday*--run to work (three miles); half-hour's jogging at lunch time. *Saturday*--1½ hours' steady running over country.

#### At Tokyo

And so to Tokyo. On the pre-Games ranking-lists Simpson was fifth at 3:39.1 behind Baran and three Americans, with Snell in an undulating seventh position. By this criterion Simpson's fourth place in the final can be considered a triumph, even though the New Zealander dominated the field so effectively. However, the Yorkshireman feels understandably frustrated about the inches which separated him from the consolation of a silver medal. "I still kick myself about that final," he explains. "Getting boxed in just when Snell made his break with 250yd to go was stupid. None of the others seemed to make any attempt to go after him. They just sat there and let him go. But I don't regret finally chasing after him when I did round the final bend. At least I have the satisfaction

dium after the semi-finals. I asked him how fast the final was going to be, and he said, 'That depends how fast you're going to make it.' I told him 'Not me.' So he said, 'It'll have to be Bernard or Baran, then.'"

"I couldn't see any weakness at all in Snell in Tokyo. He was simply unbeatable. But I've always felt that I had a chance against him in a race run at that same sort of speed--3:39 to 3:40. In a slower-run race I would expect him to clear out earlier and I don't think I could match his speed over a long distance."

#### Useful Relief

The man who won the bronze medal in Tokyo--John Davies looks back on the race with, if anything, even greater distaste. "I didn't run well in the final," he told the *World Sports* correspondent in New Zealand, Norman Harris. "I know I went to the front and pushed fairly hard, but it was not really the way someone would have done who'd been sure he could win and was determined to do so. I ran without spirit."

Davies sees in Snell a possible weakness in the middle stages of the race--the weakness of a big-built man who has to push himself along and cannot run with scampering fluency but can gather together his great physical powers for a crushing burst in the final lap. Perhaps the retirement of Snell in whose shadow he has run for the past three years, will be the signal for the 27-year-old Welsh-born Davies to fulfil himself.

Simpson's new-found enthusiasm for longer distances this year (he set in an indoor 5,000m best in his first race over the distance in April) may provide him the useful relief from four-lap racing. Certainly the British miling "circus"--where by the same athletes are racing against each other every weekend--is hardly con-

Walter Wilkinson. Derek Ibbotson's protégé from York, will not be prepared to complacently allow Simpson and the burly chaffinch Whetton to dominate matters in the important AAA championship event. Two other "one mile" not overlook simply because they have also made their mark at other distances are John Roulter, who should eventually find the mile more suited to his talents than the half mile, and Mike Wiggs, who looks every inch a champion whenever he steps on to the track. With a range which extends from a 1:48.4 800m to a 28:46 six miles in training, Wiggs is versatility personified.

Perhaps the answer to the challenge of the mile lies again with Lord Hornblower. "He knew of his imperfections," wrote Forester, "but apparently other people could be blind to them. He could face the brethren in his profession." So, too, can the athlete face his rivals if he subjugates his inhibition, his doubts and fears. Elliott has gone; soon Snell will go, too. The crown is waiting to be claimed. (Indian Copyright: By special arrangement with *World Sports*, official magazine of the British Olympic Association)



John Whetton, another leading long distance runner of Britain.

# BANNISTER COMPLEX

By BOB PHILLIPS

of knowing I made an effort to catch him."

The bulky figure of Snell looms as large in the mind of Simpson as it does of any world-class miler, even though the Olympic champion is not expected to compete again after his current European tour. "I only spoke to him once in Tokyo," Simpson recalls, "and that was on the bus going back to the Village from the sta-

ductive to a fresh and invigorating approach to the event."

#### Waiting To Be Claimed

Young milers of such promise as Andy Green, the Lancastrian now living and teaching in Southend, and



# FIVE YEARS OF GREATNESS

By ROBERTO QUERCETANI

**B**y a curious coincidence this study of the career record of Peter Snell begins with a 1 min. 49.2 sec. half-mile in Auckland in February, 1960, and so far ends with another 1:49.2 half-mile, again in Auckland, in February, 1965. I have confined all the statistics to the five-year period of his greatness (1960-65). Snell did little worthy of note between 1954, when he recorded 2 min. 16 sec. for the half-mile and 5:21 for the mile, and 1957, when he achieved 1:59.6 for the former distance. He showed his first signs of international class with his double at the 1959 New Zealand championships, winning the half-mile in 1:52.4 and the mile in 4:10.3.

By studying his achievements during the period 1960-65 several firm conclusions can be drawn. Snell never lost a fast race in the classic middle-distance events. By "fast" I mean in this case any two-lap race run in 1:48 or better and any four-lap race run in 4 min or better. This obviously boils down to the fact that Snell was never beaten when at or near his best. A deeper analysis shows that Snell beat 1:50 for 800m (or 1:50.7 for 800 yd) on at least 38 occasions. He was defeated in only three of these races: it happened in a quarter-final of the Rome Olympics (1:48.6, second to Roger Moens, 1:48.5) and in two half-mile races in New Zealand early in 1961 (1:49.0 second to George Kerr, 1:48.9, at Napier; and 1:50.1, second to Dyrol Burleson, 1:50.0, at Christchurch).

## In Slow Races

In the mile, too, Snell's defeats mostly occurred in relatively slow races when in all probability he was

not at his best physically. In races run in 4:05 or better, he suffered only three losses. Most, if not all of these, cases can easily be discarded. One was at Dublin in September, 1960, when Snell, then only an "occasional" miler, finished fifth in 4:01.5 in a race won by Herb Elliott in 3:57.0. The next "loss" was to a handicap man in a 4:01.3 mile at Timaru in January, 1962. The third defeat was in a heat of the Empire and Commonwealth Games in Perth (4:02.4, second to Albie Thomas, 4:02.2).

Herb Elliott's fans have often pointed to his flawless record in the

mile. In fact, the Australian ace never lost a race at the classic distance or at 1,500m. during his reign as the King of Milers (1957-1960). As far as significant races are concerned, Snell can also boast a flawless record. It should certainly be remembered that Elliott was primarily if not exclusively a miler, with some serious (or half-serious) attempts in the 880 yd, only in 1958, whereas Snell has regularly spread his talent over both.

On the other hand, Elliott's 3:35.6 for 1,500m. is generally rated superior to Snell's 3:54.1 for the mile—under the Portuguese Scoring Table the former's mark is the equivalent of 3:53.6 for the English distance. However, Snell had run only three "real" 1,500m. races, namely, those of the Tokyo Olympics, before his current tour.

## Fast Closing Pace

It has been suggested—usually by Elliott's fans in Australia and by Michael Jazy's supporters in France—that Snell could be beaten with this or that tactics. However, figures show that he is capable of surviving a fast initial pace (his record efforts included 51.0 plus 54.1 for his 1:45.1 in the half-mile and 1:54.1 plus 2:00 for his 3:54.1 mile) as well as a fast closing pace.

It was a pity that Elliott and Snell, although of the same age (both were born in 1938), reached their peak at different times. As a result, speculation as to who would have beaten whom if they had met when at their best is likely to continue. In *World Sports*, I have suggested, that Snell would beat Elliott in a "dream race" over 1,500m. and I still stand by that opinion—(Indian Copyright: By Special arrangement with *World Sports*, official magazine of the British Olympic Association)

## SNELL v ELLIOTT: Their fastest miles

|         |        | Lap times |      |      |      |             |     |
|---------|--------|-----------|------|------|------|-------------|-----|
| Snell   | 1:54.1 | (1:44.5)  | 57.7 | 60.2 | 59.8 | Auckland    | '64 |
| Snell   | 1:54.4 | (60.7)    | 59.9 | 59.0 | 54.8 | Wanganui    | '62 |
| Elliott | 1:54.5 | (56.4)    | 61.8 | 61.0 | 55.3 | Dublin      | '58 |
| Elliott | 1:55.4 | (60.6)    | 60.0 | 59.2 | 55.6 | London      | '58 |
| Snell   | 1:54.9 | (59.3)    | 60.4 | 60.5 | 54.7 | Modesto     | '61 |
| Snell   | 1:55.0 | (58.7)    | 60.8 | 59.2 | 56.3 | Compton     | '61 |
| Snell   | 1:56.1 | (59.0)    | 62.4 | 60.3 | 54.0 | Los Angeles | '62 |
| Snell   | 1:56.8 | (59.1)    | 59.4 | 60.3 | 58.0 | Auckland    | '62 |
| Elliott | 1:57.0 | (57.2)    | 60.0 | 62.0 | 57.8 | Dublin      | '60 |
| Snell   | 1:57.6 | (58.0)    | 60.5 | 61.5 | 57.6 | Melbourne   | '64 |

## Their fastest 1,500 metres

|         |        | Lap times for 400m plus final 300m |      |      |      |            |     |
|---------|--------|------------------------------------|------|------|------|------------|-----|
| Elliott | 1:35.6 | (58.8)                             | 59.3 | 55.9 | 41.6 | Rome       | '60 |
| Elliott | 1:36.0 | (57.5)                             | 60.0 | 58.0 | 40.5 | Gothenburg | '58 |
| Elliott | 1:37.4 | (59.2)                             | 60.0 | 56.3 | 41.9 | Oslo       | '58 |
| Snell   | 1:38.1 | (58.8)                             | 61.9 | 58.8 | 38.6 | Tokyo      | '64 |
| Elliott | 1:38.4 | (56.0)                             | 60.0 | 59.0 | 43.4 | Gothenburg | '60 |
| Snell   | 1:38.8 | (58.1)                             | 58.3 | 59.7 | 42.7 | Tokyo      | '64 |

# PETER GEORGE SNELL

Born Opunake, December 17, 1938

5ft. 10½ in. (1.79m) 12st. 8lb. (79.8kg)

## ANNUAL PROGRESSION

|      | 800m/880yd | Mile   |
|------|------------|--------|
| 1954 | 2:16.0y    | 5:21.0 |
| 1957 | 1:59.6y    |        |
| 1958 | 1:52.9y    |        |
| 1959 | 1:51.6y    | 4:10.3 |
| 1960 | 1:46.3     | 4:01.5 |
| 1961 | 1:47.2y    | 4:05.7 |
| 1962 | 1:45.1y    | 3:54.4 |
| 1963 | 1:47.4     | 3:54.9 |
| 1964 | 1:45.1     | 3:54.1 |

y = time for 880yd

## Other best performances

|           |             |
|-----------|-------------|
| 440yd     | 47.9        |
|           | (relay leg) |
| 660yd     | 1:19.0      |
| 1,000yd   | 2:06.0      |
|           | (indoors)   |
| 1,000m    | 2:16.6      |
| 2,000m    | 5:15.8      |
| 3,000m St | 9:38.8      |
| Marathon  | 2:41:11     |

## Fastest 800 metres

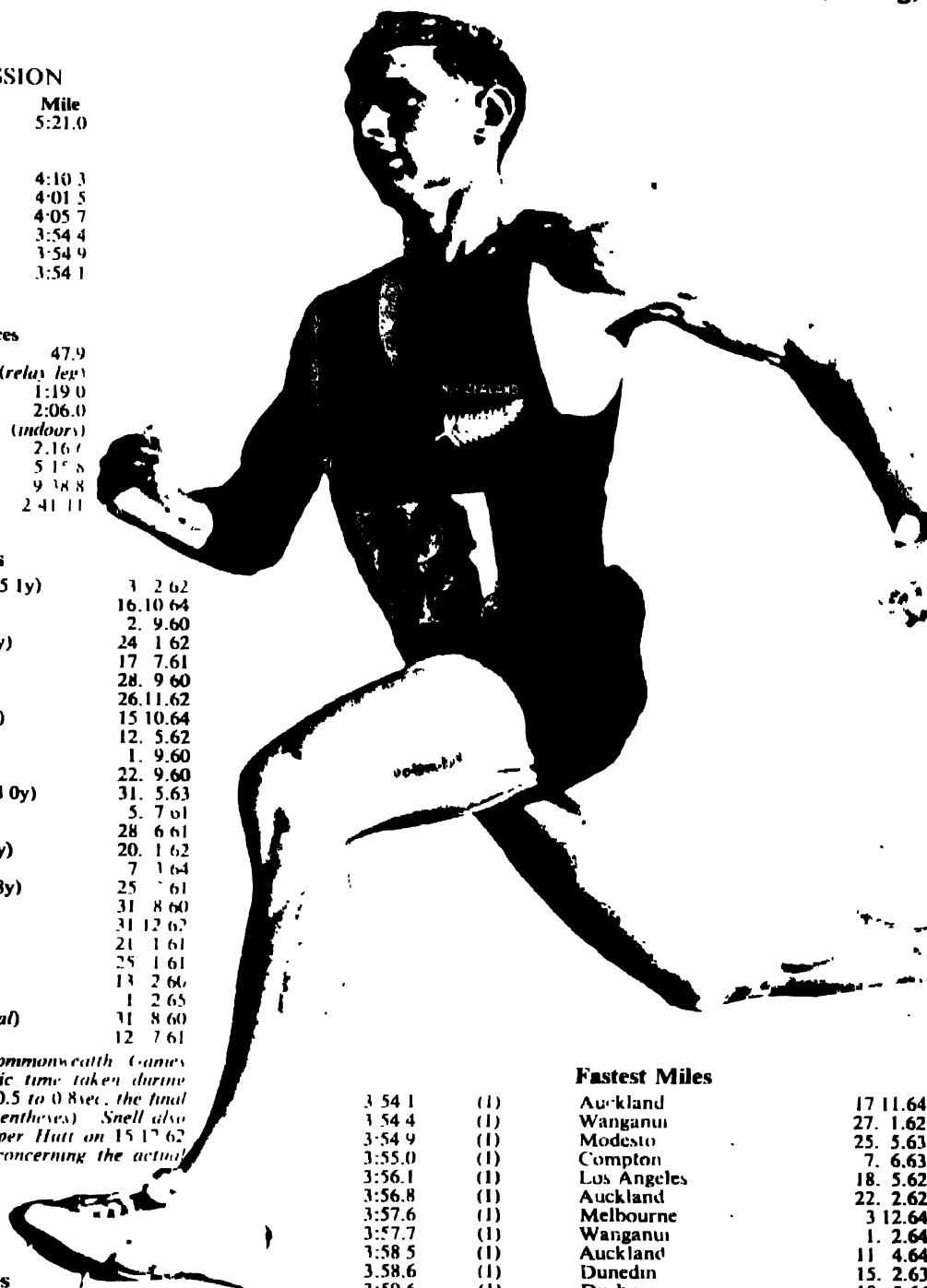
|         |     |                        |          |
|---------|-----|------------------------|----------|
| 1:44.3† | (1) | Christchurch (1:45.1y) | 3:26.2   |
| 1:45.1  | (1) | Tokyo (OG)             | 16:10.64 |
| 1:46.3  | (1) | Rome (OG)              | 2:9.60   |
| 1:46.3† | (1) | Hamilton (1:47.1y)     | 24:1.62  |
| 1:46.4† | (1) | Dublin (1:47.2y)       | 17:7.61  |
| 1:46.9* | (1) | London                 | 28:9.60  |
| 1:46.9* | (1) | Perth (CG)             | 26:11.62 |
| 1:46.9  | (1) | Tokyo (semi-final)     | 15:10.64 |
| 1:47.1* | (1) | Honolulu               | 12:5.62  |
| 1:47.2  | (1) | Rome (semi-final)      | 1:9.60   |
| 1:47.2* | (1) | Dublin                 | 22:9.60  |
| 1:47.4† | (1) | Los Angeles (1:48.0y)  | 31:5.63  |
| 1:47.6  | (1) | Helsinki               | 5:7.61   |
| 1:47.7† | (1) | London (1:48.4y)       | 28:6.61  |
| 1:47.7† | (1) | Auckland (1:48.2y)     | 20:1.62  |
| 1:47.8* | (1) | Bloemfontein           | 7:1.64   |
| 1:48.0† | (1) | Stockholm (1:48.8y)    | 25:7.61  |
| 1:48.1  | (1) | Rome (heat)            | 31:8.60  |
| 1:48.1* | (1) | Waimate                | 31:12.62 |
| 1:48.3* | (1) | Auckland               | 21:1.61  |
| 1:48.3* | (2) | Napier                 | 25:1.61  |
| 1:48.5* | (1) | Auckland               | 13:2.66  |
| 1:48.5* | (1) | Auckland               | 1:2.65   |
| 1:48.6  | (2) | Rome (quarter-final)   | 31:8.60  |
| 1:48.6  | (1) | Cologne                | 12:7.61  |

OG—Olympic Games final; CG—Commonwealth Games final; \* 880yd time less 0.7sec; † metric time taken during 880yd race (since differentials varied from 0.5 to 0.8sec, the final time at the English distance is given in parentheses). Snell also recorded 1:47.4 in a handicap race at Upper Hutt on 15.12.62 allegedly over 880yd, but there is doubt concerning the actual distance.

## Fastest 1,500 metres

|         |      |                    |          |
|---------|------|--------------------|----------|
| 3:37.6† | (1)  | Auckland (16.5)    | 17:11.64 |
| 3:38.1  | (1)  | Tokyo (OG)         | 21:10.64 |
| 3:38.8  | (1)  | Tokyo (semi-final) | 19:10.64 |
| 3:39.3† | (1)  | Wanganui (15.1)    | 27:1.62  |
| 3:39.4† | (2)* | Compton (15.6)     | 7:6.63   |
| 3:40.9† | (1)  | Modesto (14.0)     | 25:5.63  |
| 3:41.0† | (1)  | Auckland (15.8)    | 22:2.62  |
| 3:42.7† | (1)  | Los Angeles (13.4) | 18:5.62  |

† metric time taken during mile race (the time for the 119yd 1ft separating the metric from the English distance is given in parentheses); \* Cary Weisiger (USA) led at metric post but Snell went on to win the race, which was over one mile.



## Fastest Miles

|        |      |              |          |
|--------|------|--------------|----------|
| 3:54.1 | (1)  | Auckland     | 17:11.64 |
| 3:54.4 | (1)  | Wanganui     | 27:1.62  |
| 3:54.9 | (1)  | Modesto      | 25:5.63  |
| 3:55.0 | (1)  | Compton      | 7:6.63   |
| 3:56.1 | (1)  | Los Angeles  | 18:5.62  |
| 3:56.8 | (1)  | Auckland     | 22:2.62  |
| 3:57.6 | (1)  | Melbourne    | 3:12.64  |
| 3:57.7 | (1)  | Wanganui     | 1:2.64   |
| 3:58.5 | (1)  | Auckland     | 11:4.64  |
| 3:58.6 | (1)  | Dunedin      | 15:2.63  |
| 3:59.6 | (1)  | Durban       | 18:3.64  |
| 4:00.3 | (1)  | Los Angeles  | 17:5.63  |
| 4:00.5 | (1)  | Hastings     | 23:4.62  |
| 4:00.8 | (1)  | Auckland     | 15:4.63  |
| 4:00.9 | (1)  | Hastings     | 19:4.65  |
| 4:01.3 | (2)* | Timaru       | 1:1.62   |
| 4:01.5 | (5)  | Dublin       | 23:9.60  |
| 4:01.8 | (1)  | Napier       | 8:3.65   |
| 4:02.4 | (2)  | Perth (heat) | 29:11.62 |
| 4:03.0 | (1)  | Auckland     | 4:2.63   |
| 4:03.9 | (1)  | Wanganui     | 28:11.64 |
| 4:04.6 | (1)  | Perth (CG)   | 1:12.62  |

\* race won by a runner receiving a handicap



The Deputy Commissioner declaring open the All-India Roller Skating Festival at Simla.

## ROLLER SKATING THRILLS AT SIMLA

**M**ANMOHAN SINGH of Punjab was adjudged "Mr. Skater of India" in the three-day thrill-packed programme at the All-India Roller Skating Festival at Simla. The titles of "Miss Skater" (Dorn Bindra) and "Master Skater" (Iqbal Singh) were also bagged by Punjabis. Besides Punjab, entries for the festival had been received from U.P., Delhi and Himachal Pradesh. Mr. Pritimohinder



Manmohan Singh ("Mr. Skater") giving a jumping display.



Sonia Sahni distributing the prizes.

Singh, Deputy Commissioner, received the salute at a picturesque opening ceremony, and actress Sonia Sahni gave away the prizes. Gian Singh Thakur of Himachal Pradesh proved to be another outstanding skater, winning the senior forward race and the jumps on skates. Doreen Bindra got the first position in the junior girls' forward race and fancy dress and was placed second in balloon bursting. The other winners were: Iqbal Singh (junior forward race), Miss Sheila Ram Mohan from Delhi (musical chairs), Goodwin Bindra (balloon bursting), M. S. Bagga (fancy dress for seniors), and Ashok Soni (fancy dress for juniors). In the hockey match Simla Youngs defeated Flying Eagles from Patiala.—M. L. Kapur.



A hockey match on skates

◀ Display of double skating



*Dab on SLOAN'S LINIMENT and  
relieve that PAIN*

Do not rub. Just *dab* SLOAN'S LINIMENT on the  
affected area and relieve that PAIN. For muscular  
inflammation, aches and stiffness, sprains and strains,  
backaches, stiff necks, cramps and cold feet.

*relieve that pain with  
SLOAN'S LINIMENT*

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Alternatively, use  
Sloan's Balm. Apply  
a little and feel the  
soothing warmth  
bring rapid relief.



## Chess

By LEONARD BARDEN

# RUSSIANS LOSE A MATCH

**T**HE Soviet team retained the European championship last month with a total of 66 points out of 100. This was the expected result, but the rather poor showing of their top boards was a surprise. The Russians lost one of their ten-a-side matches with Hungary, were outscored on the top four boards by Yugoslavia and (again on the top four) drew and lost "matches" against West Germany.

Petrosian still does not show the form of a world champion. He drew his first seven games and his final total was two wins and eight draws. Botvinnik finished with under 50 per cent, losing three games. Korchin scored only 5½ out of 9, and Bronstein 5 out of 9. The good results of their bottom boards kept the Russians clear of their main rivals Yugoslavia and Hungary, who each totalled 57 points. The Yugoslavs won the silver medals on the tie-break, thus confirming their position as the No. 2 chess country in the world.

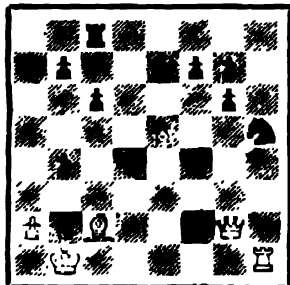
This week's two games from the championship show Petrosian winning against a would-be challenger to his title, and one of the quickest defeats ever handed out to a Soviet grandmaster.

## Game No. 375

Hamburg 1965

White: T. Petrosian (Soviet Union)  
Black: B. Ivkov (Yugoslavia)

1 PQ4.NKB3; 2 NKB3 PQ4; 3 PR4. PxP; 4 PK3.BN5; 5 BxP.PK3; 6 NB3 PQR3; 7 PKR3.BR4(a); 8 PKN4.BN3; 9 NK5.QN2; 10 NxB.RPxN; 11 PN5 NQ4(b); 12 NxB.PxN; 13 BxQP.PQB3; 14 BN3.QXP; 15 QB3.NB3; 16 BQ2 QKB4; 17 QN2(c); 18.000.BN5; 19 BxB.PxB; 20 PKR4.RQB1; 21 PK4' (d).QB5 ch; 22 KN1.RxP; 21 PK5.RxR; 24 RxR.NR4(e); 25 BB2.KK2 (see diagram below); 26 BxP!(f).PxB; 27 QxNP.QxQP; 28 QxN.QQ6 ch; 29 KR1.R Q1; 30 RKN1.RQ2(g); 31 RxP ch.KQ1; 32 RN1.KB2; 33 PK6.RQ4; 34 QN4.PN6; 35 PK7.RK4; 36.QN7'.KQ3; 37 QxR ch. Resigns.



(a) Exchanging the bishop is stronger. As played, White has a useful king's side initiative.

(b) Black tries for counter-chances rather than play the passive 11.NR4; 12.PKR4, when White controls the centre.

(c) In an endgame, White's pair of bishops would be balanced by the black knight's prospects on the white squares.

(d) Deeply calculated. The obvious point is that 21...QxKP? or 21...NxB? lose material to 22.QRK1.

(e) In an endgame, White's pair of it is less clear how White would have met 24...NQ2 (25 PK6.QB4 ch).

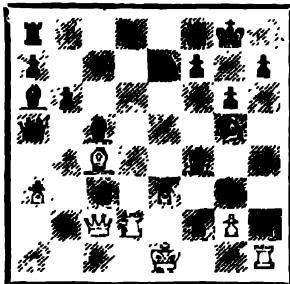
(f) This combination regains the sacrificed pawn, leaving Black's king exposed.

(g) If 30 KB1; 31 QR8 ch, or if 30 RKN1; 31 QR4 ch and 32.QxNP

## Game No. 376

White: G. Forintos (Hungary)  
Black: Y. Averbakh (Soviet Union)

1 PQ4.NKB3; 2 PQB4.PK1; 3 NQB3. BN5; 4 QB2.PB4; 5 PxP.P00; 6 BB4(a); BxP; 7 NB3.NB3; 8 PK3.PQ4; 9 PQR3. QR4; 10 RQ1.NK5; 11 PxP.NxN; 12 PxN.FxP; 13 RxP.NK2; 14 NN5. PKN3; 15 RQ2.PN3'(b); 16 BB4.BR3 (see diagram below); 17 BxP ch'.RxB (c); 18 QN3(d); NQ4; 19.RxN Resigns.



(a) This move is known to chess theory, and is considered to give White some advantage. Because of it.

PQ4 is generally preferred on Black's fourth.

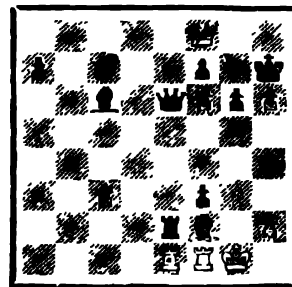
(b) A better chance is 15. BB4; 16. PK4.PKR3

(c) 17 KN2 holds out longer.

(d) Now Black sees that if 18. QR KB1; 19 RQ8' and if 19 KN2; 20.BK5 ch.RB3; 21 RxR and White wins on material.

## Problem No. 214

(from actual play)



A rook down and threatened with immediate mate, the German master Eisinger (Black, to move) thought seriously of resigning in this inter-club game. He looked again, and found a brilliant way to win. How?

If you can solve this problem in under 1 minute, regard yourself as of master or expert strength. A state class player should be able to solve it within 4 minutes, a club player within 8 minutes, and an above average player within 10 minutes. 15 minutes is an average time for solving.

## Solution No. 213

1 QxP! 11 1 PxQ; 2 NR6 ch.PxN; 3 PN4 mate. If 1 PxP; 2 BN6 ch and if KxB; 3 QB7 mate or 2 KxN; 3 QB5 mate. A near 'try' is 1 KxP'PxP; 2 QK1 PB8- N ch'.

## THE LITTLE WOMAN



'Oh, Harry, Mrs. Butterworth wants to talk to you about that roast you sold her yesterday!'

## SKIING... INCREASINGLY POPULAR SPORT

SKIING IS THE MOST RAPIDLY GROWING WINTER SPORT IN THE U.S. WELL OVER 3,000,000 ENTHUSIASTS, FROM BEGINNERS TO CHAMPIONS, WILL HEAD FOR THE HILLS THIS WINTER. ALL-WEATHER HIGHWAYS MAKE THE INCREASING

NUMBER OF SKI SLOPES READILY ACCESSIBLE. TELEVISION COVERAGE OF NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL SKI EVENTS HAS LENT GLAMOUR TO THE SPORT AND CLOTHING MANUFACTURERS HAVE DESIGNED ATTRACTIVE OUTFITS FOR SKIERS.



A SNOW-MAKING DEVICE THAT COMBINES WATER AND COMPRESSED AIR HAS EXTENDED THE SKIING SEASON AT THE NORTHERN RESORTS AND MADE POSSIBLE THE DEVELOPMENT OF NEW ONES DEEP IN THE SOUTHERN PART OF THE NATION. WEATHER IS STILL A FACTOR HOWEVER. THE TEMPERATURE MUST DROP BELOW FREEZING DURING THE TIME THE MACHINES OPERATE (USUALLY AT NIGHT) IN ORDER TO FREEZE THE ATOMIZE WATER INTO SNOW. MAN-MADE SNOW RESISTS MELTING LONGER THAN THE NATURAL VARIETY.

Then came 1906—and yet another doubles final between the same pairs.

The drama of the situation excited the public—but the drama was to reach a staggering climax before the end of that historic match.

Seated among the expectant crowd around the Centre Court that afternoon was a woman with drawn features and a worried expression. She was Mrs. Doherty, mother of the two men who were the idols of Wimbledon. She had good cause for her concern. She was the only person—apart from her sons—who knew that Reggie was a very sick man.

#### Warning Unheeded

Five years previously the family doctor had left no doubts in the minds

She was the only one who knew he was a very sick man.

Sensations of Sport

# MATCH THAT ENDED AN ERA!

By FRANK WRIGHT



**F**EW among the thousands who pass through the handsome wrought iron gates at Wimbledon remember the two illustrious giants of the game to whose memory they were erected. Yet the Doherty brothers—Reggie and Laurie—reigned supreme on the Wimbledon courts from 1897 to 1906, and put British tennis on top of the world.

Each was a master in his own right, but together they formed one of the finest doubles partnerships in the game's long history. For years—nearly a complete decade in fact—one or both held sway at Wimbledon. But their glorious reign ended in sensation—and near tragedy—in 1906.

The Dohertys achieved their first success at Wimbledon in 1897. Reggie won the men's singles title, and with younger brother Laurie added the men's doubles championship. It was the start of an incredible run of success. Reggie held the singles title each year until 1900. He lost it in 1901 but Laurie took over in 1902 with an unbroken sequence of five singles titles.

As doubles partners they were practically unbeatable, holding the "pairs" title eight times in nine years—1897 to 1905. British representatives, too, at the 1900 Olympics in Paris, Laurie won the singles and together they

gained the doubles title. Laurie Doherty was also the first British player to win the United States championship in 1903.

#### Shock Defeat

These are bare statistics but they show that the Doherty brothers were peerless during the early years of this century. But 1906 saw the Doherty era come to a sad end. Laurie won the Wimbledon singles title for the fifth successive year. His victory surprised no one. But the sensation came in the men's doubles final and provided the tennis shock of the season. Four years before, in 1902—the Dohertys suffered a surprising defeat at Wimbledon—then first on a doubles court for six seasons. The brothers fought valiantly to register their six successive victories but were beaten, after a pulsating 9-11 fifth set, by another young British pair, S. H. Smith and F. L. Riseley.

In the spring of 1903 Smith and Riseley repeated their Wimbledon triumph at Monte Carlo. It seemed that the long reign of the Dohertys was over. But the 1903 Wimbledon doubles final brought the four men together again—and the Dohertys regained their title. They did it again in 1904 and 1905, proving their complete mastery over Smith and Riseley.

of mother and sons that if Reggie continued to play competitive tennis he might endanger his life. The warning went unheeded. Even his mother's constant pleading fell on deaf ears. Tennis was Reggie Doherty's life and he intended to play to the end. The secret of his failing health was kept.

In the opening exchanges of that 1906 doubles final he appeared to be in his usual form and it was first set to the Dohertys 8-6. Smith and Riseley levelled by winning the second set 6-4. They might have taken the third set, too, but for Laurie Doherty. He must have realised that his brother was in trouble, and the longer the match lasted the more his fears increased. Shielding Reggie as much as he could he virtually played the opposition on his own and with a 7-5 third set, the Dohertys took a 2-1 match lead.

#### Searing Pain

Unfortunately, Laurie's efforts were not enough. In the fourth set Reggie was little more than a passenger, battling against the searing pain in his lungs and the rapidly falling strength of his limbs.

Seated in the hushed crowd, Mrs. Doherty watched the sad spectacle.

JULY 31, 1966

Fear clutched at her heart—fear that her elder son might never see the end of the grim struggle on the Centre Court. Yet all she could do was wait -- and hope. By the end of the fourth set, which the Dohertys lost 3-6, the result was inevitable. Reggie was now in a state of near collapse, bathed in sweat and fighting for breath.

Even Laurie, the man who had never admitted defeat, was powerless to save the day. He had played himself almost to a standstill, virtually without a partner, and even such a superhuman effort has its limit. He fought gallantly to the last service, but eventually Smith and Riselev, playing

superbly, won the final set 6-3 and the doubles title.

The Dohertys took their defeat with the same placid dignity as they had always taken victory, but as they walked off court, cheered sympathetically every step of the way, neither realised that this was their final appearance at Wimbledon.

#### Mother's Appeal

A the brother, left the court, with Reggie in a state of utter lay on the distraught mother. She knew that her elder son could never again play the game that had been his life, even should he recover. But

in her mood of anguished depression her thoughts were also for Laurie. With tears streaming down her face she appealed to him to retire and not defend his singles title in 1907.

To avoid further distress to his mother, Laurie Doherty gave that promise, and despite all the pleadings of his friends and admirers, who knew nothing of his promise to his mother, he kept his word.

Just four years after that sensational doubles final at Wimbledon, Reggie Doherty died at the age of 36, and Laurie, who also had never enjoyed really robust health, in 1919, aged 43.

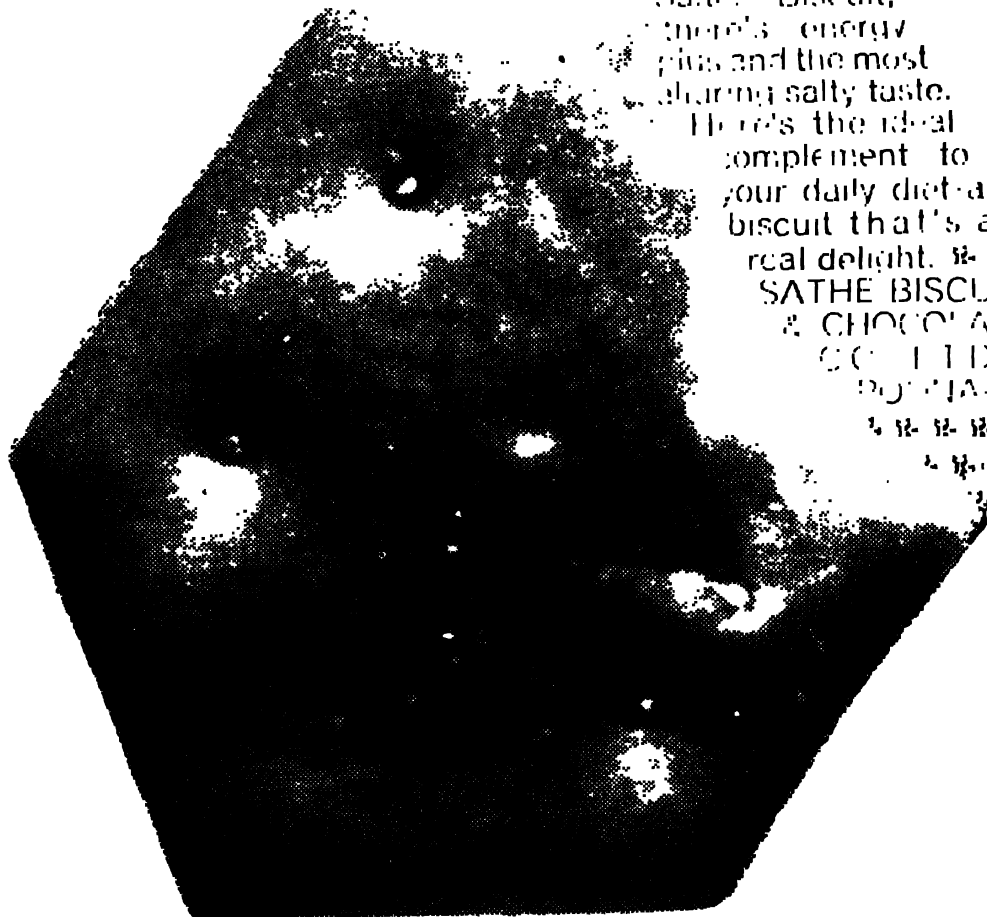
(To be continued)

# SATHE

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**T**HE Russians, in their various space exploits, have frequently demonstrated an adroit sense of timing. After the Paris Air Show of 1965, however, we must give them credit for something else—a very lively gift for showmanship. Following closely on their display, in Moscow last May, of advanced military might—such ICBMs as Big Brother, Little Sister, and the Iron Maiden, seem to have taken the Western world by surprise—their massive contribution to the Paris Air Show caused little short of a sensation.

It was not that Russian civil aircraft—with one possible exception—

It may be recalled that, a short time ago, this correspondent discussed the possible commercial applications of the projected American giant military transport, the C-5A. While we do not yet know the precise specifications of this aircraft—the contract itself has yet to be awarded—the indications are that it will be designed to carry 700 fully equipped soldiers, or an equivalent load of military equipment, and that, jet-powered, it will have a range of 5,000 miles at a cruise speed of 600 n.p.h. The AN-22 has freight capacity of about 80 tons and, in its passenger version, accommodation for 720 seats. Thus, the C-5A, in range, speed, and performance gene-

2.2 (about 1,450 mph). The Tu-144, as the Russians designate their SST,—is designed to accommodate 121 passengers over a range of 4,000 miles plus at a speed of Mach 2.35 (about 1,550 mph). Both the Concorde and the Tu-144, incidentally, are due to fly in 1968. The Tu-144, we are told, is scheduled to be in service with Aeroflot by 1971.

### Matter of Conjecture

What, it is now being asked, are the intentions behind this unexpected demonstration of Russian 'bonhomie'? Why this sudden urge to display their aeronautical wares and, moreover, to

### Wheel and Wings

# RUSSIANS SPRING A SURPRISE

By OUR AVIATION CORRESPONDENT

are more advanced than comparable Western types. The surprise lay in the fact, hitherto unrevealed to the West, that Russia is competitive in every class of airliner yet produced by Western industry. Take the Ilyushin Il-62, for instance, and the Tu-134; neither had previously been seen in the West and their existence therefore came as something of a shock to Western observers. The Il-62 is a 186-seat, long-haul, four-jet aircraft with a maximum payload of 23,000 kg. (about 22 tons) and a cruise speed of 900 km/hr. (about 550 mph). The Tu-134 is a 72-seat, short-haul jet with two aft-mounted turbo-fans.

### Food For Thought

The interesting point, of course, is that the former is in a class comparable to the Super VC-10, the Boeing 707 and the Douglas DC-8. The latter is in the same class as the BAC-One Eleven, the Douglas DC-9, and the Boeing 737. It is in these two classes of airliners that Western industry sees its largest potential market over the next five or six years. The possibility of additional competitors, consequently, has given them considerable food for thought.

There can be no doubt, however, that the sensation of the Show was the Antonov AN-22. This aircraft, which was flown into Le Bourget during the course of the Show, is a veritable giant and dwarfed every other aircraft at the Show—and these included such comparative monsters as the 186-ton Lockheed C-141 "Starlifter" and the Short "Belfast." The AN-22—named by the Russians after a giant of Greek mythology—was promptly, and not inappropriately, dubbed by Western observers the "Flying Cathedral"! It is powered by four turbo-propeller engines, each of 15,000 hp, has a twelve-wheel undercarriage, a wing-span of 210 feet, and a full-load range of 3,000 miles at a cruise speed of 420 mph—or so it is claimed.

rally, will be an advance on the AN-22. But—and this is the significant point—while the former has yet to be built and developed, the latter is already in concrete form.

### "Surprise Packets"

Nor were Russian "surprise packets" entirely confined to conventional aircraft—their rotorcraft provided quite a few too. And, in the light of recent events, this is a field of aviation of considerable military significance. Not, one hastens to add, that the Russians stressed the military applications of their wares. Quite the contrary; in fact, they were at considerable pains to emphasise the peaceful and commercial aspects of their exhibits. Nevertheless, what can be used commercially can often be used for military purposes too—and sometimes, as in the case of the AN-22, to better and more obvious advantage.

### Among Helicopters

To return, however, to helicopters, the Russians conclusively demonstrated that in this field, if sheer size is any indication, they have a commanding lead. Indeed, the MIL Mi-6, Mi-10, and Mi-8 are the largest helicopters in the world. The Mi-10, for instance—usually known as the Flying Crane—has an all-up weight of 43 tons. On the rather scanty performance figures released by the Russians, however, it does seem that, in many respects—speed, range, ceiling, and all-weather operational ability, for instance—some Western helicopters have superior qualities.

Another Russian highlight of the Show was the unveiling of a model of their supersonic transport. In appearance, this closely resembles the Concorde—nor is it very dissimilar in performance characteristics. The Concorde, for instance, is designed to carry 118 passengers over a maximum range of 4,000 miles at a speed of Mach

permit Western industry to examine these at close quarters—an indulgence which, hitherto, the Russians have shown no inclination whatsoever to vouchsafe? These are the questions exercising the minds of leaders of the aircraft industry. Is this just another Russian "prestige exercise"? Do they merely seek to demonstrate that, in aeronautics, as in space, they are still one jump ahead of the Americans? Or do they, on the other hand, from now onwards seriously intend to compete in the world aeronautical market?

And, if the latter, just how competitive are Russian aircraft? It is still a matter of conjecture. In certain instances, the Russians have found export markets. They have sold the 50-seat, turbo-propeller AN-24, for instance to United Arab Airlines and they are actively seeking orders for the Ilyushin Il-18 from Indian Airlines. But when it comes to their later and more advanced aircraft—the Il-62 and the Tu-134, for example—large areas of doubt remain. While Western observers were generally agreed that the construction of these aircraft was technically excellent, instrumentation, it was thought, was comparatively old fashioned and there was little evidence of advanced systems of automated navigation and flight handling.

There remain, too, important questions of financial terms, operational economics, after-sales service and facilities for spare parts. Finally, there is the question of foreign certification. But these are all comparatively minor points which the Russians, no doubt, are perfectly capable of handling. When all is said and done, they have the hardware and they can reproduce it in large quantities. This much is certain—the possibility of all-out Russian competition in the international aircraft market cast a fairly heavy shadow over the Paris Air Show!

**O**NE of the most famous figures in the history of the Austrian stage is pictured on a new commemorative stamp issued on June 10. His life story makes interesting reading as a background to this new issue.

Ferdinand Jacob Raimund, playwright and actor (his civil name was Reimann), was born in Vienna on June 1, 1790, as the son of a turner in the house "To the Golden Stag" in the Mariahilf District. His father Jacob Reimann had come to Vienna from Bohemia. He learned the turner's craft with Master Marz whose daughter Catherine later became his wife. Whilst his mother was of Bavarian extraction, Raimund's paternal grandfather was born at Cutenstein in Lower Austria, which was to become Raimund's favourite retreat. Thirteen children were the issue of the marriage, of whom Raimund was the last born. When the boy was seven years old, his parents moved with him and his two sisters Mary Ann and Catherine to the Buegerspital House in the city. It was not long before his sister Catherine died, then he lost his mother and finally also his father.

At the age of fourteen, Raimund was an orphan. He had to give up his studies at St. Ann's School and began to learn the confectioner's trade at Master Jung's confectionery. He was now selling refreshments every night at the Imperial and Royal Court Theatre in the Leopoldstadt, thus making his earliest contact with theatrical life. Soon he set all his heart on becoming an actor. He ran away from his master, assumed the name of "Raimund", and took an engage-

## The Stamp World

# A FIGURE FROM AUSTRIAN STAGE

By **RUSSELL BENNETT**

ment with Director Kunz's troupe in Hungary. The ensemble would perform at Raab during the winter season and at Oedenburg in summer. On October 13, 1811, his name appeared for the first time on the playbill of Kunz's company in the spectacle entitled 'Pumpnickel's Wedding Day.' During these years of learning and travel, which lasted from 1810 to 1814, Ferdinand Raimund had to act all kinds of parts.

Following the period of travel, which was marked by his activity at the provincial theatres of Hungary, he joined the ensemble of the Theatre in der Josefstadt in Vienna in 1814, where his rise as an actor began. He acted parts in comedies, plays of chivalry and robbers in local farces! He had his debut on April 13, 1814, in Kotzebue's comedy 'The Siege of Saragossa.'

Three years later he was called as an actor and producer to the Theatre

*Continued on page 49*



## NEW PHILATELIC SERVICE

**T**HE Posts & Telegraphs Department is introducing a Philatelic Deposit Account Scheme from the 1st of August 1965. The Deposit Account will be available at the Philatelic Bureaux at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and New Delhi.

Under this scheme any person residing in India can have new issues of commemorative and special stamps, first day covers and publicity folders despatched to him/her automatically as and when released by the department.

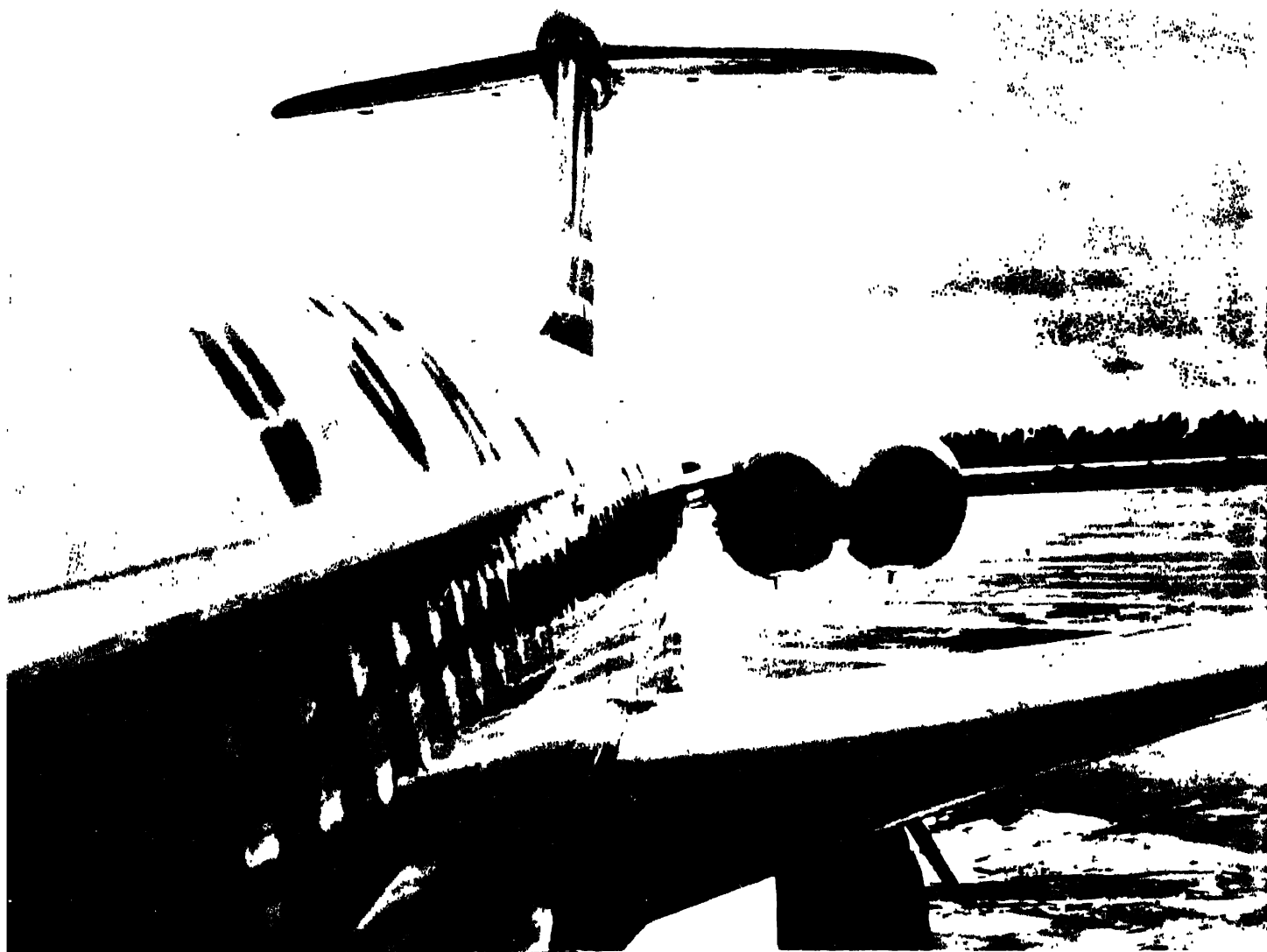
A minimum deposit of Rs. 50/- is required. Standing order for stamps etc. should not be less than Re. 1/- in value.

Contact any of the Philatelic Bureaux mentioned above for further particulars.

New stamps to be issued during the rest of the year 1965:—

- |                                                   |                    |
|---------------------------------------------------|--------------------|
| • Indian Mt. Everest Expedition 1965              | } August 15, 1965  |
| • Plucking Tea (15 Paise New Definitive)          |                    |
| • Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant                      | September 10, 1965 |
| • Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel                        | October 31, 1965   |
| • Deshbandhu Chittaranjan Das                     | November 5, 1965   |
| • Atomic Reactor, Trombay (Rs. 10 New Definitive) | November 14, 1965  |
| • Vidyapati—celebrated poet of Mithila            | November 17, 1965  |

**INDIAN POSTS & TELEGRAPHS**



More impressive than the usual over-all establishing shot, this — taken while boarding a VC 10 — suggests the beauty and power of a modern airliner

## Camera Cameos

# MOVIES FROM THE AIR

By GEORGE ZYGMUND

**T**RAVELLING by air may not be the great novelty it once was, but it's still a subject that more than justifies some movie footage. Many thousands of people will be traveling by air during the coming week and, if you're among them, here are some tips that will help you to produce the best possible footage of the trip.

With commercial airliners, flying faster and higher every day, opportunities for filming the ground are usually limited to a few minutes after

take-off and just before touch-down. For all its merits, 8 mm has never been noted for the superb rendition of long shot detail and this is a limiting factor when trying to take air-to-ground shots.

Besides the loss of detail, around cities there will inevitably be some haze and industrial smoke which will make filming more difficult.

### For Cloudscapes

It's worth shooting a sequence out of the plane window during the take-

off run, continuing the sequence until the ground is several hundred feet below. As this could use up quite a bit of film, you can economise—and maintain continuity—by limiting the length of each shot and intercutting a few shots of the passengers in their seats, or close-ups of the propellers (if the plane isn't a pure jet).

Once the airliner is away from the ground, opportunities for filming will probably be limited to attractive cloud compositions. The exception to limit-

ing air-to-ground photography to when you're flying very low is when you're over a high mountain range--most airliners on short distance runs fly at about 15-20,000 feet, obviously higher if there are mountains. Since mountain air seems to be relatively clear, problems of mist and haze become less important and some very impressive shots can be obtained.

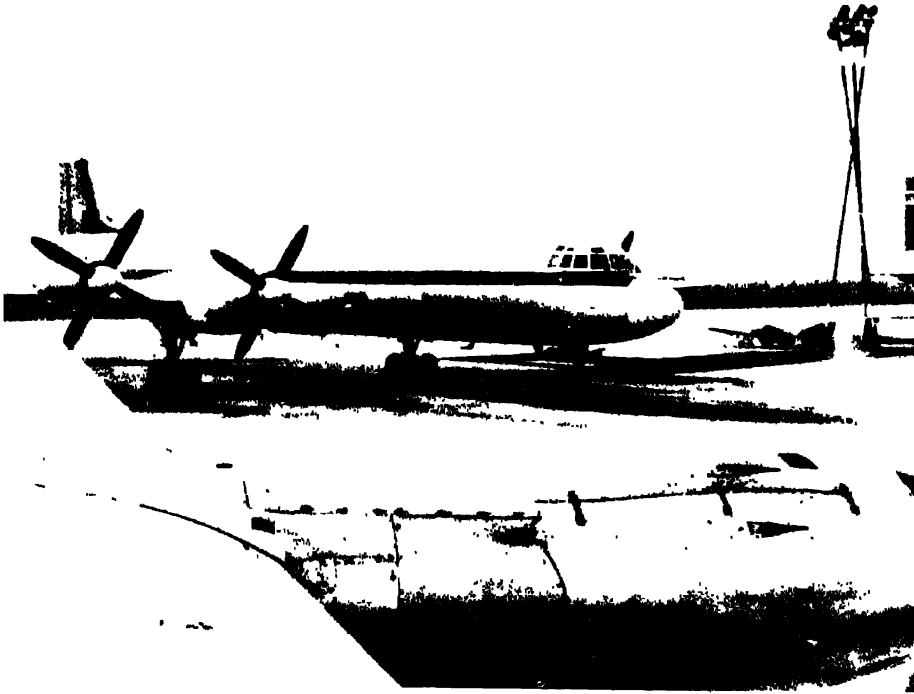
It is desirable to keep a UV filter over the lens when shooting colour from an aeroplane and if a polarizing filter is available, this will tend to make the sky bluer without affecting the rest of the picture--extremely useful for cloudscapes. But since such filters are fairly expensive and most movie camera owners don't have them, the next best thing is to just use the UV filter and keep exposure to a minimum.

#### Cleanest Glass

Pure jet and prop-jet airliners vibrate much less than the older piston engined types, but it is still essential that no part of the camera should touch the window or cabin wall. The human body is a very good shock absorber, and so if you're perfectly comfortable in your seat and just hold the camera as close to the window as possible, without actually touching it, you should have no troubles from this source.

Airplane windows seem to have been designed without the expectation that anyone would ever take pictures through them. Modern pressurised airliners have double windows, which means that there are four surfaces to collect dust and scratches. As

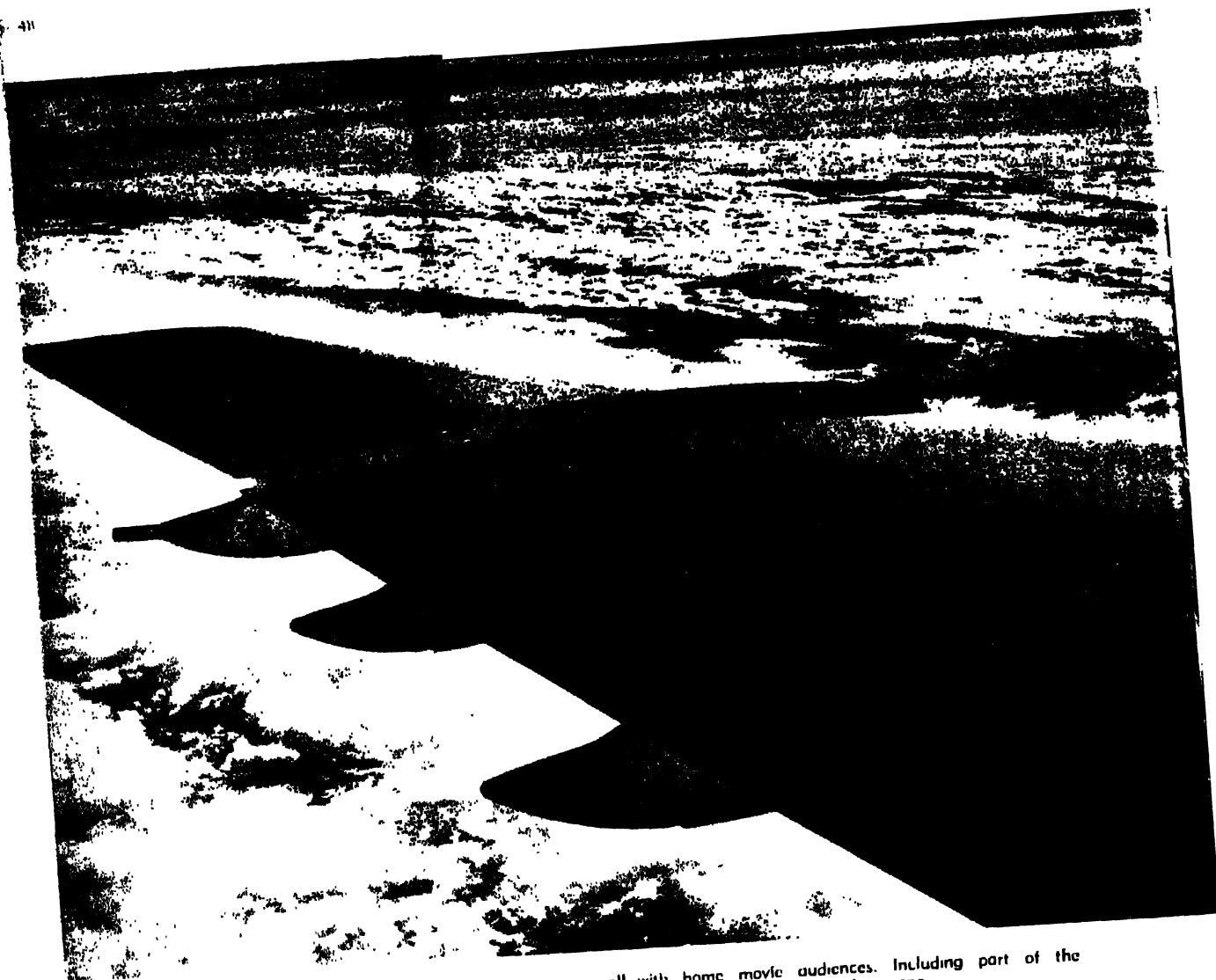
*Continued on next page*



Quite a good sequence can be filmed as your aeroplane taxis to the take-off position, passing the other airliners.

Mountains always provide an effective background to air-to-ground shots. Here a BOAC 707 over Mt. Fujiyama.





Being able to look down on clouds always goes well with home movie audiences. Including part of the wing adds to the impression of depth and gives scale to the scene.

## CAMERA CAMEOS

*Continued from previous page*

the different windows don't seem to accumulate dirt and scratches at the same rate. It's worth having a quick look-round for the cleanest bit of glass when boarding the plane.

A problem that often arises is the window reflecting the image of the photographer and camera. This can usually be seen in the viewfinder—but is often overlooked in all the excitement. Moving the camera slightly, or partially closing the curtains or shades, will minimise this danger.

### Shooting

Whenever possible, the camera should always be held at right angles to the window surfaces. Otherwise the curved glass will cause distortion—the more acute the camera angle, the greater the distortion.

Shooting against the light from an airliner is tricky, mostly because of

the window surfaces. A small speck of dirt, or a minor scratch, that may pass unnoticed under normal lighting will, if the sun is shining directly on it, cause light scatter and veiling. But some against the light shots are so dramatic—sunsets, for example—that if there is any chance of success, the risk is worth taking.

Needless to say, air-to-ground shots are far more effective when part of the aeroplane is included. This not only gives more depth to the scene, but also helps to indicate the scale of what is below.

### Like Contrast Filter

With 25 ASA colour films, many camera owners will find it impossible to stop movie camera lenses far enough down for correct exposure. For cloudscapes and shots of mountain ranges, an exposure of  $1/22$  is fairly common with the camera set to 16 f.p.s. Since few movie makers own neutral density filters, if your lens doesn't stop down far enough then simply use a higher filming speed.

Since such shots are fairly static, 32 or 64 f.p.s. can be used without getting a visible slow motion effect.

Using a higher than usual filming speed has the extra bonus of improving definition—minimising any loss caused by vibration and also allowing the lens to be used at the middle apertures, where sharper results are obtained.

When shooting down at the ground, most exposure meters and automatic cameras are overly affected by the bright light from the sky and give too optimistic a reading. This error is usually between  $\frac{1}{2}$  and 1 f stop. For cloudscapes the opposite is true, the lens should be manually closed down over the indicated reading by  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 stop. Actually, the indicated exposure for cloudscapes will be reasonably accurate as far as the technician is concerned, but the slight closing down will make the blue of the sky much more intense, without apparently affecting the clouds themselves. This underexposure, in effect, serves as a contrast filter.

## A Word With The Doctor-131

# SOME MAIN MINOR COMPLAINTS

**M**ANY minor or trivial symptoms are the first signs of something rather serious—and many people realise it. Every cough, cramp, dose of colic, every twinge or dizzy spell raises a sinister doubt in the sufferer's mind.

He either wears out his relatives' patience with his constant complaints or silently broods over an awful fate which is going to befall him.

To decide therefore which ache or twinge matters and which doesn't is very important—and often very difficult. A few rules covering some of the main minor complaints are worth considering. Remember always that age, sex, and heredity all need to be considered, too

A child can usually be allowed a mild cough (with no other symptoms except perhaps a sniffing cold) for a couple of days. If he is

ill in the first 24 hours and shows no interest in his space suit or his supper, or if he feels hot or seems to be breathing quickly, don't waste time on a bottle of cough mixture.

### Call A Taxi!

If a grown-up has a cough you can usually afford to wait a day or two longer. If grandad starts to cough treat his cough—and him—as you would a child, and for about as long, before calling the doctor

If a young person eats and yet loses weight, take him to the doctor's as soon as you are sure that there is such a loss. If he is also getting boils, take him a bit sooner and a bit faster. If he is always very thirsty as well, call a taxi! If a middle-aged person gets any of these symptoms, or if he complains of frequent itching in certain parts of his anatomy, or if he has a nasty little pimple on his heel which

won't clear up let him take himself off to his doctor.

Breathlessness? If you find yourself gradually becoming short of puff even after moderate exercise ask yourself: "Am I putting on weight?" This is a common cause of early breathlessness, often never considered by anyone who has been very fit for the previous 40 years.

Women often suffer from breathlessness during their middle-age glandular changes but not infrequently there is in addition a very treatable form of anaemia.

### No need to panic

Indigestion? Children get it very rarely. They get either a severe abdominal pain or, more often, vomit. The explanation is there for mother to see! For the older ones mild indigestion can usually be treated at home for a week (so long as it is not a recurring symptom) unless you live fifty miles from a doctor!

Dieting, not eating meals quickly, taking less fried foods, fewer cigarettes, less beer and perhaps a spoonful of bicarbonate of soda after every light meal, should be given a chance. But indigestion, however vague, in the middle-aged should not be treated with contempt for very long.

Dizziness on getting out of dad's chair, in the case of the youngster is generally a sign that he is growing up too quickly. In the middle-aged it can be due to high blood pressure and often very simple advice from the doctor (so long as it is followed) can work wonders. There is no need to panic.—(To be continued).

## THE STAMP WORLD

Continued from page 45

in der Leopoldstadt. He acted in plays by Gleich, Meisl and Baeuerle, and was especially acclaimed in Gleich's farcical comedy 'The Musicians at the Upper Market.'

In April, 1820 he got married to his fellow actress Luise Gleich, after the parents of Antonia Wagaer, owners of a cafe, had rejected him as a son-in-law. Raimund having failed to appear at the church at the time appointed for his wedding to Luise, the ceremony had to be postponed and performed later at the house of one of his friends! The marriage turned out to be an unhappy mistake on both sides and after a short time they got a divorce. Now Raimund chose his beloved Toni as his friend for life.

As he often had to improve local plays by adding jokes or scenes of his own invention, he finally began to write a play of his own. He called it 'The Barometer Maker of the Enchanted Isle' and drew his inspiration from an oriental theme. A year later he wrote another play inspired by the Arabian Nights, and then came his first play with a plot which sprang wholly from his own imagination 'The Fairyland Girl' or 'The Peasant Millionaire'. It became world-famous. Altogether Raimund wrote eight plays

of which 'The Peasant Millionaire' and 'The Spendthrift' became the most widely known.

Raimund resigned as director of the Leopoldstadt Theatre on December 4, 1829 and toured abroad. In 1833 he was back again at the Theatre in der Josefstadt. On February 20, 1834 his play 'The Spendthrift' had its premiere at this theatre.

Out of the proceeds from his play he acquired a country house at Gutenstein in Lower Austria. He now spent most of his time at this place which was very dear to him. One day his dog snapped at his hand, causing a harmless wound. Raimund, how-

ever, was obsessed by the idea that he would get rabies and so he set out at once for Vienna to see his physician. While on the way they were overtaken by a terrific thunderstorm and his coachman refused to continue the journey until it abated. Raimund had to seek shelter with Toni at the Golden Stag Inn at Pottenstein.

In the early hours of the next morning, haunted by his fear of going mad with rabies, he shot himself through the mouth. Ferdinand Raimund died, after five days of fearful suffering, on September 5, 1836. In accordance with his last wish he was buried in the cemetery at Gutenstein three days later.



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# 'ASPRO' DRAWS OUT PAIN!

## Bridge

By TERENCE REESE

# PRETTY BATTLE OF WITS!

IT is always possible to go wrong when one has to play a familiar combination in an unfamiliar way. For example, a hold-up with AJ 10 or its equivalent:—

Dealer, East Love all

S J 5  
H K Q 6 3  
D K 10 4 2  
C 7 6 3

S Q 9 6 3 2    N    S K 7 4  
H J 9 5 4    W    H 10 7 2  
D 9 7 6    E    D A 8  
C 8    S    C A Q 10 5 4

S A 10 8  
H A 8  
D Q J 5 3  
C K J 9 2

South plays 3NT after East has opened One Club. Spurning his partner's suit, West leads S3 and East plays the King. If he puts on the Ace from force of habit, South is lost against good defence. Knowing that East has the entries and that West would not lead a 4-card suit, South should hold up for two rounds.

Here there was a pretty bottle with:—

Dealer, South Game all

S 10 4

H Q J 9

D 10 6 ..

C A 10 9 .. 2

S K Q 6    N    S 9 7 5 4 2  
H A    W    H 8 4  
D K Q 8 7 2    E    D 9 4  
C K J 6 4    S    C Q 8 7 3

South played in Four Hearts doubled after West had doubled the opening One Heart. West led DK and East began a peter with the 9. Foreseeing the danger of a ruff, South conceived the clever plan of dropping DJ, hoping to win the next lead in dummy with the 10 and discard the Ace of diamonds on the Ace of clubs.

But West played too well for him! He followed with DQ at the second trick, and South could not escape the ruff.

## SPORT & PASTIME Crossword No 428

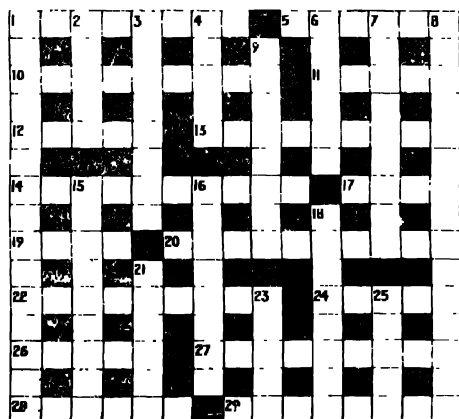
### CLUES ACROSS

1. Sleep disturbed around ten in the morning when the patterns are delivered (8). 5. Barely a thousand in the purse! (6). 10. Venture to indicate support for the resolution? (9). 11. "Even like the deaf - - that stoppeth her ears" (*Psalms*) (5). 12. The bondsman de nos jours (5). 13. Appropriate price for the flat? (4, 5). 14. First loves may be fleeting - third loves too! (5-5). 17. Very large sea also a capital city (4). 19.

Garden shed enough to hold it (4). 20. It's the wife, presumably, who's interested in 13! (6, 4). 22. Put in his place this month by the editor after all (9). 24. Coachwork specialist? (5). 26. Bring into active operation an unknown force to turn over the tree outside (5). 27. . . . but how many observed what happened inside? (9). 28. "Aye, aye, sir" do they say? (3-3). 29. I don't know how old the ox is, but its condition certainly isn't first-class! (8).

### CLUES DOWN

1. Work of the fast bowler - posthaste, as it were (7, 8). 2. One of the hearts of oak, you might say - certainly a company with the fleet (5). 3. Objects to big games from which amateurs are barred? (8). 4. In part you feel it expresses a kind of a flower (5). 6. "What drugs, what - - What conjurage, and what mystery magic" (*Orpheus*) (6). 7. One in a sub-continent - well, roughly in that part of the world, any way (9). 8. Gathering a kind of pear - a specialty of Scarborough, Blackpool and Brighton among other places (10). 9. Nett use provides you with a premium for the use of your money (8). 15. They manage to discover one who looks into cricketing events (8). 16. I have a notion the catalogue is not intended for the practical man (8). 18. In Mediterranean area, non-crumpling fabric is produced (8). 21. Encounter in Sussex (6). 23. A bit off course (5). 25. The modicum of thanks conveyed by letter (5).



Solution on page 52

**Chandra**  
(REGD)

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**By T. M. RAMACHANDRAN**

Set in a period of a few centuries ago, the picture tells of an upright humble, village physician by name Manimaran, who is obliged to join a group of rebels to rid his land of a dictatorial regime. He is caught with his followers and sold as slaves to an island chief. The latter's young daughter Poongodi instantly falls in love with Manimaran, who turns a cold shoulder to her advances. Escaping from the island, Manimaran and his

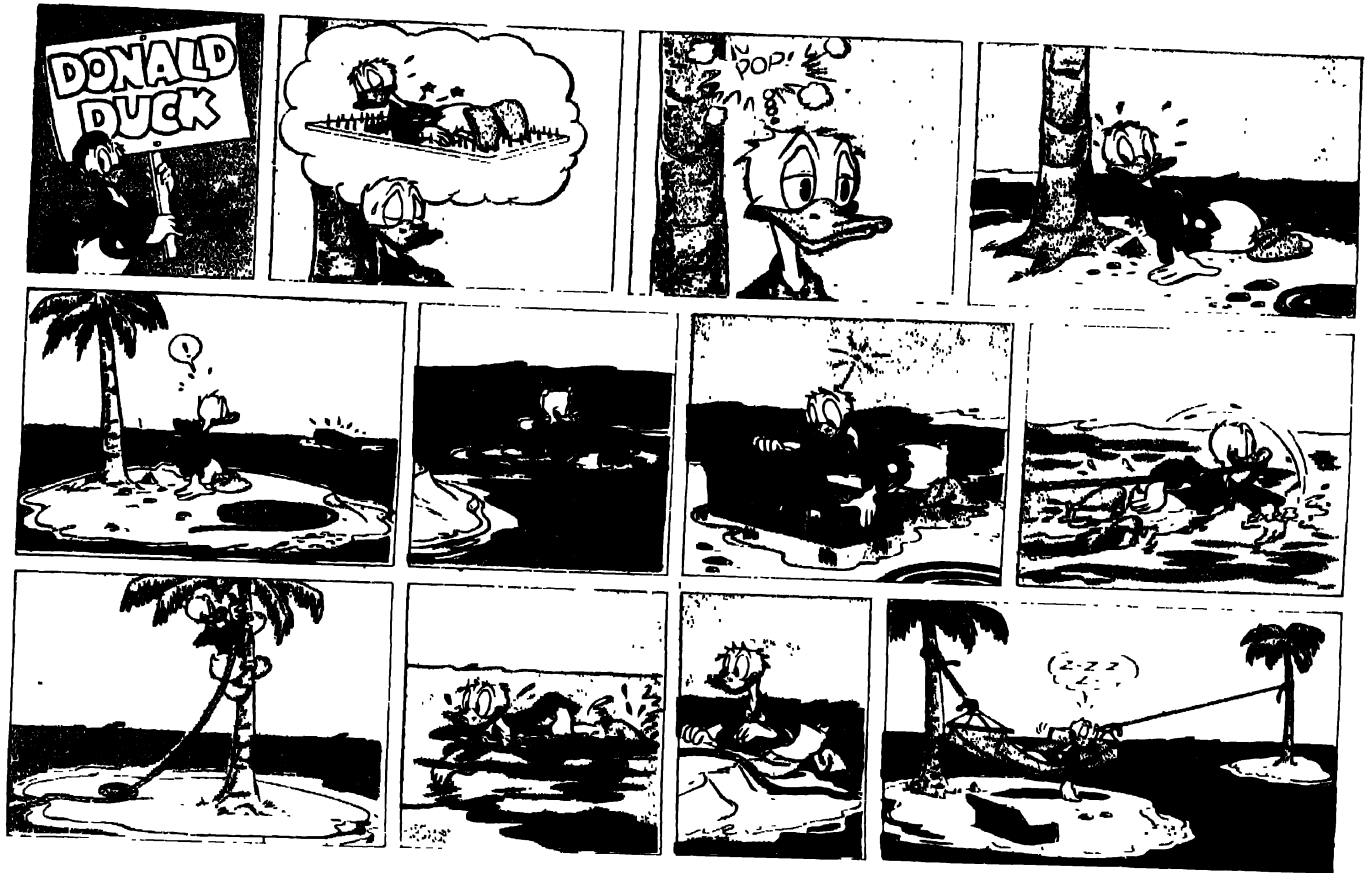
**Viswanathan-Ramanurthy's** melodious musical score is one of the outstanding features of the film. Two songs, one beginning with the words "Unnai Naan Sandhithen . . ." and the other beginning with "Naanamo . . ." are likely to prove hits Colour photography by V. Ramanamurthy is not

## PLAY FESTIVAL

**I**NTELLIGENT mood lighting, adequate setting and competent performances by the amateur actors marked the new stage-play 'Urangiya Ullam', which was put on boards recently at Museum Theatre by the students of the Madras Natya Sangh Drama Training Course. The play, adapted by Raman from Sheriff's 'Home At Seven', sustained the interest of the audience with its elements of mystery and suspense. Among the players, special mention should be made of Srikanth, Santhosh Krishnan, Kothandaraman, G. S. Vasan, Sekar and Selvaraj. A word of praise is due to Usha Devi for her deft direction of the play.

Neville House, Graham Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay 1.

[illegible]



**I**T is a fashion among our female film stars these days to announce their retirement from films and, before the ink on the paper is dry, to decide to continue working and sign more contracts.

This practice is especially in evidence when a star gets engaged or married. Usually it is the husband who is supposed to prevail upon her to change her mind and put off the "quit" decision in order not to displease or dishearten her innumerable fans!

In striking contrast to this rather ridiculous practice of some of the younger artistes, a veteran character-artist told a group of Pressmen in Bombay recently that there was absolutely no truth in the rumour that she was going to retire from acting. This veteran is none other than Leela Chitnis, once a leading lady in her own right and now a well-known character-actress with over a hundred pictures to her credit.

"When I joined films", recalled Leela, "It was considered almost a sin for women from good families to take to acting. It was a hard struggle working against so much opposition and odds but it was worth it because I was really very keen on acting and I was happy I got what I wanted."

Leela Chitnis was already a married woman when she took to films. In over thirty years that she has been acting in pictures the word "retirement" has never occurred to her. It still does not. "Some people say I am fed up", she reflected, "that is very

## Bombay Cinema Letter

# A VETERAN GOES WEST

By OUR CORRESPONDENT

wrong. How can one be fed up with one's own home and people?"

The reason why Leela Chitnis decided to complete her present acting assignments in Bombay and leave for the U.S. is two-fold. To put it in her own words: "I want to meet and spend some time with my son who is settled there. It will help me to relax too. And, secondly, I want to learn more about acting and dramatics and study the advanced methods and techniques they have developed and perfected in the West. That will enable me to widen my horizons and return home with new ideas."

Leela Chitnis told this correspondent that she very much wanted to take some of the (16 m.m.) prints of her films along on her tour but it was not possible because of the restric-

tions. This, she said, was regrettable, because her idea in taking these films was purely social and cultural and there was no commercial angle involved.

This veteran character-artist will be away from home and her country for over an year.

## TIT-BITS

**V. SHANTARAM**, whose 'Geet Gaya Pathharone' is now the Indian entry for the Venice International Film Festival, has decided to withdraw the film on the ground that two other Indian films have also been entered for the same competition.

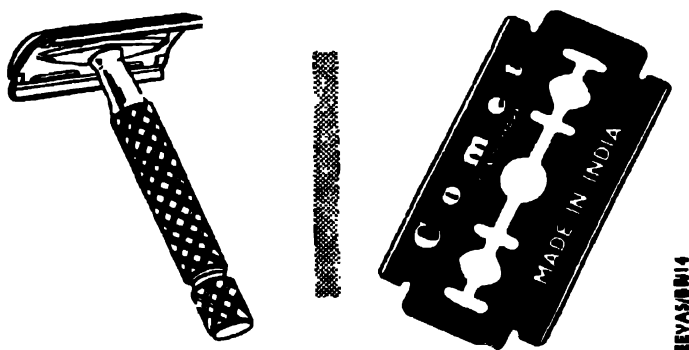
Shantaram feels that one should not compete with the products of one's own country at an international festival. He told this correspondent that the Government of India should stop this practice of sending more than one film to the same festival.

The voluntary withdrawal of 'Geet Gaya Pathharone' should thus set an example both to the authorities concerned and the participants in festivals of the folly of entering more than one film.

**DIRECTOR** Satyen Bose and Raj-Kumar Barjatia left recently for Moscow to attend the International Film Festival there. They will represent the unit of 'Dosti' which is the official Indian entry there. Also participating in this festival as a member of the jury is Raj Kapoor accompanied by Mrs. Kapoor. Raj, it will be recalled, chose to withdraw his 'Sangam' from competing at this festival in order to be able to work on the panel of judges.

**THE** workers of Rajkamal Studio felicitated Rajshree, leading lady of 'Geet Gaya Pathharone' and daughter of producer-director V. Shantaram on the occasion of the silver jubilee of the film in Bombay. A silver plaque bearing a striking dance pose of Rajshree was presented to the star on behalf of the workers. This was a counter-gesture in reciprocation of the star's presentation of token gifts to her colleagues at the time of the picture's completion.

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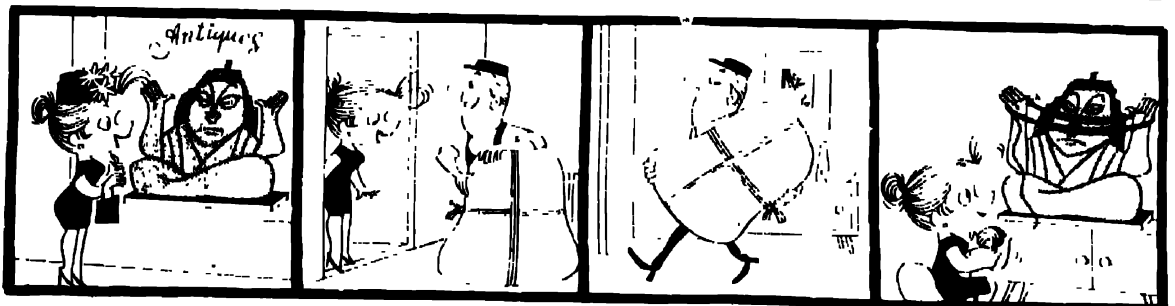
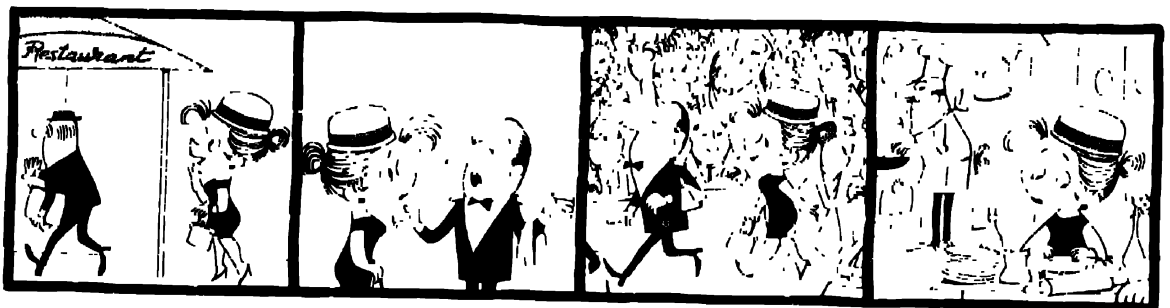
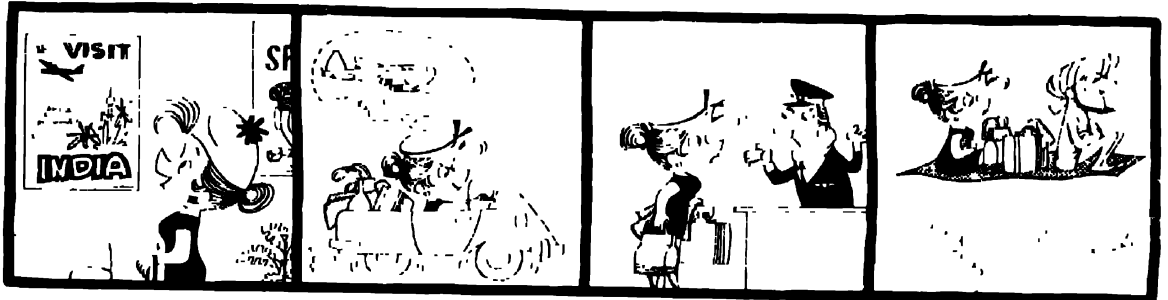
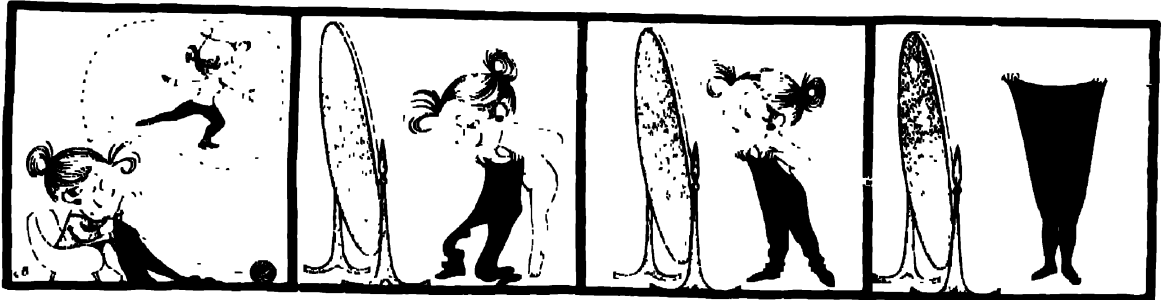
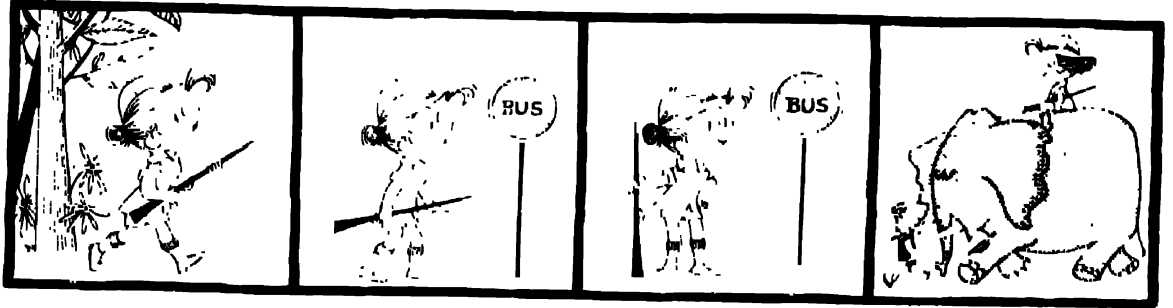
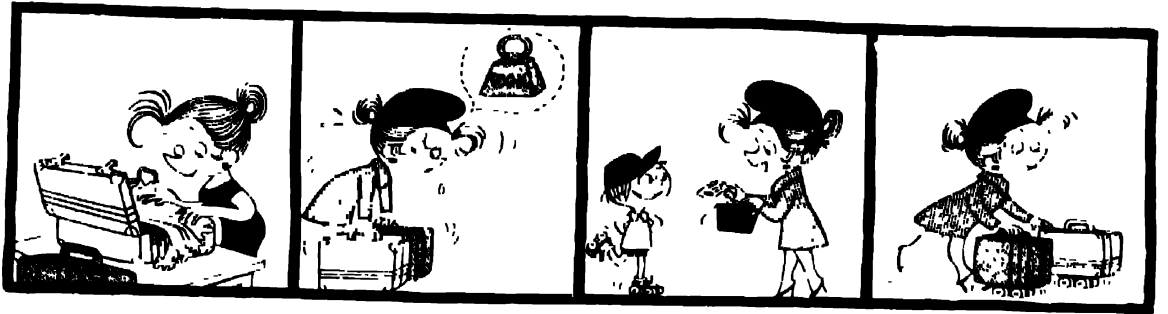
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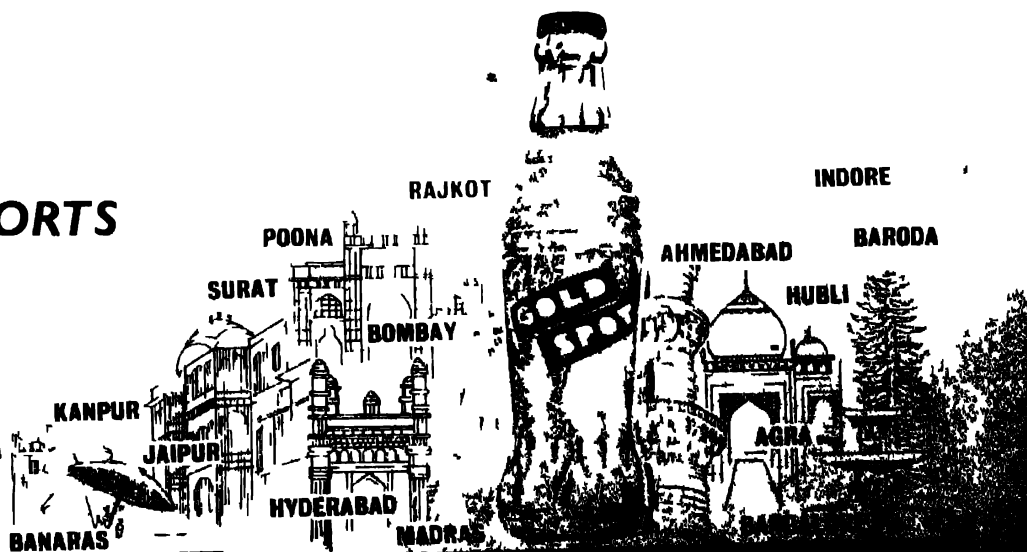




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# SPORT & PASTIME

Week Ending Saturday,  
August 7, 1965.

## ON THE COVER — — —

When Henry Carr ran a one horse race in the 200 metres at the Tokyo Olympics, Paul Drayton was the second best in the event, gaining a silver medal in 20.5 seconds. He also helped the U.S.A. gain a gold medal in the 4 x 100 metres relay.

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"Murder" They Said!

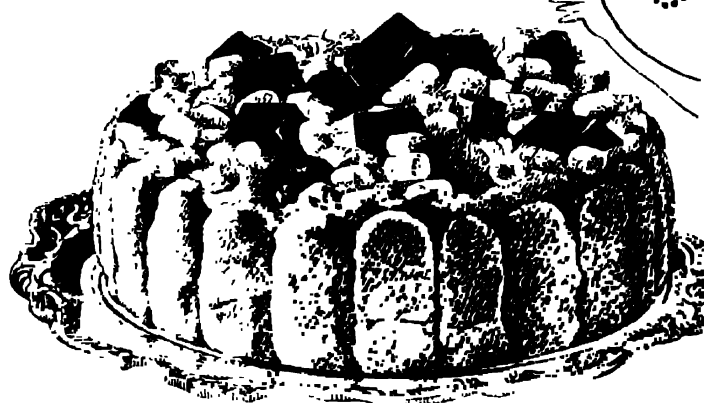
—Harold Larwood

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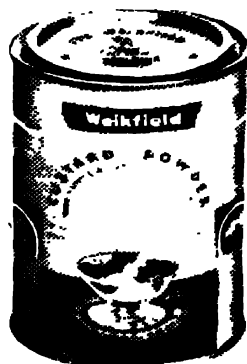
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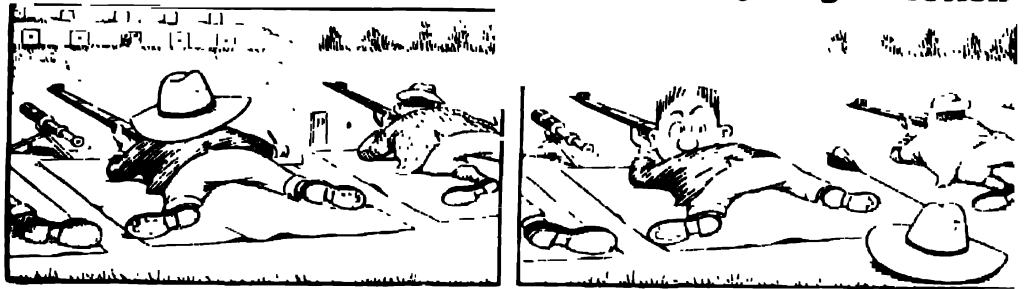
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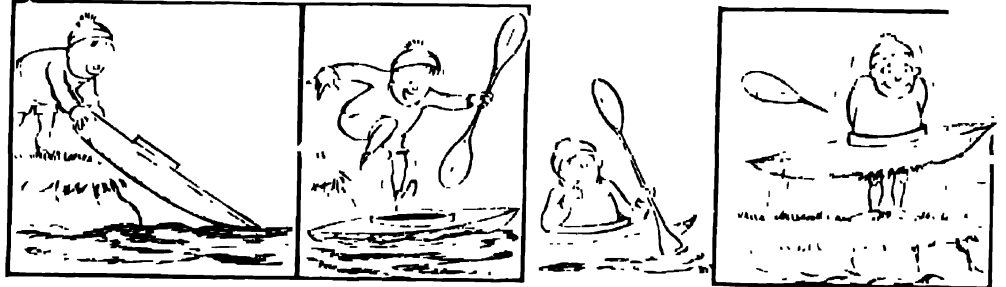
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Do you Know?

By PAUL

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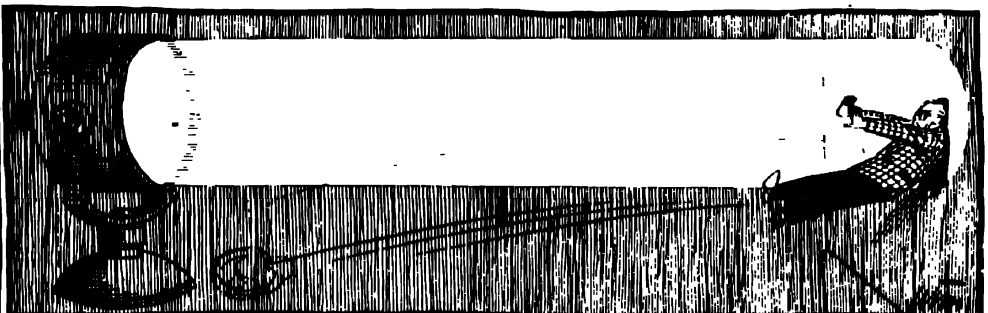
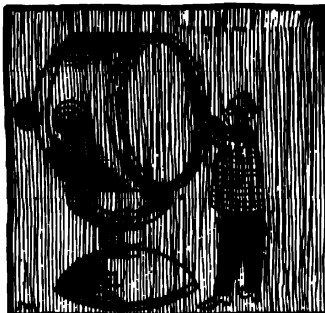
(sin 'is-ter) ADJ.  
BODING DISASTER; THEREFORE,  
ADVERSE OR HARMFUL,  
OMINOUS

THE LITTLE WOMAN



Collinge misses a ball from Titmus and is bowled.

MR. SIMPLE MAN



LITTLE SPORT

By Rouson





An appeal for a catch behind the wicket against England's opener Barber, which was upheld. Taylor was the bowler.

John Edrich, who hit up an unbeaten 310 runs, drives a ball to cover.



AUGUST 7, 1965.

A back-cut by Edrich.

England inflicted an innings defeat on New Zealand at Headingley, Leeds. The scores: England 546 for four (decl.). New Zealand 193 and 166. Thus they made a clean sweep of the series winning all the three Tests played.



## THE LEEDS TEST



MORE  
PICTURES  
ON THE  
FOLLOWING  
PAGES

Collinge throws head back as the ball flies off Parfitt's bat past Taylor.

misses Edrich off Collinge.



Barrington falls flat to get back to the crease as Ward attempts to stump him.

## THE LEEDS TEST

A characteristic hit by Barrington. He scored 163 runs.



Taylor gets the prize wicket of Cowdrey. He clean bowled the batsman.

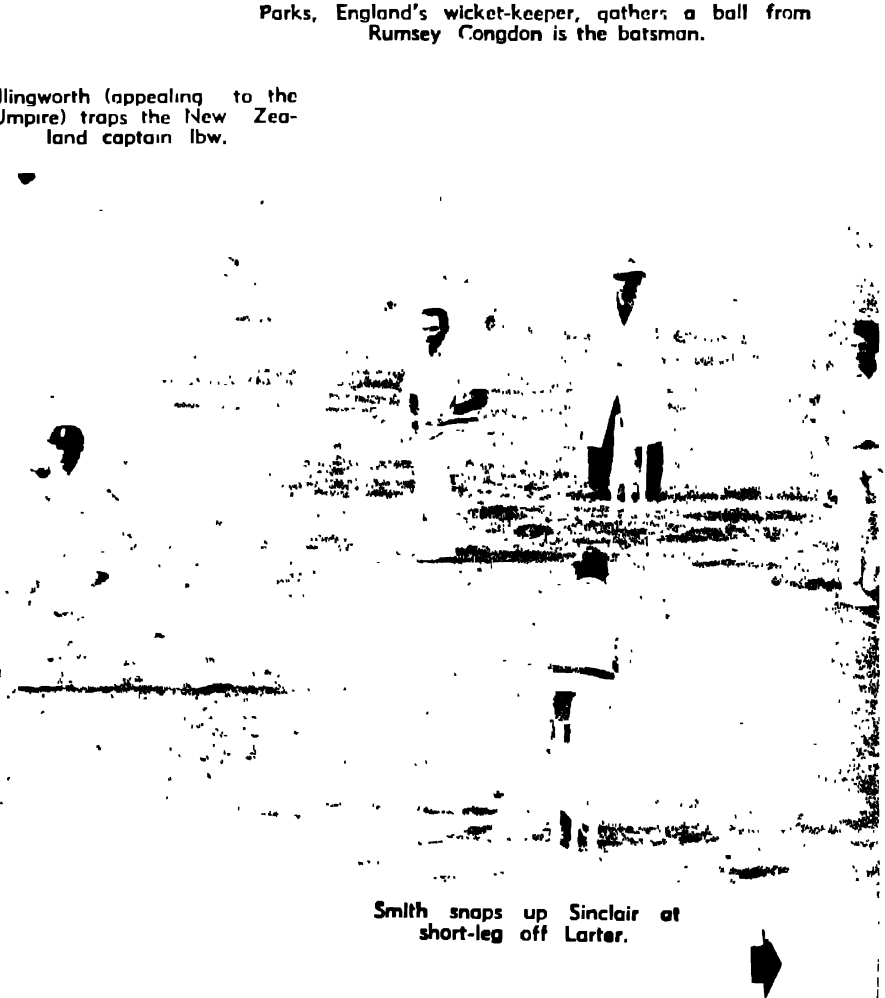
AUGUST 7, 1965



Parks, England's wicket-keeper, gathers a ball from Rumsey Congdon is the batsman.



Illingworth (appealing to the Umpire) traps the New Zealand captain lbw.



Smith snaps up Sinclair at short-leg off Larner.

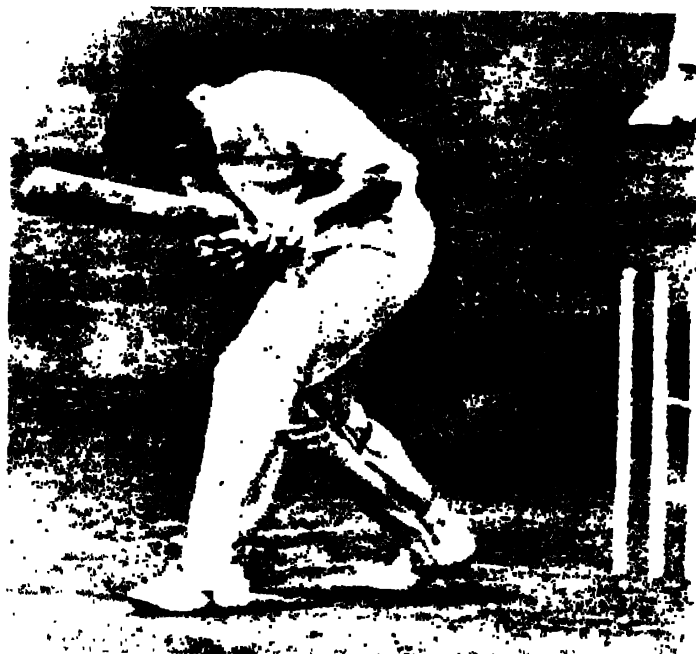


Parks appeals after catching Taylor.



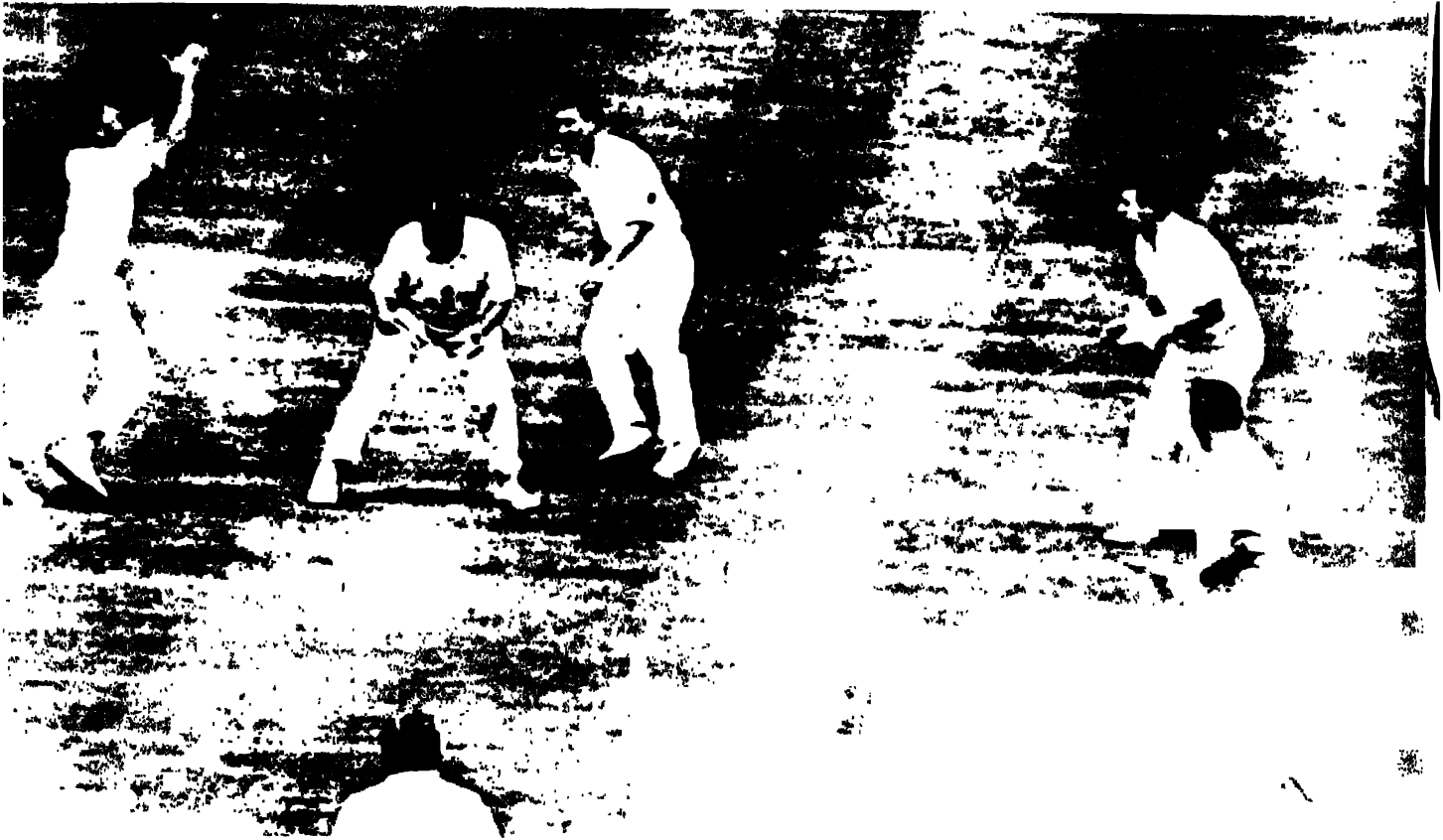
Pollard is run out.

## THE LEEDS TEST



Dowling is clean bowled by Rumsey (not in picture).

AUGUST 7, 1965.



In the second Innings  
Reid was out caught by  
Barrington off Rumsey  
for 5.



Congdon looks  
back to see a ball  
from Rumsey bowl  
him.



Titmus takes a return catch from  
Taylor. In one remarkable over he  
claimed four wickets.

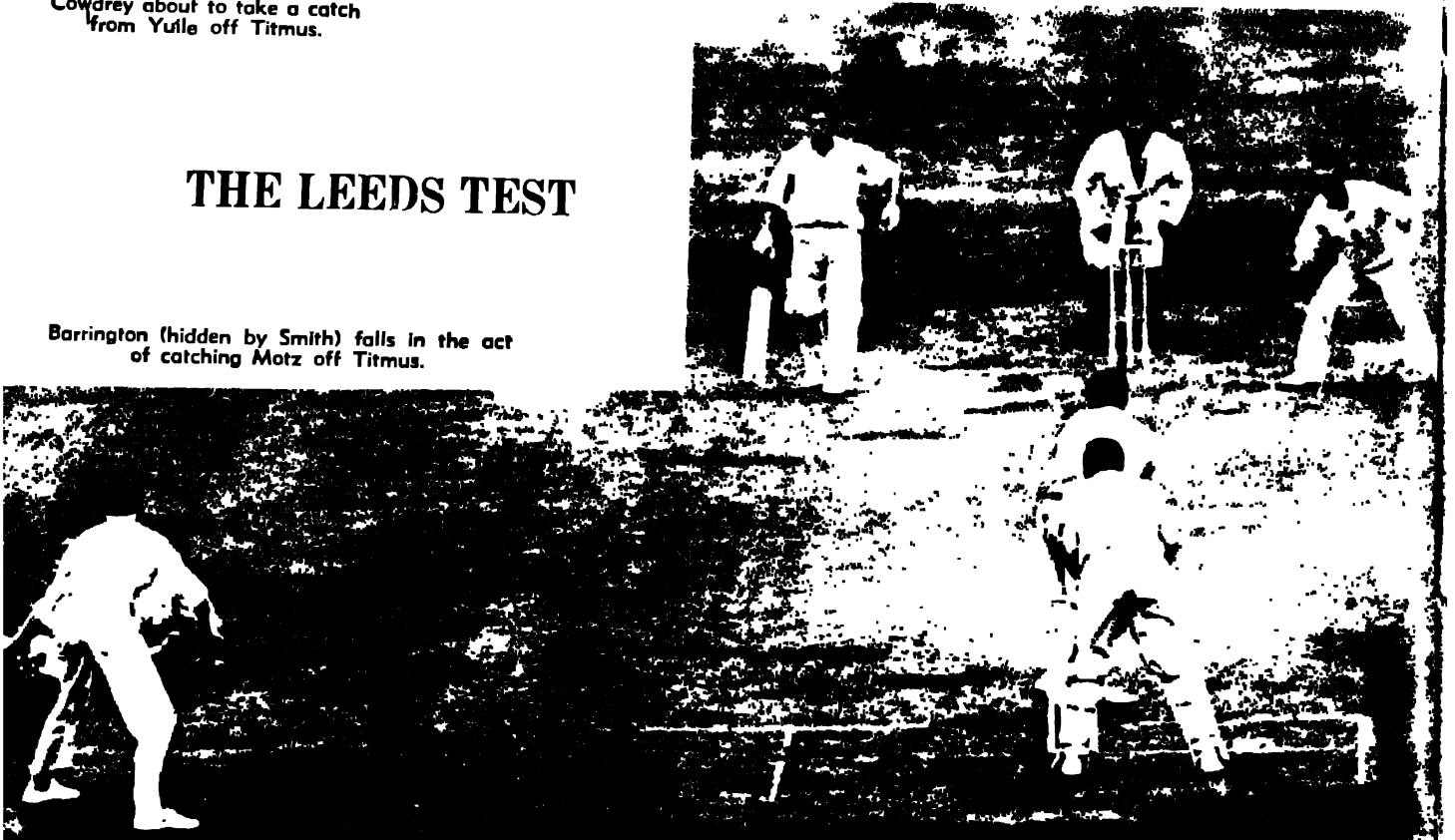




Cowdrey about to take a catch  
from Yulle off Titmus.

## THE LEEDS TEST

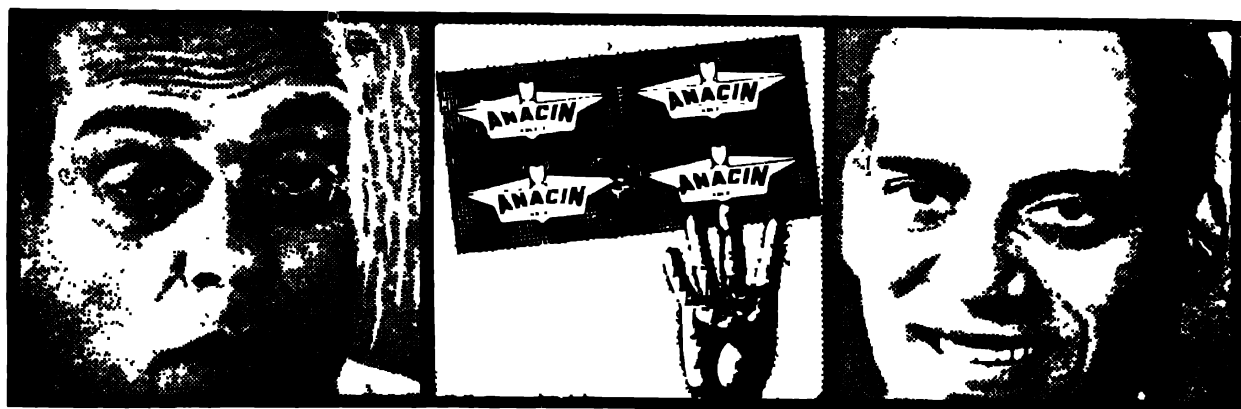
Barrington (hidden by Smith) falls in the act  
of catching Motz off Titmus.





Colinge misses a ball from Titmus and a bowler

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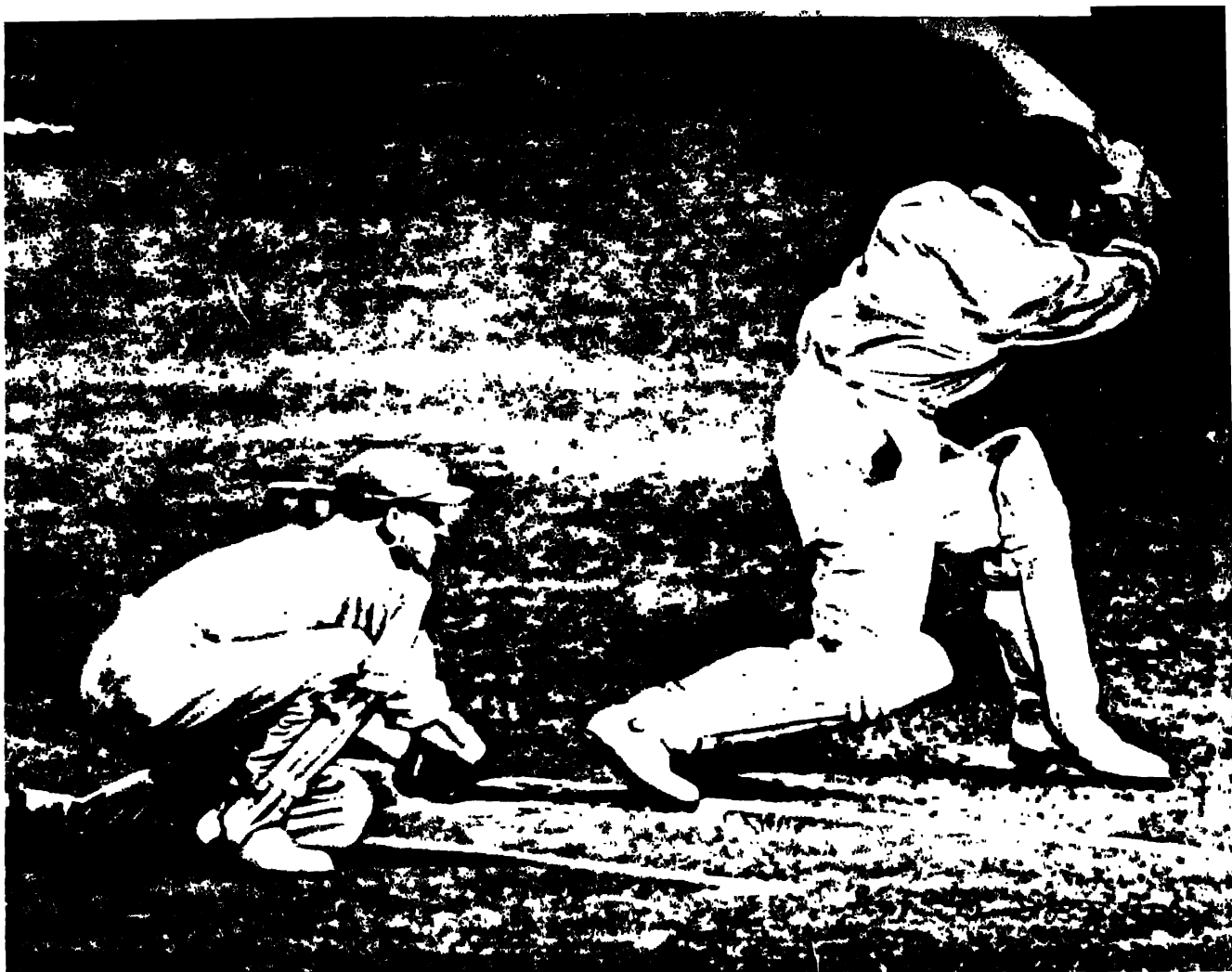
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**I**N the death of Walter Reginald Hammond in Durban (South Africa), his adopted home, recently at the age of 62, the world has lost a great personality who adorned cricket for two decades till his retirement in 1947. He so dominated the game wherever he played, in England, in Australia, in South Africa, in the West Indies and in New Zealand that he became a legend in his own life time. He has joined cricket's immortals. His feats with the bat were so many that they raised him to the pinnacle tenanted only by the game's master craftsmen like Grace, Ranji, Trumper, Hobbs, Woolley and Bradman. But none of these players, not even Bradman, who was Hammond's worthy rival in the matter of amassing runs, could lay claim to the dual combination of talent which made Hammond possibly the greatest of all-rounders. In his career he scored 50,492 runs averaging 56.10 and hit up 167 centuries with an unbeaten 336 against New Zealand in 1933 as his highest score. As a bowler of medium pace he claimed 63 wickets averaging 37.67 in Test cricket. But his skill was not confined to batting and bowling; as a fielder in the slips, he had few equals. He took 78 catches in 1928 and performed the feat of taking ten catches in the match between Gloucester and Surrey in the same

# HAMMOND and the INDIANS

---

By S. K. GURUNATHAN

---

season—both are still records. He even once put on the gloves as substitute wicket-keeper in a Test match.

I have not seen Hammond in action but I had the privilege of lunching with him in the company of the late Roy Webber, the well-known statistician on the break day of the First Test between India and England at Leeds in 1952. He was a giant of a man, tall and broad of shoulder and handsome to look at. When he gripped my hand in greeting, his huge palm completely engulfed mine and I could feel the power and strength of his forearm. As I sat in front of Hammond that day, the hundreds of

Hammond's cover drive, a piece of superb artistry. W. A. Oldfield, the prince of wicket keepers, is behind him.

photographs showing him making his famous cover drive came up before my mind's eye even as I recalled the millions of words of praise showered on him. My imagination really ran riot and I felt as though I was watching the great artist gracefully going down the pitch and driving the ball away powerfully through the covers giving not even the semblance of a chance for the fieldsmen in the deep to stop it. I cherish the memory of this day I spent with Hammond.

It was in the summer of 1932, on their first tour of England that Indian bowlers Nissari, Amar Singh, Jehangir Khan and C. K. Nayudu came up against Hammond in the only Test played at Lord's. Having dismissed Sutcliffe, Holmes and Woolley for only 19 runs the Indian bowlers rocked the English spectators with surprise and dismay. About this time Hammond was joined by his skipper Jardine and the two pulled England out of a tight corner by putting on 82 runs between them. Amar Singh, a great bowler, found reward for his persistence by clean bowling Hammond for 35 runs but he, as well as the other bowlers, had a taste of the latter's genius. Still the Indian bowlers came off brilliantly in their first duel with that great batsman, he being bowled again, this time by Jehangir Khan for only 12.

Four years later, in their next encounter in 1936, the same bowlers found Hammond in peak form and suffered at his hands. Hammond made 389 runs in three innings for an average of 194.50. After missing the first Test at Lord's Hammond made 167 before being bowled by C. K. Nayudu. It contained 21 boundary hits. With Worthington (87) he put on 127 runs for the third wicket. In the Third and final Test

of the series Hammond was even more prolific, scoring 217 runs before being bowled by Nissari. Again Worthington (128) helped him to add 266 runs for the fourth wicket. In the second innings he was not out for five runs.

Hitler's war interfered with cricket in England but when the game was resumed in 1946, after a gap of seven years, India with the Nawab of Pataudi (Sr.), as captain, challenged the might of England in another series of three Test matches. By now, Hammond, having turned amateur, had become England's captain. But his powers were on the decline. He found Amarnath and Mankad not too easy to score off. Amarnath in particular worried him with his inswingers. He claimed the England batsman for 33 at Lord's clean bowling him, and for 69 in the Second Test at Manchester in the same manner. In the second innings in the latter Test Mankad had him caught by Kardar for eight runs. At the Oval, Hammond was batting with nine when rain put a stop to the match.

Of Hammond's batting here are three tributes. C. G. Macartney, who covered the Anglo-Australian Tests of 1938 for *The Hindu*, wrote on Hammond's 240-run knock in the Second Test at Lord's: "The honours of the day easily go to the England skipper, Walter Hammond, who played one of the finest innings I have seen him play. Right from the start, he was never in doubt. His defence was perfect and

his footwork elegant. He executed several powerful strokes, while the way he found gaps in the field was a tribute to his shrewdness. His innings was practically flawless. What appealed to me most was his strokeplay on the on-side which was better than any previous display of his I have seen."

Of the same performance, Bradman, his rival captain, said: "I have always had the greatest admiration for Hammond's cricket, but can recall no instance when his superb artistry shone so brilliantly. He displayed a more versatile range of shots than usual though once again it was his driving which caught the eye. Chipperfield will testify to the power behind the shots, for in trying to stop one of them he split a finger and could not field again."

Of another great innings, 231 not out at Sydney in the Second Test of the 1936-37 series, Neville Cardus wrote: "Over after over Hammond went his serene way. I cannot remember batsmanship of surer and more careful technique than Hammond's to-day. There was no strain, even though he carried the team, no haste and no lagging; every stroke and every movement of feet and arms were now the instinctive expression of a mastery which worked almost like a force in nature, needing to labour as little as the sunshine for the full light it shed over the England innings. The harvest was in his bounty. This batsmanship ripened like fruit. It was cricket of most moving dignity."

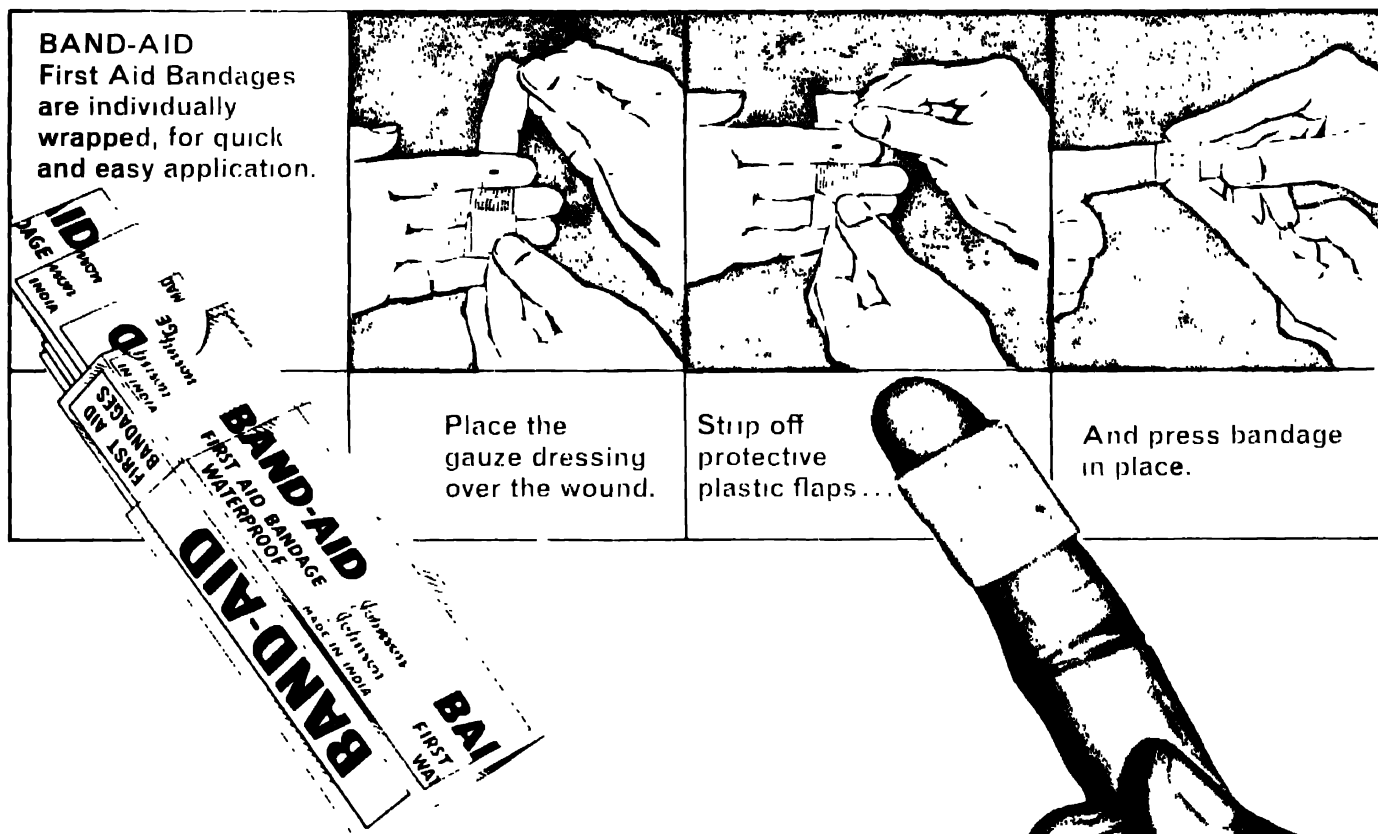


An on-drive, a stroke of most moving dignity. This was against India in 1936. Dilawar Hussain is the wicket-keeper.

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**J**UST a few days ago, it seemed as though Harold Rhodes, the cricketer, was dead. Called for throwing by umpire Syd Buller against the South Africans, his whole career was apparently finished! But then, lo and behold, he plays again before umpires Sam Cook and Cecil Pepper, both very experienced cricketers, and comes away unscathed.

Harold Rhodes, cricketer, is very definitely back in business. But what a situation! How would Australia's Meckiff have fared, I wonder, if they had allowed him to bowl again, after that tragic, pathetic

are you'll be ending his career. No, it just isn't on.

Such decisions, I'm sure, could be best left to a small panel of experts. Then, if they felt that someone was throwing, they could approach the particular county committee. The panel would say that, in their opinion, X of the county of Kent throws. Now, I would abide by that. I would say to myself that this is the opinion of experienced judges whom we have put into the game to iron out this problem.

I would probably go back and ask whether, in their view, this chap

As a batsman, you rely upon playing the bowler's arm. As it comes up from a horizontal to a vertical position before delivery, you get some lead to the line. Now the thrower lollups or ambles up at you, a bent arm comes over from nowhere and you have no lead at all. The arm is, so to speak, snatched at you, and you're very much later in picking up the start of the ball's flight.

It isn't perhaps until the ball is actually on the deck that you're really shaping to play it. It's the bouncer, I think, which is the nasty

## Cricket Spotlight-11

# HOW TO END THROWING!

By COLIN COWDREY

match at Brisbane? Called by one umpire, Richie Benaud switched him to the other end only to hear him called again. He left the ground and, for poor Meckiff, that was it for ever.

### Not Fair

Yet what would have happened if they had flown him down to Perth the following Thursday and played him before the umpires of Western Australia? What would have happened to South Africa's Griffin, called on their previous tour of England, if the following week they had taken him up to Old Trafford and played him there?

All this only strengthens a belief I have had for a very long time now. I just don't feel that it is either right or fair to leave the subject of throwing to the umpire.

I think it is too complicated a thing. It involves watching the bowler from an awkward angle at square leg, about 28 yards away. You have got to pick up the action in the flicker of a second, make your decision, make your call.

I don't know whether you've ever tried to do this. But if not, I can assure you it's the most difficult thing in the world.

### Awesome Decision

And I don't care who the bowler is or how much he looks a thrower from beyond the fence. For one person who puts on a white coat, the decision is awesome.

In addition to the technical difficulties, there are the human ones too—perhaps 14,000 in the ground, a full press box and, even more important, the future of this chap who has perhaps been playing for a number of years, has made a name for himself and is supporting a wife and family. Call him and the chances

could be altered. If he could, the rest would, of course, be very much up to him.

You may wonder whether throwing matters all that much, whether it's worth all the fuss. Believe me, it does and it is.

Sir Donald Bradman was, I think, one of the first to appreciate the dangers of throwing. He was convinced that it had got to stop for the simple reason that bowling is an art form which it takes a great player years to master. An artist like Ray Lindwall toils hard to achieve the summit. So what a calamity it would be if we were to allow a strong chap with big shoulders, big forearms and the knack of throwing to just walk in and become the fastest bowler in the world off a short, leisurely run-up.

### Throwers Must Go!

Because, remember, throwers don't run up fast. They can't. They have to jog up, so as to be able to pause and get the delivery right.

But there are technical reasons, too, why it is essential that the thrower must go.

one You can get the bouncer to leap from a little further down the pitch towards the batsman if you throw it, rather than bowl it.

### Invaluable Advice

The problem of the thrower is, I believe, an emergency one which, unless solved swiftly, could very easily dent the image of the game.

What would happen, for instance, if Charlie Griffith is called in England next year? What a future would there be?

I hope that everything possible will be done to avoid such a situation before the tour begins. And I would have thought that the advice of a neutral such as the Don might well prove invaluable. If it is decided that Griffith's action is suspect, then I would like to think he had the time to iron out the flaw. If it is judged perfectly legitimate, then he could come to England without the slightest fear of being called.

Certainly, the last thing we want is a repetition of the Harold Rhodes affair. Of a man "dead" yesterday, "alive" to-day and never quite sure about to-morrow!—(To be continued).

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**"LARWOOD'S** sustained accuracy and tremendous speed were admired on all sides—I think he bowled faster over a longer period than I can remember seeing from him or anybody else." Don Bradman wrote that in 1950. He was referring to the First Test in 1932 which he watched from one of the stands as a spectator. Coming from Don I regard that as a compliment.

Just how fast was I?

I never knew my speed when bowling and was unable to judge it. The ball never seemed to be going fast enough and when I let it go I always wished it would travel a little quicker.

I remember seeing Ted McDonald bowl about 1927 when Notts were playing Lancashire. I said to one of the lads: "If I'm as fast as this fellow I'm really fast." The Notts player said: "Don't be silly, you're yards faster." When years later I was asked to compare my speed with that of

fastest of all? No, sir. There's only one man who deserves to be known as the King of Speed. The man who had it all—control, speed to turn a batsman pale and a big heart to go with it. That was Harold Larwood, the man I call the Silent Killer.

"They tell me Wes Hall has been timed at 90 m.p.h. Well, Loll Larwood was two or three yards quicker than him, so you can guess what kind of murder it was when he was letting them slip.

"I'll tell you about that 'Silent Killer' nickname I gave him. I used to field at cover point to him. He never had a mid-off but I still had the easiest job in cricket because nobody much tried driving Larwood in front of the wicket. As Loll came up on that smooth, carpet-slipper run of his and I moved in towards the batsman I used to pin my ears back and listen hard—to find out what kind of delivery he was going to bowl. If I could hear his feet tap-tapping over the turf I knew he would be well within

much more dangerous in a physical sense than one who bowls consistently down the line.

"Next in speed and towering above all others in class was the amazing Larwood.... There was nothing to fault. His speed almost outstripped the eye and his control over the twin essentials of length and direction was perfect. It was rather like releasing a thunderbolt to put him on to bowl and if his action had not been so beautifully balanced he would not have maintained so much accuracy at such speed."

About 1928 I was timed in England at 96 m.p.h. I think some mathematician got busy with a stopwatch but I couldn't vouch for the accuracy. In Australia somebody, using the same method I think, timed me at 99 m.p.h. There again I wouldn't know how accurate the assessment was. If Wes Hall were electronically timed at 90 m.p.h. I think 90 would be a bit slow for me and if Joe Hardstaff's opinion that I bowled two or three yards faster than

## The Larwood Story-12

# THE SPEED

Ray Lindwall I said, "I wouldn't have a clue, I never saw myself bowl."

The question of who was the fastest often crops up and provides more than one answer. There's no real yardstick to gauge it by. I can only quote some opinions of other people.

Young Joe Hardstaff, the Notts and England player who averaged almost 50 in his twenty-three Tests, said as recently as 1963:

"I was weaned on fast bowling. When I learnt my cricket at Trent Bridge, men like Harold Larwood, Bill Voce and Harold Butler jostled each other at the nets for the privilege of nailing the poor batsmen. And in 25 years in the first-class game I saw and played against then, all from the fast to the frightening Larwood, Lindwall, Miller, Voce, Gubby Allen, Constantine, Martindale, Trueman, Statham, Tyson. I can reel off the names, a roll of honour of the greatest fast bowlers the game has seen.

"So when people come to me and say, 'How do you rate Wes Hall with someone of the old school like Voce or Larwood?' I reckon I'm in a good position to judge. And I'll say this now for Wes: He's fast, real fast. I wouldn't have burst out laughing at the prospect of facing him and neither would anyone else I know. But the

himself. He would still be quick, mind you. But when I couldn't hear him running up I used to look at the batsman and think 'You're a split second away from trouble, son,' because I knew then that Loll was coming in on his toes. That meant only one thing—he was going to let slip the fastest he'd got."

Hardstaff rated the twelve greatest speed merchants of his time in the following order: Larwood, Ray Lindwall, Wesley Hall, Bill Voce, Keith Miller, Freddie Trueman, Brian Statham, Frank Tyson, Ken Farnes, Leary Constantine, Manny Martindale, Bill Bowes.

### Like A Thunderbolt

Frank Chester, who wore the white coat for thirty-three years and whose memory goes back to before the First World War when he was a professional with Worcestershire, wrote in 1956 that I was "positively the prince of all fast bowlers", but not the fastest. He nominated W. B. Burns as the fastest he had seen for a few overs but said Burns was erratic and therefore could not make the top flight.

Chester said: "With such speed, Burns could not develop accuracy and usually batsmen had to pay more attention to protecting their skins than their wickets. A wild fast bowler is

Wes is accurate then I must have been up round 100 miles an hour.

America's fastest baseball pitcher of a few years back, Bobbie Feller, was electronically timed in several exhibition demonstrations to have thrown the ball at 99.5 m.p.h.

George Bayer, the American golf professional recognized as the hardest and longest hitter in the world, has been tested by electronic device. It was found that the speed of the club-head on impact with the ball was 109 m.p.h. The golf ball, which looks misshapen in slow motion film when hit, travelled at about 140 m.p.h. for a short time. Other golf professionals like Jack Nicklaus, Arnold Palmer and Bruce Devlin would be about on the same mark. Pancho Gonzales has been estimated to serve a tennis ball at about 120 m.p.h., the strings on the racquet imparting a catapult action in addition to the lever of the arm.

A ball delivered at 90 m.p.h. would mean that the batsman has less than half a second to sight it and make a stroke.

Years after that tour an article by Hugh Buggy revealed that two Australian batsmen who faced me in the bodyline Tests had told him they had failed completely to see some of my deliveries. When I was

able to ask Buggy who the players were he told me it was not breaking a confidence to name the batsmen as Bill Ponsford and Leo O'Brien, the Victorian left-hander who had been brought into the Second Test. They told Buggy some of my deliveries were so fast they could not see them until the balls hit their bat or struck them in the thigh or stomach. I always thought these players saw me pretty well.

I have been asked many times why it was that others with much greater physique could not attain the speed I was able to produce. Bill Voce for instance, a very big man, could lift, one-handed, any ordinary-sized man merely by grasping his coat lapels. He used to amuse us by tearing in half a tin of tobacco, saying it was the easiest and quickest way of opening it.

I think the answer is in the co-ordination of every muscle which is

and in this way wasted so much energy on the run to the wicket that when they reached the crease they had shed some of their strength and penetration. Added to all these things there must be a will to bowl fast. As far as I was concerned there was nothing better calculated to put a hot branding iron on me in 1932 than the barracking of the Australian crowds.

There were 54,000 fans at Melbourne Cricket Ground to see Don knock the cover off the bodyline ball. He went in second wicket down in the Second Test to one of the greatest storms of cheering ever heard on a cricket field.

Don strolled to the wicket in his usual confident way a slow walk to accustom himself to the change of light from the dressing-room to the field. He had to wait for the cheering to abate before he could take strike. Bill Bowes sent one down well outside the off-stump and a little on the

"When Bradman returned to Sydney he looked better, not completely well perhaps, but ready for action. Next day he called at my office and expounded his plan.

"My task was to think out all possible objections and raise them like Aunt Sallies for him to knock over.

"The plan was simple and direct as he stated it, though one could see immediately that putting it into effect would be neither simple nor straightforward.

"The first fact in his appreciation of the situation was that he had to make runs. He was so quick on his feet that he could get out of the way of anything Larwood might hurl down the wicket. He could dodge all day, provided he was content to do that. But, it was a but with a capital letter, the public would not be content with that. They would grow weary of an exhibition of gymnastics and demand that he make runs. The Hill would wax both facetious and querulous.

"The old law of supply and demand would operate. The public would make the demands. How was he to arrange supplies? He would walk away from his wicket and try to hit the ball through the offside field. If he succeeded it would put the bowler off his balance and force him to weaken the leg field and strengthen the off field.

"Then he could revert to normal batsmanship. His plan was in effect to meet unorthodoxy with unorthodoxy. He must make runs.

### Hooking No Good

"I tried to counter it. If one ball came through quicker and lower he'd be left straddle-legged with a cross-bat looking as though his style was fully impregnated with a scent of gum leaves, as some of his detractors still affirmed.

"To this he replied that first of all a ball that pitched short would bound over the wicket. If it was even close to a good length he would not move away. Further, if its direction was towards him, it would pass outside the leg stump whether it was high or kept low. The hook shot was no good, he thought.

"I pointed out that he played two hook shots, one, past mid-on like the drive off a high bounding ball in tennis and the second, a normal one. He had considered all that. In the first place he played the stroke with the ball coming towards the shoulder. It was easy enough against a normal bowler but Larwood came into the body and a miss would mean a broken head and hospital, which would help neither Australia nor Bradman.

"As far as the normal hook was concerned he pointed out that he was not tall, that the ball was flying as high or higher than his head and that he could not possibly get on top of it and keep it down. He disposed of every argument. He considered them all and rejected them....

"My view was one of apprehension. That his scheme cut across all the

Continued on next page

# GALLERY

By HAROLD LARWOOD

brought into play. The arm, shoulder, wrist, body and legs all have their functions and the man who is able to achieve perfect or near-perfect co-ordination will be the fastest. My speed was not the outcome of violent physical exertion as much as it was the conserving of energy until the exact moment of delivery. My run-up was rhythmical and disciplined and I was perfectly balanced at the precise moment when my left foot came down and my arm came over.

My nervous system would come into play at this moment too. My whole body and almost every group of muscles would suddenly leap into action as I propelled the ball. Up to that moment I was completely relaxed and unwound myself like the sudden snapping of a clock spring as I let the ball go.

Only regular exercise to keep the muscles strong and supple enabled me to avoid any serious strains, torn muscles or injuries, apart from the left cartilage. But I don't think I could have bowled as fast without perfect co-ordination. Looking at some big men who bowled fast I could never understand why they weren't faster than me. I guess they weren't relaxed

short side. Bradman moved across slightly to pull the ball to the leg side—a stroke he had hit the fence with many a time. He clipped the ball into his stumps. Poor Don—the crowd was stunned, we were staggered and all was wrong with the world.

It was a shocking long-hop and deserved to be clouted to the fence. That's what Bradman tried to do but I think he was a victim of one of the slowest wickets I have ever bowled on. The ball came off so leisurely that Don had almost completed his stroke when it came off his bat. The ball just stopped against the wicket. It was certainly a murderous wicket and we all thought it had been doped to take the sting out of our battery of fear fast bowlers. If the wicket, normally the liveliest in Australia, had not been deliberately watered down for the game its preparation was certainly carried out very poorly. Anyway, Don didn't get a chance immediately to use the plan he had worked out to beat me and satisfy his countless fans. I didn't know of this until years after when Johnnie Moyes of the *Sydney Sun* filled in the details:

"Bradman returned from this little beech cottage owned by Tom Langridge where he worked out his counter-plot like a general who seeks to halt the enemy's attack and then advance to the assault.



## THE LARWOOD STORY-12

*Continued from previous page*

accepted canons of batsmanship was not entirely the cause of this. The champion writes his own text book always. It appeared to me, however, that with one of Larwood's pace, even Bradman could not bring off the seemingly impossible. Still, he had made his plan and it was to be rounded off match by match according to the information gleaned."

Don made amends for that duck. In the second innings he reached 103 not out and this score, together with 10 wickets for the match secured by Bill O'Reilly, tipped the scales sufficiently to give Australia victory. How Bradman dominated that innings is shown by the fact that his runs were made out of a total of 191 in which seven of his fellow-players made only 10 runs among them, four failing to score.

Here was the Bradman whose cricketing career had been ended for him by a commentator about three weeks previously. After the Board of Control ruled that Bradman could not write and play at the same time, and he had on medical advice missed the First Test, a cricket expert and amateur journalist provided a Sydney paper with a scoop. He reported in a three-column spread to a shocked nation that Bradman had pernicious anaemia and would never play again. But it was the kind of scoop that editors like to forget. The story was blown out for the simple reason that Don was not suffering from anything remotely like pernicious anaemia. He was to go on to score another 11,000-odd runs and forty-seven centuries in first-class cricket before his career ended.

### Among Don's Greatest

The story was as wild as some of the reports on Don's dismissal for a duck. One Melbourne newspaper's account of the dismissal by a former Test player announced in its headline, "Good length ball got Bradman." On another page a description by another Test player was headed, "Bradman out to shocking long hop." Yet another cricketer-turned-reporter described it as "clean bowled."

That second innings of Don's must rank as one of the greatest of his life. He was under considerable strain but rose to the occasion. Although he was obviously put off his normal game he played well enough to make me think he might yet tame bodyline; although I knew that the wicket was so dead it didn't give me a chance I had my doubts about how I'd go in the following Tests. Voce, Bowes, Allen and I were more or less innocuous on the wicket.

As soon as Don started darting to and fro across the wicket I knew I had him worried. I used to say to myself as I bowled to Bradman, "I've got you frightened. Wait till I give you this one."

But I had to applaud some of the shots Don played. Bradman was a good one, all right.

Don upset the applecart a little when he got into position on the leg

just before I bowled to square cut me or use his bat like a trench digger to hit me to the off. In bowling to his leg stump as I did I was trying to dictate what shot he should play—a hit to leg. But he wouldn't peck at it.

When he began moving to the leg to hit me to the off I couldn't let him get away with it. The captain had my field set and I had to bowl to it. When Don tried to counter me in this way it became a matter of him or me.

So I used to watch him just before my arm came over. Mostly he would move to the leg but sometimes he would step quickly to the off and hit the rising ball down into the ground on the leg side with a swipe resembling an old-fashioned cow shot.

I used to try to sense what Don was going to do. If I saw him trying to move back to the leg in that split second before delivery I used to follow him a little but I did the same thing with the off. I suppose it amounted to bowling at the man. But he made it that way.

Don's antics in Melbourne in jumping about the crease made spectators think I was deliberately trying to knock his head off. Some other batsmen gave the same impression. All of them ducked to good-length balls. Woodfull, whether deliberately or not, gave the impression that I was trying to hit him. In the Melbourne Test I hit him over the heart with one that was a plain straight ball just short of a length. It rose just over the stumps and he should have played it. He was ducking at the time.

A similar incident occurred in the Sydney Test. Woodfull ducked and the ball hit him on the thigh. I appealed for lbw. So did Ames, the wicket-keeper. Umpire George Hele ruled not out and turning to me said, "Harold, if that ball had been two inches lower I'd have had to give him out. I couldn't avoid it."

"I thought it was out as it was, George," I said.

"No, it was two inches too high."

And yet I got barracked for appealing.

Bradman and Woodfull were the only ones who used to "show" a little when they got out of the way of a rising ball. Their mannerisms made the crowd think I was trying to kill them. I hit Don only once in nine innings.

Woodfull, Ponsford and Fingleton were in trouble because they were slow-footed. Richardson was a powerful hooker and cut loose on me sometimes. I'm glad he didn't do it all the time. He also gave the crowd the impression I was trying to hit him. He was quoted in several newspapers as saying he took block a yard outside the leg stump and yet my delivery came straight at him. The inference was clear—that I was out to brain him.

Richardson and McCabe almost killed bodyline in this Melbourne Test. Richardson scored 34 and McCabe 32 in a determined stand in which both players attacked our fast bowling.

They clouted the ball so heftily to leg that the inner ring of leg-side fielders were forced to move back because of the danger to them. The partnership was broken not by the demoralising effect of bodyline but because McCabe fell to a freakish catch by Jardine off Voce. Our bowling was being flogged at the time and I've often felt that if McCabe and Richardson had been together for about another hour bodyline would have been finished.

Many people believe to-day that bodyline was a whirlwind non-stop attack of bumping balls. It wasn't. Bodyline was a shock tactic, a sharp prong which depended on quick penetration for success. Once the bowlers tired and the prong was blunted bodyline bowling became mechanical, even mediocre, and any batsman worth his salt should have been able to hit it at will.

Bodyline wasn't bowled at Australia's batsmen as much as most people seem to think. Jardine made frequent bowling changes to keep his attack fresh. There were times when bodyline became futile and he was forced to resort to an orthodox field. Bowes, who was later to become something of a terror in England where some batsmen also developed a neurosis because of the bodyline spectre, was so innocuous in Australia that he played in only one Test. Voce appeared in four, and Allen, who wouldn't bowl bodyline, played in every Test.

### Fighting Cricket

In all the Tests I bowled 220.2 overs, Voce bowled 133.3 and Allen 171. Hammond bowled 120.5 and Verity, the slow left-hander, bowled 135 overs. It couldn't be claimed that Hammond bowled bodyline because he wasn't fast enough.

Even Bradman didn't get as much bodyline as most people think. He half-succeeded at Melbourne with his shots to the off and he was so brilliant and quick on his feet that if he'd been given balls pitched repeatedly in the same area he might have completely mastered bodyline. Also, bodyline was bowled at only the recognised batsmen.

Australia won the Melbourne game by 111 runs with good fighting cricket. She beat us fair and square and we had no excuses although we were victims of our own tactics by being caught on a slow wicket with four fast bowlers.

Jardine had something to say about the game in his book: "Had the Melbourne wicket played anything like it played the previous night (the second-last day) I feel confident we should have accomplished our task of getting 208 runs, and accomplished it easily."

"This was the general opinion which no doubt accounted for the small attendance, smallest of any day of the match."

"The wicket which played so well overnight appeared to be treacherous. Had I received only three balls these were quite sufficient to prove to my satisfaction at least that those correspondents who gave as their considered opinion that there was nothing

AUGUST 7, 1965

wrong with the wicket, must either have had their attention directed to some direction other than where the game was taking place or must have temporarily lost their powers of observation and judgment."

After that match Australian newspaper posters proclaimed: "Bodyline beaten", "Bodyline squashed." They even stopped accusing me of being unsportsmanlike for a time. There was now great confidence in Australia's chances in the following games.

It made Jardine more determined than ever and it also made me anxious for another encounter—on a better wicket.

I remember the Second Test for two other reasons. One of them produced the most humiliating experience in which I have ever been involved. It so happened that I had bowled about two overs in my second spell on the first day when I noticed the ball was out of shape. I showed it to the umpire and Jardine and a new ball was brought from the pavilion. Woodfull then said to Jardine, "No, we're not going to use that the way it is." So between them they played pat-a-ball alongside the Test wicket. Jardine underhanded the ball to Woodfull who patted it back. About 50,000 people looked on. We just had to stand there like naughty boys while they engaged in this nonsense for about three overs. Every now and then Jardine and Woodfull would take a studious look at the ball as if the fate of a nation hung in the balance.

The crowd was incensed and called out angrily. I was so embarrassed I blushed.

#### Angry Crowd

It wasn't long after that I had trouble with my boots. It was really my left one. It had ripped right along the instep and the uppers were coming away from the sole. At home on the softer grounds my left foot used to slide along a little and the tension on it was not quite as great. On the hard Australian ground the spikes used to hold me solid and that was one of the reasons why I was so much faster in Australia.

At that time I had only one other pair of boots with me in the dressing-room and they were brand new and I had not worn them even at net practice. When I went off the Melbourne crowd was furious. They booed me off, probably thinking I was putting something over them. In the dressing-room George Duckworth said to me "Look, Harold, put mine on. I'll go and get this one repaired for you."

We both wore size 7 and I was glad of George's offer. I put George's boots on and when I went out on the field to sarcastic cheers Jardine immediately put me on again.

The same thing again happened with the second ball—the left boot ripped along the instep. When I went off once more sections of the crowd shouted abuse and I was hooted right off the field. Probably they thought I was taking a shower or having a drink. It wouldn't have been the first time an English bowler had hoodwinked an Australian crowd—S. F. Barnes did it in a Test match in Sydney in 1911. He left the field ostensibly for reasons of nature, but used

the "rest" period to smoke a cigar and have a rub-down before continuing to bowl.

As I walked off I tried to indicate to the crowd that there was something wrong with my boot but it only made them angrier. George had gone off to get my boot mended and there was nothing else to do but put on my new ones.

After one over I found them so tight and painful that I was limping. Jardine came across "What's wrong with you, Harold?" he asked.

"I think the skin's off my toes, Skipper," I said.

"Oh heavens. Go off again and change those boots."

The crowd was yelling madly by now, thinking I was going off again.

"No, Skipper, I daren't," I said. "I think the crowd would lynch me."

"To Hell with them—you go off." I didn't go, though, and told Jardine I'd stick it out.

"I'll have to ask you to have another over or two, Harold," Jardine said.

I was wild at the crowd's attitude. I bowled as hard as I could. The harder I bowled the more it hurt, and the more it hurt the harder I bowled. The barrackers certainly bluffed me that time.

That afternoon when I hobbled into the dressing-room there was hardly any skin left on my toes. I was able to wring blood out of both pairs of socks.

About this time while most commentators were still blaming me for introducing bodyline, it occurred to me that it would be a pleasant change

if letter writers and other antagonists turned their attacks to the man who first introduced the idea of real bodyline bowling.

It wasn't an Englishman. Nor was it an Australian. It was, in fact, Brigadier Gerard, a Frenchman!

The first reference to bodyline bowling in English literature as far as I could make out was in Conan Doyle's historical sketch, *The Adventures of Gerard*. Conan Doyle apparently was a lover of sport and Gerard was one of the great Napoleon's cavalry leaders. For a time he was a prisoner-of-war in England and a guest of a wealthy English sporting peer, Lord Rufton.

In later years Gerard spoke of the passion of the English for sport and boasted of his triumphs over them at their own sport of fox-hunting, pheasant shooting, boxing and cricket. Conan Doyle quoted Brigadier Gerard in this way:

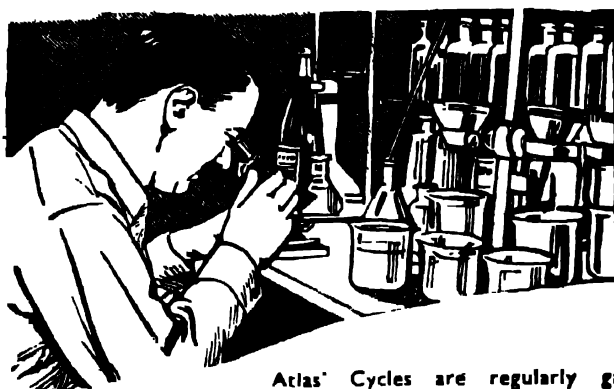
"The English have a game which they play in summer called cricket. I learned to play that on the lawn before Milord's mansion. Ah, that is a game for soldiers and brave men and not for children."

"It is played thus: one man tries to hit the other with a ball, against which he has only a stick to defend himself. Three pegs are driven in the ground, beyond which he must not retreat. Rudd, the head gardener, was a great player of cricket and so was Milord himself."

"It was for me to defend first, and for Rudd to attack. He missed me, but in spite of my nine campaigns under the great Napoleon, I must confess

Continued on next page

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## THE LARWOOD STORY-12

*Continued from previous page*

that I turned pale when the ball whizzed past me, before I had time to raise my stick, and knocked down the three boundary pegs.

"It was then for Rudd to defend himself, and for me to attack. As a boy in Gascony, I had learned to throw hard and straight, and I felt sure that I could hit that Englishman.

"With a shout, I ran forward and hurled my ball. But with surprising

quickness, he raised his stick and the ball flew to an amazing distance. It was again for me to attack, and for him to turn pale.

"But he was a brave man, that gardener, for he stood up a second time. I felt certain that my hour of victory had arrived. He wore a red waistcoat, and I made that my target.

"You would have thought that I was an artilleryman and not a hussar, so swift did my ball fly to its mark. He fell, and knocked down the three pegs. He was a cruel man, that Milord Rufton. He stood and laughed,

and did not go to the help of his servant.

"It was for me, the victor, to rush forward, and lift him to his feet (for he could not stand), to embrace him and cheer him with words of praise and encouragement.

"He was a fair-minded man, that Englishman. He acknowledged that it was skill and not chance which had given me the victory.

"He did it a purpose, he did it a purpose!" He said it again and again."  
—(To be continued).

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# VICTORY PLAYGROUND'S USEFUL WORK

By N. GANESAN

**W**HILE a State Sports' Association exercise an overall control over the promotion of the sports for which they were formed, it is the small clubs that play a prominent and often vital role in not only popularising but also in building up a high standard in that particular sport. The Victory Playground Club in Hyderabad are one such organisation doing useful work for the past many decades. Their premises are among the 72 being maintained by the Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad.

Though the number of grounds under the control of the Municipal Corporation sounds rather impressive, it must be stated that most of them are just some open spaces with equipment suitable for only children. Only about half a dozen are big enough to be utilised as full-sized playfields fit for major games. The Victory Playground's is one of them. In fact, it is the best among the lot.

One of the earliest known organisations that came into being, the Playground have produced quite a number of sportsmen who have made their mark in Hyderabad sports. Sheikh Jamal and Noor Mohamed, the famed football brothers, began their soccer career in this organisation. They learnt the tricks of the game while in this body but attained fame while serving the Hyderabad City Police. Rajagopal, a star basketballer and the three volleyball internationals — Tilakam Gopal, Asadullah and Khalid—also reached a high standard while playing under the banner of the Victory Playground.

The V.P.G.—as they are known locally—not only provide facilities for indulging in football, cricket, table tennis, athletics, volleyball, basketball, kabaddi, tennikoit, badminton, and a number of other games but also go all out to help needy sportsmen. They are often provided with the sports gear and the necessary dresses. The Playground also rope in the services of coaches to train the aspirants.

The Playground premises has served as the Headquarters of quite a number of State Associations situated in Hyderabad. Some of these Associations, at least, owe a great deal to the help they have received from the Playground.

The Playground have plans to floodlight the volleyball and basket-

ball courts. Work has already commenced towards this end and once the courts are floodlit, there is little doubt that both the games will be greatly benefited.

It was only two years ago that the Playground turned their attention towards cricket. They got together a team and entered the "B" Division

Continued on next page



P. Balaram, General Captain of the club



The club's outstanding cricketers Jairam Naidu, T. Ramamurthy, M. Suryanarayana and Srhari



The basketball team.

The  
team  
tory  
volleyball  
of the Vic-  
Playground  
Club



## VICTORY PLAYGROUND'S USEFUL WORK

*Continued from previous page*

League championship of the Hyderabad Cricket Association. This year they have earned promotion to the "A" Division.

In basketball, the VPG are the winners of the junior league. At least three of their members have represented the State. The VPG have also a good record in kabaddi. In volleyball, the club's team were tops for several years until the advent of the Andhra Pradesh Police team.

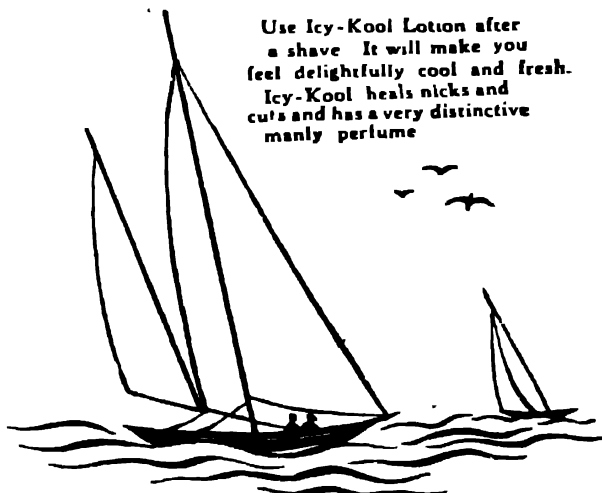
No organisation can function well unless it has some enthusiastic workers. It is the good fortune of the Victory Playground that the Municipal Corporation's Games Inspector L.V.R. Reddy, has been taking great interest in the club. A good volleyball player himself, Reddy has been connected with the Playground since 1958.

In addition to facilities for the games enumerated above, the Playground have installed equipment for children. It is a pleasing sight when the vast ground is studded with footballers, basketballers, volleyball players—each playing the game of his choice—and children utilising the slides, swings and parallel bars.

The Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad must take more interest in this and other playgrounds under their charge and must make available more funds for them.

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**A**USTRALIA have put a stranglehold on this year's Wimbledon, winning no less than four out of five major titles. But hidden away in the small print of the final results were signs that some major trophies may soon be due for export elsewhere—to Russia, in fact. If you look closely at the final results, you will find that in the Junior events, both boys' and girls' titles were won by players from the USSR. This is not the first time they have done it, either.

V. Korotkov took on the Frenchman M. C. Goven for the boys' and Miss O. Morozova beat Miss R. Giscafre of the Argentine in the girls'. This in itself may not be of much importance to the average follower of lawn tennis. But it proves to me that the Russians are leaving no stone unturned in their efforts to climb higher in world tennis ratings.

If they can continually produce young players capable of winning the junior titles in our championships, they are well on the way to further successes.

### Margaret Tempted

The Russians have been constantly thwarted in their efforts to get "name competitors" for their National championships. Payment of expense money is difficult, and without that little item, the players are just not interested. But they have succeeded in tempting Margaret Smith, the new Wimbledon champion, to go to the USSR for a series of exhibition games before she leaves for the United States championships.

You can be sure that the film cameras will be working overtime while she is on court—and her own personal training methods will be under close scrutiny.

I was in Russia some eight years ago to start their initial lawn tennis programme. They have come a long way since then—and they cannot fail to go a lot further. Whether they will succeed in producing a Wimbledon winner remains to be seen. But they will not fail for lack of trying.

### Heavy Fixture List

At the same time as Russia's two junior titles were being won, another event took place almost unnoticed during Wimbledon fortnight. A meeting of the Davis Cup nations was held in London.

The decision to reduce the time taken over the European Zone matches was a good one, and will be welcomed by all the countries concerned. As things now stand, any nation progressing to the later stages of the Davis Cup are faced with a very congested programme. Their players are under an obligation to represent their country and so they are forced from time to time to sit out some of the more important championships.

The Germans, Wilhelm Bungert and Christian Kuhnke, refused to play in the French championships—as did Manuel Santana who, unfortunately, was the holder of the title. And any championship organisers faced with the holder not playing through are

### The Tennis Scene-11

# MAJOR TROPHIES FOR RUSSIA ?

By FRED PERRY

not very pleased. For some years now, the Swedes did not play at Wimbledon due to Davis Cup commitments. This year they entered and played because they had already been knocked out of the Cup.

### Reluctant to Come

Santana, a great favourite with Wimbledon crowds and a man who would have been high in the seeding list, withdrew from Wimbledon before it started. European players with an interest in the Davis Cup competition are reluctant to come to England and play on grass courts as they then have to rush back to a hard court surface for the ensuing rounds of the Davis Cup.

It is impossible to produce your best game without at least two weeks' hard practice—and for good measure, you also need a tournament under your belt to become "match tight" under the new conditions. I can assure you that you do not play a match on grass courts with the same approach as one on hard.

### Help to Britain

At the meeting of the Davis Cup nations, it was agreed to accept a scheme which would dispense with one round of the draw with the same number of entries. Thirty-two nations will be able to complete the competition in time for the final matches to be played on a grass court should the situation arise.

This will, of course, be of great help to Great Britain—and I suspect the resolution was adopted as a gesture to them as being one of the founder nations of the competition together with the United States—also a grass-court nation.

The eight seeded nations will be placed in the draw as at present. The eight weakest countries will also be placed as they are at present. The remainder will be drawn out of the hat in the usual manner. The list is then split into two parts—sixteen countries in each list—and the winners of each section enter the semi-finals.

The number one seeded nation are placed in the top half of the draw, of course. The following year, the top seed will appear in the bottom half of the list, thus making the advantage of choice of ground a fairer proposition.

This arrangement will eliminate one round of the tournament, and although matches will start at approximately the same time in the season as they do now, they will end at least two weeks earlier. This allows time for a match to be played on grass

should one of the grass court nations be involved.

As things stand at present, the calendar is choked. The Davis Cup occupies one week early in May, followed immediately by the Italian championships. Another Davis Cup tie, then straight on to Paris for the French championships. The third Davis Cup match follows; and then come the grass courts of Wimbledon.

For those players representing the nations still left, it means rushing back to Europe to practise for the semi-final rounds of the Davis Cup. Should they win, the final faces them. That is quite a programme in itself—and in between, of course, they always like to sandwich a tournament if possible. For a week without a tournament means a week without "expense money"—and that's a bad thing.

The competition could not be started earlier in the season in deference to the Scandinavian countries whose players cannot get outdoor practice until later. The only alternative was to chop something off at the other end—and this new scheme achieves just that.

Whether it will work remains to be seen. But it is at least a concrete suggestion to attempt to relieve the congestion on the international calendar. —(To be continued)

## Do you Know?

By BACH



## relegate

(rel'ē-gāt) VERB

TO SEND OR PUT AWAY; TO REMOVE; PUT BACK; BANISH; AS, TO RELEGATE FROM OFFICE

It may seem strange to the reader that I want to write authoritatively on Junior tennis and that I want to give advice to younger players on sportsmanship and the playing of the game, but I know where I erred in my early days and I have grown up a lot in the last few years. If my criticisms seem harsh, I am just as rough on myself and my own past mistakes.

Chuck McKinley and I were once considered the "temper tantrum" kids. If Chuck got a little demonstrative in the past, it was surely the result of an excess of enthusiasm. He and I both learned to channel our emotions and I don't believe you will see any displays now from either of us. If we were guilty of anything, it was of wanting to win and of trying too hard; when we got mad, it was only at ourselves. Perhaps I was guilty of not giving the other player enough credit for good play, but neither of us ever attempted to rile an opponent or disrupt his game. We may occasionally have had bad tempers but we were never deliberately bad sports. Chuck could not take advantage of anyone on the court and it was right that he should be the recipient of the Sportsmanship Award at the National Indoors in May last.

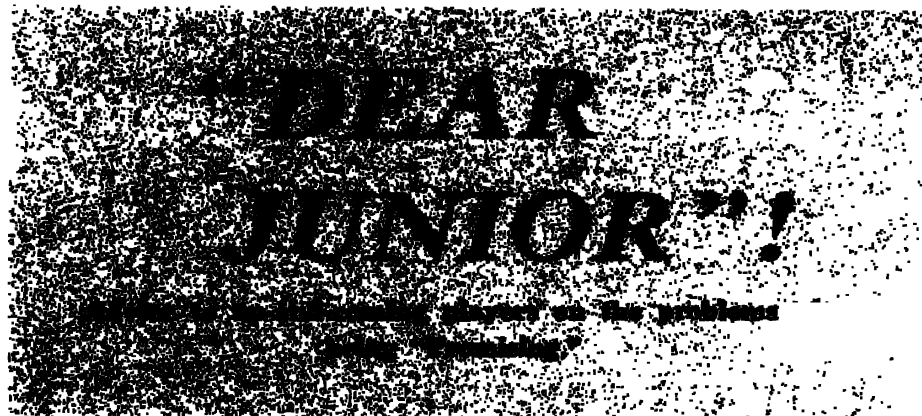
Among the best sports in the game are Roy Emerson, Fred Stolle, Pierre Darnon and Manuel Santana. Some of the players may be a little more vocal than others, but there are almost no bad sports in tennis to-day. Occasionally a player goes too far, and this was the case of one young fellow at the Indoors. He went one step beyond the boundaries which we have tacitly set for ourselves, but he

redeemed himself in a later match and I am certain he will never make the same mistake again.

Most players undergo a traumatic experience when they get too good too fast. When I was 17, Rafe Osuna and I went to Wimbledon for the first time. We were untried, unknown and unseeded—and we won the doubles. I was inexperienced in international play, and after our victory I thought that I was ready for the "big time". The next year I got to the semi-finals of Forest Hills and again I was put into the spotlight before I knew how to handle it. I had to do a lot of growing up, most of which was accomplished only in the last few years, before I understood the players and the

game. Some players only see themselves and have made tennis the only value in their lives; they will be better and wiser and happier when they realise that tennis is only a portion of one's life.

I have been asked if I would follow the same pattern if I were starting tennis all over again. The answer, for the most part, is yes. I grew up in a good area, received lots of assistance from the people in Bakersfield and was given unbelievable opportunities by Perry Jones. When I was 14 and 15, Mr. Jones arranged for me to practise regularly with Pancho Segura and Pancho Gonzales. It was an ideal set-up and I was more fortunate than almost any other player. But



By DENNIS RALSTON

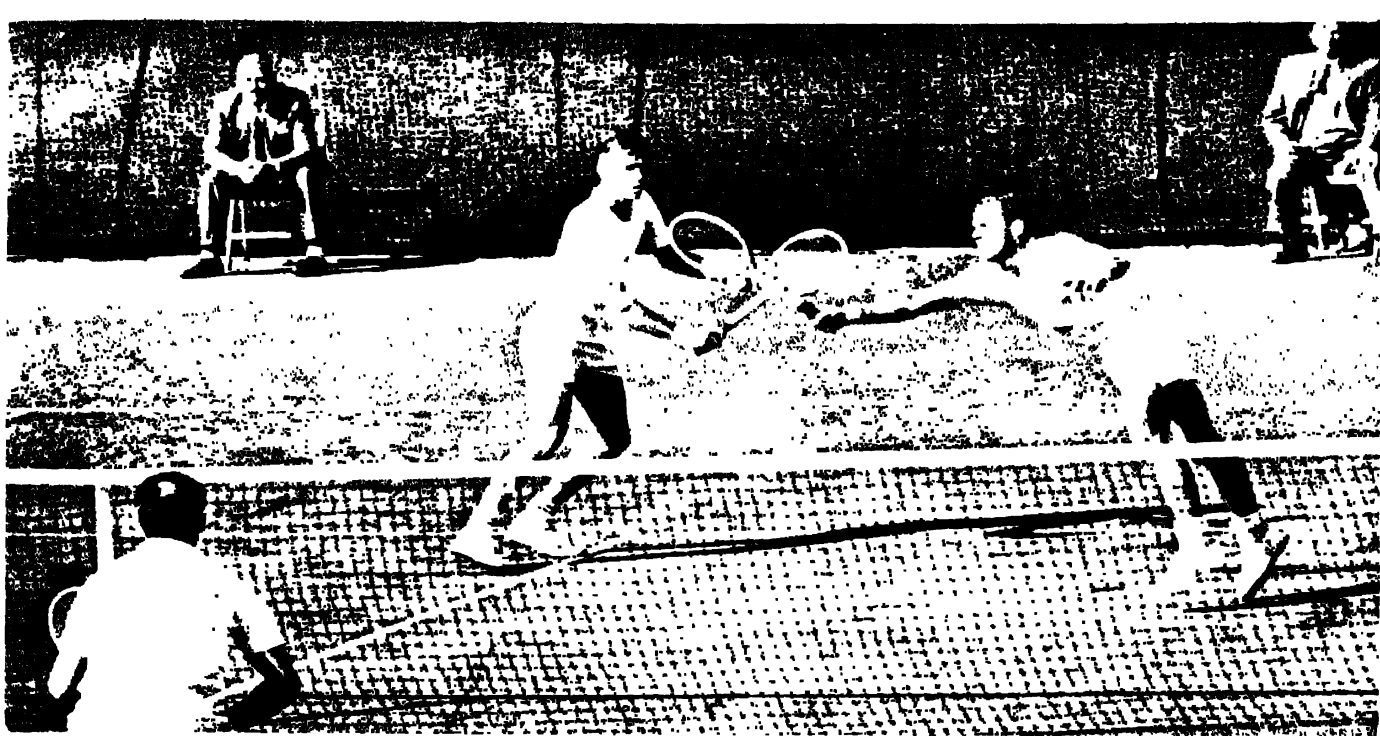


you can only get so far if you don't work, and if I had to do it all over again I would work even harder.

My tennis began in Bakersfield. From the ages of 12 to 15 I played at every opportunity and never missed a day in the summer. It gets very hot at that time of year and so we did not play at midday. I averaged three to four hours every day in the morning and late afternoon. My opponents were the club members—first the Juniors, then a series of challengers on the Men's B Ladder. My opponents were typical club players who were masters of the chop forehand, the heavily underspun backhand, the lob and the retrieve. My three goals at that time were: (1) to beat my sister, (2) beat my mother, and (3) beat my dad. It took me two years (and a lot of tears) before I beat my sister. She was a pretty good player—for a girl—and she once got to the finals of the National Hardcourt Championships at Burlingame. My mother was my next victim. Then came Dad. At first I was happy when I got a set from him. He had a very good American twist service and it was from

When Ralston was still a Junior, he had a "serving" and a "receiving" racket, and the poised youngster delighted the gallery with his serious manner of changing rackets after each game.





Ralston (left) crosses rackets with McKinley against a volley that came directly down the centre. This was the Davis Cup against England in Bournemouth. Bobby Wilson is seen with back to the camera.

practising with him that I learned a good return of serve. We had a lot of tough matches because I wanted to win so much and he didn't exactly want to lose. I finally beat him for the first time when I was 14.

On week-ends I would take the bus to Los Angeles, which was a mere 120 miles each way. Mr. Jones arranged for me to stay at the home of a Los Angeles Tennis Club member and he also set up my morning and afternoon practice—with a couple of guys named Segura and Gonzales. I played Segoo more than Gorgo (the latter was not quite so mellow then), and little Pancho would run me from side to side until my tongue would be hanging out. Of course he always beat me out it was the greatest practice in the world for a boy.

One year, when Ken Rosewall played the Pacific Southwest, Mr. Jones set up a practice match for us. It was Muscles' last year as an amateur and I was 16. I caught him just as he stepped off the plane and won, 6-3!

To-day a number of Juniors in Los Angeles have the same opportunity that I had. Most of them take it as their due; when you give a kid a break, it may sometimes spoil rather than stimulate him. It is difficult to know when one is doing too much for a youngster with a talent for tennis, and I know that although the practice was great for me, it did make me feel like a "Big Shot". I got my come-uppance when I was named to the Junior Davis Cup team. Billy Talbert was the captain, and he saw to it that we stayed in dormitories, not in hotels which was the best thing that could have happened to us. We were put up at the Fessenden School in Boston and we slept in cots in the attic of the Newport Casino. It was good for us. We weren't ready to have the world handed to us on a silver platter, and if we had lived it up then, what

would we have to look forward to now?

My parents were just right about letting me go to the tournaments. They believed in a boy learning early independence and travelling in a style that is suitable to him. When I was 11 or 12 and wanted to play in Santa Barbara or La Jolla, I took a bus to Los Angeles and a train to the tournament.

I still got spoiled, but not the same way as the kids to-day. Except for Cliff Richey, I can't think of one Junior who watches the matches of the better players or who asks questions of the "stars". Cliff wants very much to be a champion and he is far superior to any boy of his age in the U.S. I think perhaps John Cooper and Ray Ruffels of Australia may have this same quality. As for our other American Juniors, they think it's smart to stay out until 2 a.m., get loaded, then go out and play a match the next day. Perhaps Junior temperaments go in cycles; the group that preceded me did not train and the youngsters that followed me were the Playboys of the Junior Circuit.

The worst thing I ever did as a kid was not to go all out in a match. The first time I ever played at Forest Hills I gave a bad performance. I was 16 years old and the Jaycee Junior Champion. I was to meet Bobby Wilson in the first round in the Grandstand Court. I was tired of playing, I wanted to go home, and I didn't think I had a chance. I did not really put out and I have regretted it ever since—not that I would have won, but at least I could have given my best. Last year two Southern Californian Juniors, Stan Smith and Bob Lutz, had the opportunity to play Forest Hills for the first time. I went up to them before their matches to tell them to try as hard as they could because they would regret it forever if they didn't. We were proud of them when they both did so well. It took me a

while to realise how bad it looks when a player doesn't go all out. Now I try until I drop.

In Los Angeles there are only two Juniors whom I enjoy playing—Jim Rombeau and Steve Tidball. I like to practise with them because they have the right attitude. The others just don't care. They think everything is coming to them, and if they get a chance to play Osuna or me, they think "So what?" Jim and Steve are hungry; the others are lazy. While the former take advantage of Mr. Jones' tremendous programme the latter are content to take without giving. The best possible tennis set-up is useless in the development of champions if the players have no self-discipline and no real desire to work.

Older players can teach the young ones a great deal. To-day's Juniors have no respect for the ex-champions, the only exception being Cliff Richey. One younger member of our Davis Cup squad was told by Gonzales that if he ever wanted to learn to volley, he would have to get down to the ball. He is still standing straight. Jack Kramer is always available to help the boys, and so are the two Panchos. If it had not been for Gonzales' interest and help, I think the improvement in my serve would have been delayed considerably.

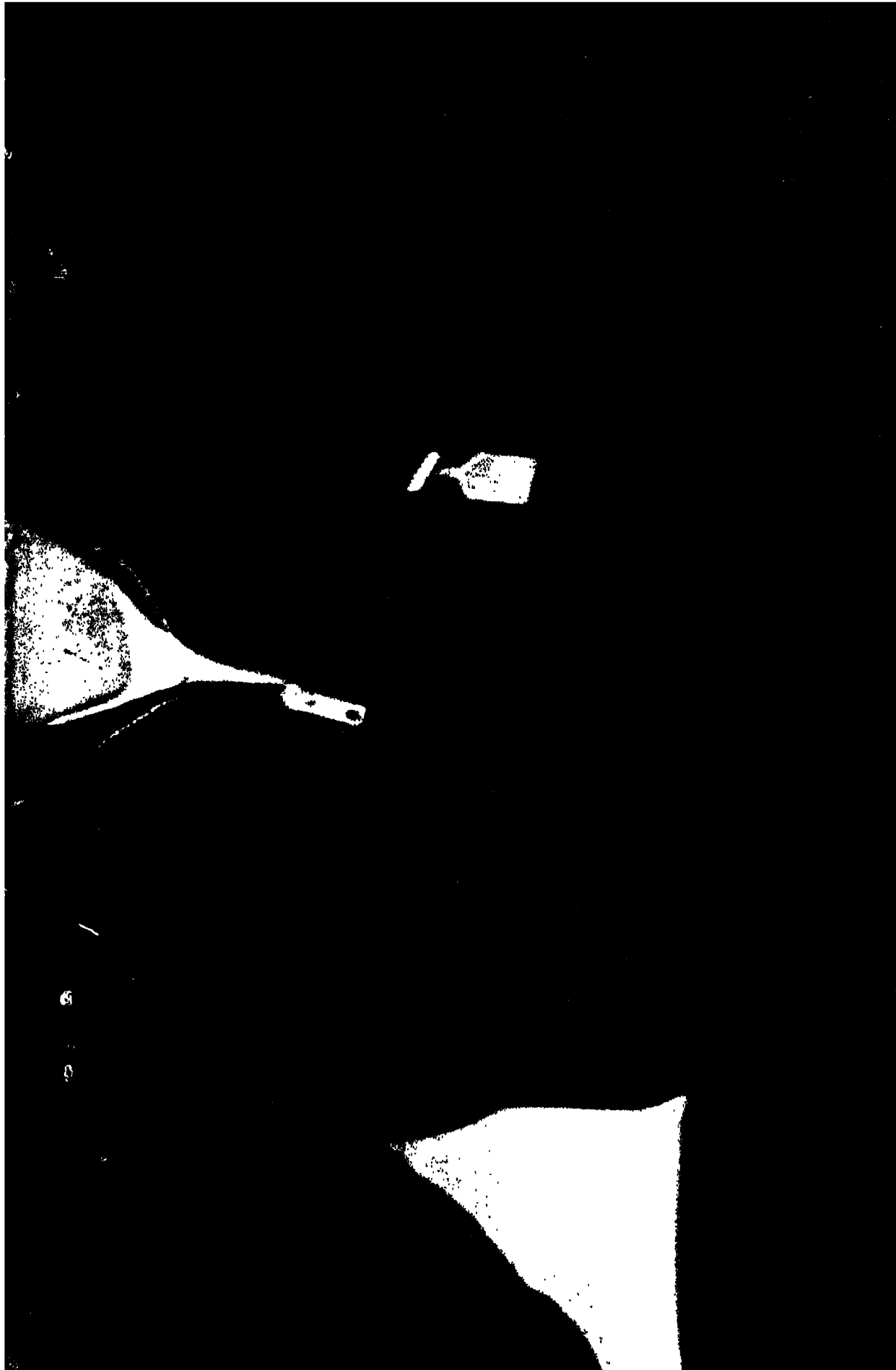
One last bit of advice to the Juniors: ask any good player what tennis has done for him and where he would be without the game. For me it has meant education, travel and the chance to meet a variety of people from all areas of the world. I would not be the same person if I had not had these opportunities. To reach the top one must have self-discipline and a hunger to succeed but, paradoxically, one can never allow tennis to be the end and aim of living. Try for the top and give it a good go, but don't put all your eggs in the tennis basket.—(Courtesy: World Tennis).





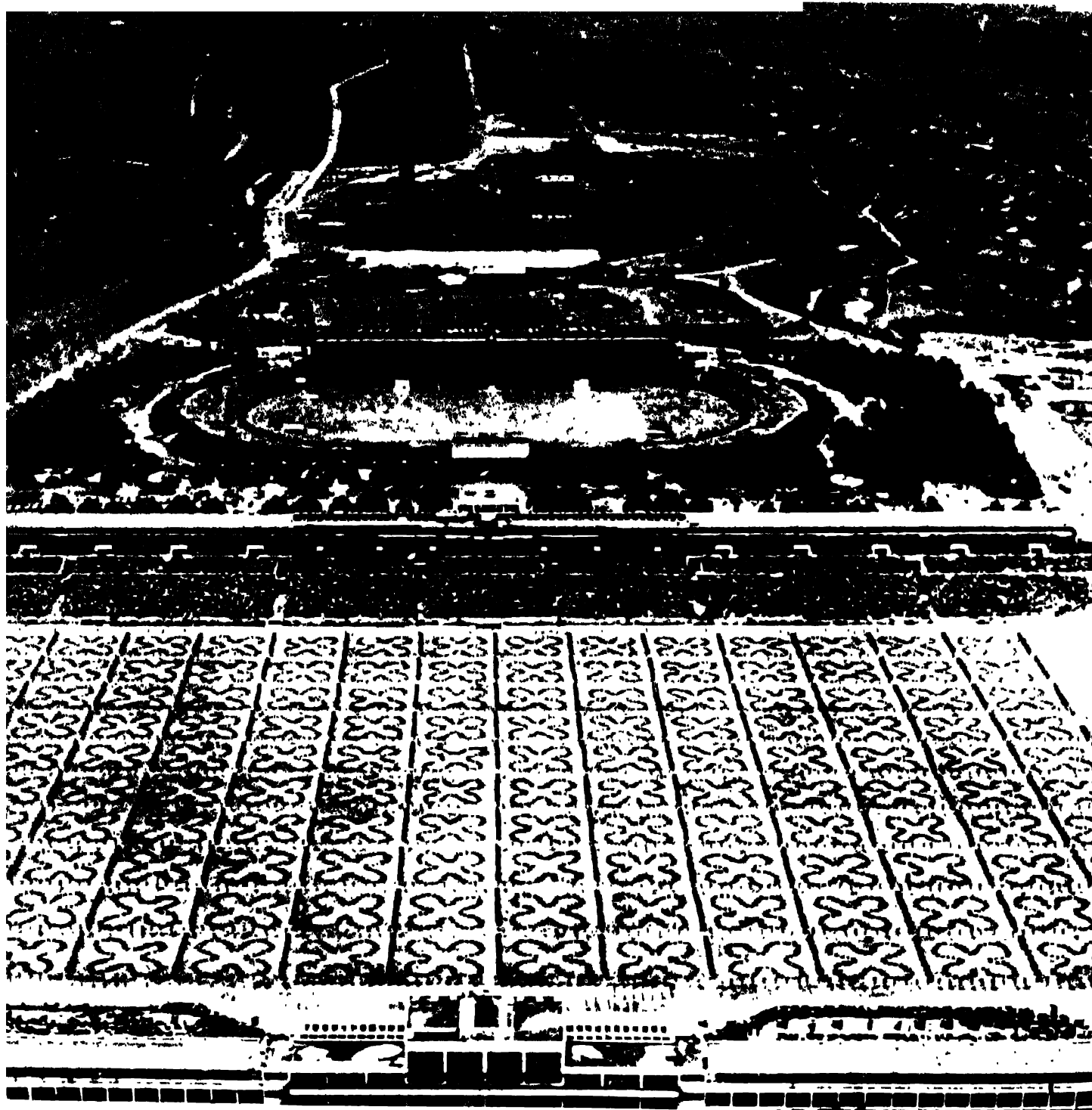
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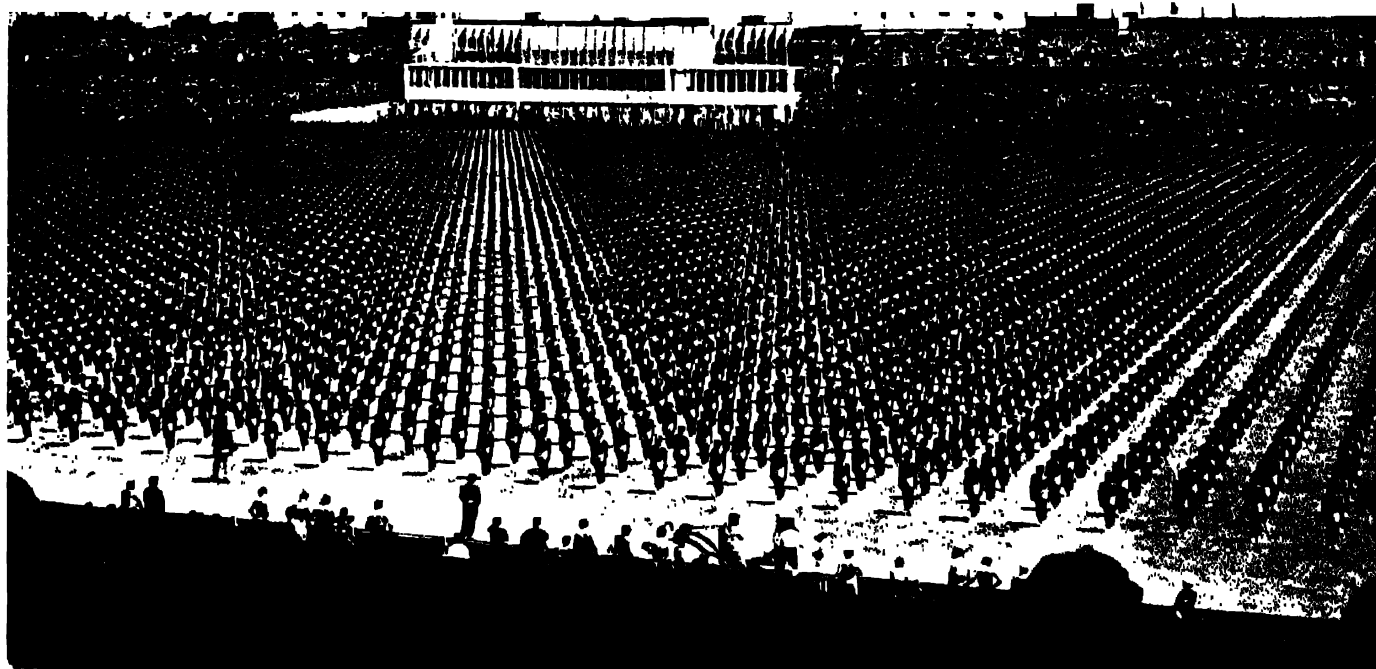
## N. KARASYOV

THE shot put event at the Olympic Games at Tokyo was dominated by the Americans when they took the gold and silver medals through Long and Matson respectively. But the top among Russians was Karasyov, who had to be content with the sixth placing only. His distance was 18.86 metres (61 ft. 10½ in.)



An aerial view showing the spectacular "Carpet" formed by gymnasts at the Spartakiade.





The best of them then met in Prague, just as in the previous National Spartakiades in 1955 and 1960 which successfully followed up the tradition of mass physical training performances—the Sokol meets, the workers

The patterns alternated all too quickly on the 60,000 square-inch sand arena of the stadium. Circles.

As Olympics winner and world recordman Emil Zatopek said: "The Spartakiade is also a big school of intellect for young people. Drilling exercises, learning them by heart according to the accompaniment, orientating oneself in the field, fulfilling one's task in the collective, all that is very educative for the gymnasts. Especially for young people, who have gone through the entire Spartakiade process, it will not be hard to perform other tasks in physical training and sport. They are simply better equipped for life."



**S**EVEN British milers breaking the four-minute barrier in three days... how wonderful it is to see Britons coming back into their own again in this event.

I wrote early in the season that men like Alan Simpson, John Whetton any Andy Green were planning some pretty spectacular miling this season. But I doubt if even they expected to see the string of achievements that highlighted the meetings at the White City and in Dublin.

Just look at the runs: Alan Simpson 3-56.9, Mike Wiggs 3-57.5, John Whetton 3-57.7, Andy Green 3-58.8, Tony Harris 3-59.0, John Boulter 3-59.5, and Bill McKim 3-59.9!

It is all particularly heartening because Britain were so long without even one sub-four-minute man after Derek Ibbotson "went off the boil".

#### Full of Confidence

Simpson, who has also brought the British record down to 3-56.6 this season, quite obviously, is going to be faster yet. He has developed considerable confidence and there is no

## On Track & Field-12

# BRITISH MILERS IN FORM

By SYDNEY WOODERSON

knowing what this is going to produce if he ever gets to grips with the new world record-holder, Michel Jazy.

But the runner intriguing me as much as any is Wiggs, who recently cracked the British 5,000 metres record in Helsinki. He has never been lacking in confidence that he could produce world class times, but always he seemed to strike bad luck when he was about to put on the pressure. He was tripped in the Olympic Games

final last year, and the previous year he broke an arm, and damaged a tendon. These have been only a few of his misfortunes in the past three or four seasons.

He is 27 now and looking as powerful as anyone pounding the tracks at his distances. I think we will get a lot faster performances from him before the season is over.

But for all the improvement in British standards, the foreign opposition does not get any easier to beat. I have been studying the result of the 3,000 metres steeplechase in Moscow. It reads: 1. Kudinskiy 8 mins. 31.0 secs., 2. Alexsejunas 8-35, 3. Morozov 8-35.6, and 4. Belaev 8-40.2.

#### Future Force

That time by Kudinskiy is nearly 1½ secs faster than the run which won Britain's Maurice Herriott the Olympic silver medal in Tokyo. No other runners in the world have been as fast this year at this event as these four Russians. Herriott's best to date is 8-44.2.

And if you had not noticed it, let me tell you that Kipchoge Keino, from Kenya, has just run 5,000 metres in 13-28.4 which is faster than the great Vladimir Kuc ever achieved! Keino beat Australia's world record holder, Ron Clarke, in the process.

Kenya, of course, produced the big Olympic surprise when Wilson Kiprugut won the bronze medal in the 800 metres final with a fabulous run of 1-45.9. Now with Keino also inspiring the young athletes of his country, we can expect Kenya to become quite a force in the sport. Kiprugut, I see, is running well up to form. He won the big international 800 metres event in Turku (Finland) in 1-47.7 and turned in a 46.8 secs. 400 metres behind Badenski, of Poland (46.2) in Helsinki.

#### Promising Kelly

It is interesting to see the Frenchman, Claude Piquemal, making such a firm challenge to Poland's Wieslaw Maniak for the honour of being Europe's fastest sprinter. Maniak took the top rating by being the first European to finish in the Olympic 100 metres final last year. He was fourth in 10.4 secs. Maniak has repeated the pace this summer but Piquemal was 1/10th sec faster in winning on the fast Berne track.

It would not surprise me to see the Englishman, Barrie Kelly, step into this class in the coming weeks.

He became interested in track running only last year when friends who

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LAKSHMIBILAS HOUSE, CALCUTTA-9

**H**IS name was Dorando—Dorando Pietri. Well over a half century ago, this slight, little Italian runner, tore the very heart out of himself racing to finish first in the Olympic Games 26 miles 385 yards marathon from Windsor, in Berkshire, to the White City Stadium, London.

He was the first to cross that finishing line. But instead of being rewarded with the Olympic title—he was disqualified.

Many spectators wept when the verdict was announced. Queen Alexandra, seated in the Royal Box at the finishing line, was so upset that she made him a personal gift of a gold cup to help ease his disappointment.

### Peak of Fitness

Dorando, a 22-year-old confectioner at the time, had trained hard to become the Olympic champion. He had been an enthusiastic runner since he found as a school boy that he could beat most of the lads of his own age; and 18 months of national service in the Italian Army, had brought him to a wonderful new peak of fitness.

Winning the Rome to Monto Rolando race in 2 hrs. 42 mins. settled his Olympic selection and before leaving his home at Capri, near Modena, to join the Italian Olympic team, he told a friend: "I shall win the marathon in London,—or die." And it was with this determination that he lined up with 74 runners on the lawns of Windsor Castle, to await the starter's gun.

"They're off" yelled enthusiastic onlookers and smartly to the front moved Dorando. He hastened there not because he wanted to set the pace for his rivals but to be close at

~~~~~  
had been impressed by his speed as an outside-left in a Lancashire amateur football team during the winter, suggested he should try his pace in athletics competition. Now champion of the North of England, he has two 100 yards runs of 9.6 secs. to his credit, which is the equivalent of 10.5 secs for 100 metres.

And he has yet to learn the art of a fast start!

Peter Snell has little time left in which to regain his world mile record from Michel Jazy. His four finishes in August. I don't think we shall see the real effort from him for sometime. He realises that he has got to build up again after that unfortunate illness in Canada and this he is doing without worrying about defeats in races.

He says the all-out attempt to get the record back from Jazy will come when "I know I am exactly right for it."

Snell was looking very tired in London. Another week should give him the opportunity to fully recover from all the travelling from one continent to another. Then Mr. Jazy and all other top milers had better watch out!—(To be continued).

BAULKED OF MARATHON TITLE

By DENNIS DREW



heel to Tom Longboat, an Indian, whom he feared most.

Mile after mile, Longboat and Dorando ran together, through the outskirts of London. The day was a scorcher. So was the pace. Dorando was covering 9½ miles an hour and not bothering like others to stop and rest. Dorando had lost Longboat by now and news reached the 80,000 fans packed into the White City stadium that with seven miles to go, a South African, Charles Hefferon, was in the lead, with Dorando second and Fred Appleby, of Britain, third.

The next news-flash a mile later told of an American, John Hays, moving into third place. Still Dorando pounded on to take the lead and strike for victory.

The White City crowd erupted as he entered the stadium a clear leader with only 385 yards left to run. But the cheers instantly changed to gasps as they saw the gaunt little Italian turn the wrong way as he put foot on the cinder track. He covered nearly 150 yards in the wrong direction before an official turned him the correct way.

Soon afterwards Dorando collapsed.

Helped by Officials

An anxious crowd feared he was dead, he lay so still. But as people rushed towards him, he rose to his feet, staggered on a few yards to collapse again. All the while Hays and Hefferon were getting nearer to the stadium.

As Dorando collapsed for the fourth time, Hays entered the arena. Dorando was flat on his back and only 80 metres from the finish. Excited officials helped him up. With barely ten yards to go and Dorando seemingly unable to keep himself upright, another official helped him again and, to the joy of so many, the little moustached runner succeeded in finishing ahead of Hays!

Hastily the Italian flag was hoisted to the masthead to signal a victory for Dorando but too hastily. After lengthy discussions the officials announced that the Italian had been disqualified on a technical

point of receiving assistance and that Hays was the winner.

Dorando, thinking that he had won, broke down.

Fine Gesture

"Oh why, oh why did they help me up" he cried. "I know what I was doing. I could have got up if they had left me to rest a

Observers of the finish have argued that he would have won had he been left alone. And as he had run those extra yards in the wrong direction before collapsing, should he have been disqualified?

It was undoubtedly a magnificent gesture on the part of Queen Alexandra to reward him with a gold cup of her own choice.

After the race Dorando's heart was found to be half-an-inch out of place!

Do you Know?

By BACH



sufferance

(sū'f'er-āns) NOUN
PATIENT ENDURANCE; TOLERANCE OF SOMETHING NOT LIKED OR WANTED; AS, ENFORCED SUFFERANCE



S. Banerjee, Aryan Club's goal-keeper punches the ball away before Mandal of Mohun Bagan (No. 7) could head it. Mohun Bagan won 3-0 in the senior division soccer.

CALCUTTA SOCCER



A heading duel between Rajendermohan (right of B.N.R.) and S. Basu (E. Rly.). This match between E. Railway and B.N.R. ended in a victory for the former by the odd goal in three.



A good save by Banerjee (Aryans), who foils A. Chatterjee of Mohun Bagan.



Chowdhury (right of Eastern Railway) scoring the first goal for his team with a deft back-heel.



State Bank of India Recreation Club, who retained the trophy in the Madras Cricket Club hockey tournament. They defeated I.C.F. by a solitary goal.

MEMORIES of keen matches on the lovely green turf at Chepauk in years gone by were revived on Sunday, July 18, when State Bank Recreation Club beat Integral Coach Factory in the final of the M.C.C. hockey tournament to retain the lovely trophy for winning which many a battle royal had been staged in the past with the cream of Madras and Indian hockey in action.

The Madras Cricket Club deserve praise for having revived last year their annual competition after a break of 13 years. This tournament has attracted the giants of Indian hockey in the 1930's and 1940's, including the great wizard Dhyani Chand and his reputed National colleagues. The final was watched by quite a big gathering and I am sure the efforts of the M.C.C. to revitalise hockey will bear ample fruit. There was no outstation entry among the 28 teams that participated and the best of local talent was on view during the competition. The M.C.C. should be congratulated

STATE BANK RETAIN M. C. C. HOCKEY

By K. S. NARASIMHAN

on running the matches without gates.

State Bank retained the trophy, beating I.C.F. by a solitary goal. In point of standard of the game, the final was unfortunately bereft of much of class, but for a few players' individual display. Concerted moves were not in evidence very much though in point of passing the ball to their own men, the I.C.F. players looked more impressive. Actually in point of attack too, I.C.F. had a greater share of the exchanges and more scoring chances but State Bank carried the day through their determined defence and the grit of the team as a whole.

Utthappa, at the right wing, was in the picture quite often with pacy strides down the flank but most of the inner men, despite working hard, lacked cohesion. Shyamsunder, at the pivotal position, led a capable defence with Rashid to his left very conspicuous. The most brilliant in this department was,

however, Natarajan, the left-back. He must have been the happiest player on the field, for not only did he strike excellent form, warding off the waves of I.C.F. attack, but he also had the supreme satisfaction of scoring the match-winner, converting a penalty-corner six minutes before. Natarajan's display was a combination of excellent anticipation and purposeful clearance. Munir Sait at goal gave a competent exhibition. Calm and collected he revealed great pluck and saved at least three clear shots at goal.

The I.C.F. were unlucky to lose. They had secured sweet revenge in the semi-final against their family rivals, the Southern Railway, to whom they had lost both in the historic Inter-Railway semi-final at Egmore, a few months back and in the decider in the league only a few weeks earlier. Coached at present by Kishenlal, the reputed Olympic captain, who had trained the Indian Railways successfully to win the Rangaswamy Trophy, I.C.F. were



Kishenlal, former Olympic captain, who witnessed the final, seen congratulating the State Bank players

Integral Coach Factory, runners-up, pose for a photograph.





Mrs. F. V. Arul, wife of the Inspector-General of Police, presenting the trophy to State Bank's captain Uthappa.

expected to win the final, once they had eliminated Southern Railway, but failed to strike home, despite greater scoring chances. It was the usual case of a listless final with the better team on the day's form going down.

It was a good move of I.C.F. to have shifted Jabbar to the centre-forward position. This had a two-fold gain: Jabbar's rich experience and efficient stickwork had greater scope as leader of the attack while Rajagopal had all the chances to exhibit his talent as a winger. Rajagopal had a brilliant tournament, being at his best in the semi-final against Southern Railway, putting to maximum use his quick-silver feet, dash and good ball-control.

He was unquestionably the best forward on view in the final, spur-

ting down the field at a fast pace and cutting in effectively though his efforts were not rewarded at all. Jabbar displayed good opportunism too, but Shyamsunder played policeman to him successfully. Thulasingham at inside-right was good while Parameswaran at left wing was quite impressive. Ataallah Khan, perhaps the tallest player on view, had good support from the wing half backs, Balasubramaniam and Krishnamurthi, Ganesh, and Muruges were as usual highly efficient at back.

The final was devoid of combined play with most of the attack on both sides coming through individual efforts. Naturally with both defences working hard, there was no

Continued on next page



(Right) State Bank's goal-keeper, Munir Sait, attempting to clear the ball away, Shyamsunder watches with interest. (Below) Munir slips and falls on the ground in an effort to foil a move while I.C.F.'s forward Jabbar (centre) rushes in to trap the ball.



STATE BANK RETAIN M.C.C. HOCKEY

Continued from previous page

scoring in the first half. There was a debatable incident just before the breather. When the I.C.F. were on the attack, a push by Parameswaran at left-extreme was directed towards goal with Munir Sait beaten but Natarajan darted back and gathered the ball, and cleared. A few felt that the ball had crossed the goal-line but umpire Yacoub did not think so. Jabbar was later heard to say that the ball had crossed the line, but the way the I.C.F. took such a vital decision of the umpire so gallantly without the slightest evidence of any protest, while the more frequent displays latterly in hockey and football when players chose to think that the whistle goes wrong, deserves the warmest praise revealing their high sense of discipline. The only goal of the match came six minutes before close with Natarajan converting a short-corner. The I.C.F. tried hard to equalise in the few minutes left, but in vain.

Southern Railway, winners of the league championship, lost in the semi-final by the odd goal in three to the Coach Factory. Benu Bhatt, the left-winger, and Badiuddin at half-back had been giving of their best to the team. Bhatt exhibited terrific speed and fine ball control and scored most goals for them. Badiuddin, who was at his best in the Inter-Railway tournament, will be very useful to any team. Plucky in defence he has got the excellent merit of following up the attack with amazing skill and to crown all, he possesses a crashing hit with which he converts corner shots in unerring fashion. He too had done uniformly well in the tournament.

The Railway first beat Iqbal Club by three goals to one despite rain before the match and with under foot conditions not ideal. B. Bhatt scored twice and Badiuddin once. Next, the league champions defeated Vepery Hawks by four goals to nil, Badiuddin opening the scoring as usual and Bhatt (2) and Johnson following suit. In the semi-final I.C.F.'s Rajagopal shone best at right-extreme. He scored one of the



I.C.F.'s forward Jabbar flicks the ball forward while State Bank's wing half Gangadaran attempts to trap the ball from behind

best goals in the entire tournament with a solo effort, going past the reputed Railway left-half, Kadre San, and beating Ghyasuddin at goal with a terrific shot from a difficult angle. Murugesb had converted a short-corner earlier for I.C.F. Badiuddin got the Railway's goal towards the end. The most interesting feature of earlier matches in this half was the great struggle between Iqbal Club and Spencer's. They met as many as six times before the former won in extra-time in the fifth replay by the goal scored by Vadoot. I.C.F. had beaten Ever Merry in the quarter-final 2-1.

In the other half T.I. Cycles, for whom the former All-India player Susainathan shone best in attack with Pillai giving good support, lost to State Bank in the semi-final 0-2 after beating City Police 3-1 earlier. State Bank's goals in the semi-final against the Cycles were got by Syed Ahmed and Shyamsunder. Obaidullah and Meshak were good in the losers' defence.

Southern Railway had some consolation in finishing third, beating T.I. Cycles, the other losing-semi-finalists, by two goals to one. Carr and Bhatt scored for the Railway and Susainathan for the losers.

SOBHAGTAHC 4



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MYSORE STATE SPORTS CONGRESS

THE three-day State Sports Congress organised by the Mysore State Sports Council came to a successful conclusion when most of the draft plan programme was unanimously accepted. The Education Minister, Mr. S. R. Kanti, who presided over the plenary session, proposed a Corporation for sports in the State to take up the development work of games and sports and finance them. Quite in contrast to the pulsating opening session, in which the Maharaja of Patiala inaugurated the Sports Congress, the concluding part was dull. The programme was well organised and ably conducted under the guiding personality of the President of the Sports Council, Mr. J. B. Mallaradhya.

The Chief Minister, who presided on the opening day, promised the unstinted help and co-operation of the Government in the growth and promotion of games and sports in the State. He requested the delegates, nearly 300 of whom were sportsmen, sports promoters and patrons, to chalk out a set of concrete proposals for being included in the next Five-Year Plan. The Maharaja of Patiala struck the correct note when he said that far too much was made of winning and losing matches in Olympic and Asian Games. He was of the opinion that the prestige of the country was being equated with winning Olympic laurels which must be discouraged. He was for more and more competitions, athletic meets, etc., inside the country and the organisations in States should extend their activities to catch the youth in villages and give them proper facilities for coaching and training at the headquarters at the expense of the Government.

Later, the Maharaja decorated sportsmen of the Mysore State who had distinguished themselves in various branches of sports. They were awarded gold medals. Kenneth Powell (athletics), Peter (hockey) and Chandrasakar (cricket) came in for applause as they came to the rostrum to receive the awards. S. V. Rajagopal (basketball), Deanna Syme (athletics), Britto (hockey), Usha Sunderaj (table tennis), Aswathiah (volleyball), Seindya (rifle shooting), Susheela Rajagopal (ball badminton), Rajagopal (shuttle badminton) and Usha Anantharaman (khe-kho) were the others who were honoured on the occasion. Mr. R. M. Patil, former Home Minister, who used to be intimately associated with sports, released the souvenir brought out on the occasion.

Among the many resolutions that were adopted during the plenary session was the one on the erection of a composite stadium in which not only games and sports could be staged but also cultural programmes under floodlit conditions. The establishment of District Sports Councils at the District headquarters and the formation of recreational organisations at Taluk levels were also agreed to. A regional training institute on the model of the N.I.S. was another popular decision taken. The draft plan, which

embraced all branches of sports, had an estimated budget of over Rs. 150 crores for various developmental activities. Whether the Government will be able to meet all the requirements

remains to be seen, but there is no doubt that some of the main suggestions will be accepted. It is the wish of the sportsmen that the Government should accept the suggestions.

M. G. Gundasabtha



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Chess

By LEONARD BARDEN

THE CLARE-BENEDICT TOURNAMENT

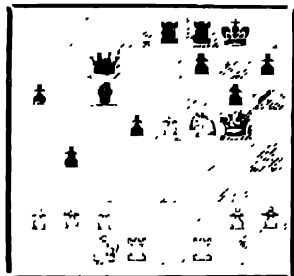
THE 12th Clare-Benedict tournament, otherwise known as the "Little Olympiad"—a contest between teams of six West European countries—was for the first time held outside Switzerland in Berlin during April last. The West German team which had won the trophy on 3 previous occasions and which had won the bronze medal at the last Tel-Aviv Olympiad were naturally strong favourites and they justified expectations by winning the Cup presented by the President of the West German Chess Federation. The following are the final results: 1. West Germany 15½ (maximum 20), 2. Spain 12½, 3. Holland 10½, 4. England 9, 5. Austria 7½ and 6. Switzerland 5. The winners naturally had fielded their strongest men and their individual scores were: W. Unzicker 3½ (out of 5), K. Darga 3½ (4), L. Schmidt 2½ (3), H. Pilger 3 (4) and Hecht 3 (4). Below are 2 games from the event.

Game No. 503

Sicilian Defence.

White: K. Darga (West Germany)
Black: Dr. Nievergelt (Austria)

1. PK4, PQB4, 2. NKB3, NQB3, 3. PQ4, PXP, 4. NXP, NKB3, 5. NQB3, PQ3, 6. BKN5, O-PK3, 7. QQ2(b) PQR3(c), 8. O-O, O-BQ2(d), 9. PB4, BK2, 10. BK2(e), PQN4(f), 11. BB3, PN5(g), 12. N(3) K2, QB2(h), 13. PK5(i), PXP, 14. PXP, NQ4(j), 15. BxN, PxB, 16. NxN, BxN(k), 17. NQ4, BxB, 18. OXB, O-O, 19. KR1(l), QRK1(m), 20. NB3, PN3(n) (see diag. and 21. QBB(c), PXP, 22. RXP, P(c), 23. RQ4, resigns.



(a) The Richter attack preventing Black from fianchettoing his KB by PENA because of 7BxN PxB when his QP could be isolated leaving this P as well as the square d5 weak. Black has to reply PK3 giving up the idea of fianchettoing his KB once for all.

(b) Rauzer's continuation. White is ready to castle QR and threaten to break up Black's K-side by 8BxN, PxB since 8. QxB would cost. Black has QP after 9N-Q4N5 QQ1, 10O-O-O.

(c) Here Black has a choice of 3 replies: (i) PQR3(c), PKR3 and (iii) BK2. The idea behind the first is to prevent N4N5 so that he could retake with the Q in case of 8BxN. It also facilitates PQN4 for a Q-side attack.

By 7. PKR3, Black sets a trap. White cannot reply 8BR4 because of NXP winning the KP, nor 8BKB4 because of NxN 9QxN, PK4. White has to reply either 8BK3, NN5 or 8BxN, PxB or 8.NxN, PxB, 9BR4, BK2. The third alternative 7. BK2 is considered best for equality. White's best then is 8O-O-O, O-O, 9PB4, NxN, 10QxN, PKR3; 11. BR4, QR4, 12. PK5, PXP; 13. QxKP, QxQ;

14. PxQ, NQ4, 15. BxB, NxB, 16. BN5, PQR3' with equality.

(d) Playable is 8. PKR3; 9. BKB4' BQ2, 10. NxB, BxN; 11. PB3.

(e) Better than 10. NB3 when PQN4' 11. BxN, PxB, 12. PB5, QR4 is good for Black.

(f) This is premature. 10. RQB1 is a must move here.

(g) He must remove the QR from the long diagonal of White's KB. So better again is RQB1.

(h) On 12. RQN1, 13. PK5 would still be strong.

(i) Not 13. NxB, BxN; 14. QxNP? because of PQ4' with advantage to Black.

(j) 14. NN1 would leave Black cramped.

(k) On 16. QxN (if BxB; 17. QxB leading a similar position as in the game) 17. BxB, KxB; 18. QxP+.

(l) 19. NB5 at once, would be answered by... PB3.

(m) Better BQ2. If 19. KR1, then 20. RQ3, BN4, 21. RKN3, RKN1; 22. RB4 etc. with a winning attack.

COMPETITIONS

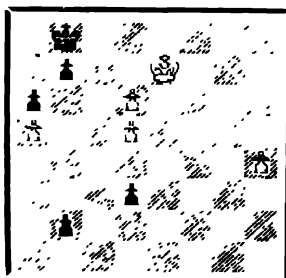
By S. K. NARASIMHAN

Competition No. 231: Results

1. k6, 2. q5, 6. Q1, 8, 1r6, 8, B7, R6K' white to play and win 1. Qe8ch, Qc8; 2. Qe5ch, Qc7, 3. Qh8ch, Qc8, 4. Bg8, Rb5!; 5. Qh2ch, Qc7; 6. Ra8ch, KxR, 7. QxQ, Rb1ch, 8. Kg2, Rb1ch, 9. Kf3, R1ch, 10. Ke4, Rb1ch, 11. Kd5, Rd1ch, 12. Ke6, Rb1ch, 13. Kf7, R1ch, 14. Kg7, Rg1ch, 15. Kh8, RxBeh, 16. Kh7, Rh8ch, 17. Kxh, Rh8ch, 18. Kf5, Rh5ch, 19. Kf4, Rh4ch, 20. Kf3, Rh3ch, 21. Kg2, win. N. S. Muthuswamy (Trichy) gets the Chess magazine K. Ramaratnam (Madras), P. S. Prabhakar (Madras), S. K. Ram (Bangalore), S. D. Khare (Poon), S. Soundarapandian (Aruppukottai), B. Venkateswara Rao (Nellore), R. Palanmappan (Mettupalayam), P. Vasudevan (Madras), V. S. Dave (Nagpur), A. K. Mittal (Ranchi), N. R. Wadnap (Poon), A. K. Katki (Bagalkot), A. D. Shetty (Hubli), C. Sukhera (Burdwan), K. Ramamurthi (New Delhi), Y. T. Shetty (Wondapoor) and N. S. Raghavan have also sent entries.

Competition No. 234.

Black (5)



White (5)

White to play and win.

(1k6; 1p2k3; p2P4, P2P4; 7P; 3p4 1p6, 8).

Entries should be sent so as to reach me on or before Aug. 21. The first cor-

(n) 20... QxKP fails to 21. NR6+, KR1; 22. QxQ, RxQ; 23. NXP+!
(o) He can also win by 21. NR6+, KN2, 22. QB6+, KxN; 23. RQ4 followed by RR4 mate.

Game No. 504

QP-King's Indian Defence

White: L. Schmidt (W. Germany)
Black: Lambert (Austria)

1. PQB4, NKB3; 2. NQB3, PKN3; 3. PK4, PQ3; 4. PQ4, BN2; 5. NB3, O-O, 6. BK2, PK4; 7. O-O, PXP; 8. NXP, NB3, 9. BK3, RK1; 10. PB3, NQ2, 11. QQ2, N(2) K4; 12. QKQ1, PQR3, 13. NQ5, NxB, 14. BxN, PQB4, 15. BB3, NB3, 16. BxB, KxB; 17. QBB1, PB3; 18. RQ2, NQ5; 19. KRQ1, BK3; 20. NK3, PQN4, 21. PQN3, QRN1; 22. NB2, NxB+ (a); 23. RxN, PXP, 24. PXP, HB2, 25. R(2) Q2, RN3; 26. NK3, QN1, 27. NN4, RK3(b); 28. PB4! PQ4, 29. KPXP, RK5, 30. PN3, QK1; 31. PQ6, QQ1(c); 32. NXP, QxN, 33. QxQ!, KxQ, 34. PQ7, RN1; 35. P-Q, RxQ; 36. RxR, BxP; 37. R(1) Q2, BN4, 38. RQB8, RK8!; 39. KB2, RQB8, 40. RB7, PB5; and resigns (d).

(a) If 22. NxB then 23. QxN (23. RxP? NQ5?), RN3, 24. PXP, PXP, 25. QxP winning a P.

(b) 27. QQ1; 28. QK3, BXP (or RK3; 29. QxP?) 29. QR6+, KR4; 30. QB4 gives White a good attack.

(c) Not 31. RK3, 32. NXP, RxN, 31. PKN4! (threat, PN5).

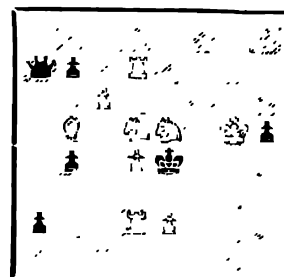
(d) Black has no defence against 41. RQ6+, KB4; 42. RB7!, when his K would be in a mating net eg 42... KK5; 43. RK7+, KB4; 44. PKR3! or 42... KN5; 43. RxxRP.

rect entry, received, will entitle the sender to a Chess magazine as prize.

Problem No. 385

W. Mientzenko
(Iskva 1964)

Black (6)

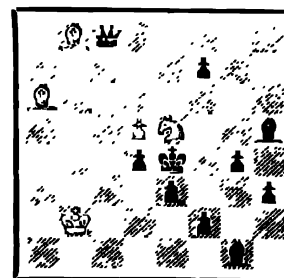


Mate in three
White (9)

Problem No. 386

N. Dimitrov
(R. D. S 1963)

Black (10)



Mate in three
White (5)

Postcards containing solution should be marked "Chess" and addressed to The Editor, SPORT & PASTIME, Madras-2 and should reach him on or before Aug. 21.



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Woman's Eye-View

THIS EARLY MATURITY!

By RENEE ISAR

CHILDREN to-day are very clever. At times even terrifying. I know some quite small ones who play chess and contract bridge and do crossword puzzles.

Little boys of eight build their own model aeroplanes and talk about nuclear science. Little girls of seven knit jumpers and send their dolls to pre-school kindergarten. They do make me feel inferior, in fact I never

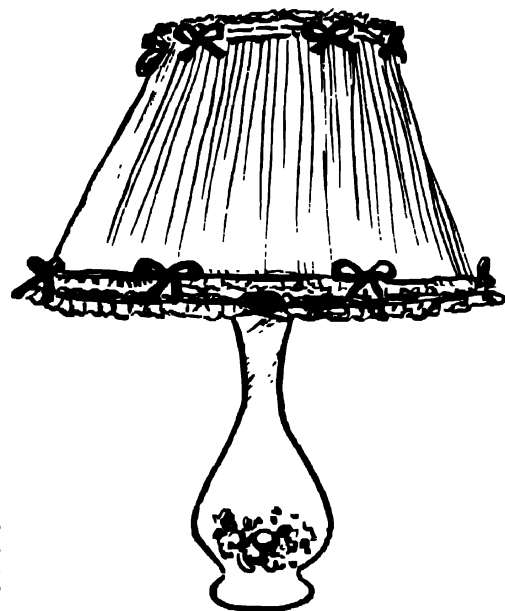
need quite a lot of time to grow and fool about and to do things just for the interest instead of for what can be got out of them. Childhood is about the only period the modern world will let people have free time and the longer children have it the better.

CO-EDUCATION

THE other day I was present during a discussion on co-education. One view put forward was that the distracting presence of girls was a danger to learning for boys and vice versa.

The modern world is one where men and women work side by side on equal intellectual levels and where they also mix socially. Thus poise and assurance with the other sex is an asset to any person. Boys and girls must learn to accept each other's presence as natural and to discuss their common interests as colleagues and friends instead of behaving as immature adolescents. Segregated schools do not give this basic personality training and as a result their students are frequently shy and awkward in mixed company. Most boys are sure to work with girls somewhere near them. Are they going to be distracted all the time?

When co-education first started the main argument against it was that



boys and girls differed so greatly in nature, interests and abilities that co-education could not adequately serve the needs of either. Their close association during adolescence, it was maintained, was improper—the boys would constitute a "vicious" influence on the girls.

Some students have told me that one of the advantages of co-education is the competitive spirit that exists between the sexes, as well as between individuals, instilling in them the desire to work harder.

Also there is a higher moral standard in co-ed schools; indecent language and vulgarity are usually checked by the presence of the opposite sex.

Co-education has the great advantage of being less costly than the dual school system. Also, it is more convenient for parents to send sons and daughters to the same school.

IMPROVING FIGURES

TEENAGE girls can improve the figure that is flat in front.

Young girls don't believe it but most important is stance. It stands to reason that if you stand with head forward and chest hollowed, you automatically fall into flatness. How much better is the effect of a lifted chest and straight neck, just as nature intended—achieved of course without raising the shoulders.

Exercises are of some value to firm and strengthen the supporting muscles. They are of the push and pull variety, done with arms up and elbows at shoulder height.

In the push, each hand lightly grasps the opposite wrist, then rhythmically the hands contract, push toward opposite elbow, relax. In the



know what to say to them. In my day it was Snakes and Ladders and Ludo. Young gentlemen of 16 to-day write hit parade songs and young ladies of the same age produce best-sellers and I hear a girl of 15 recently flew her own aircraft.

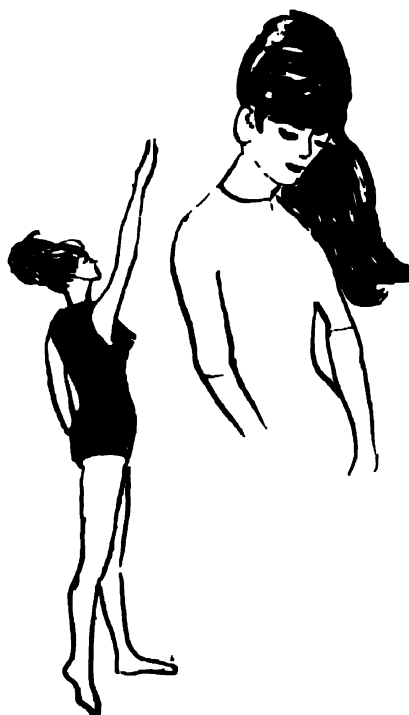
Sometimes I think because of this rapid development, this early maturity, this "life is sad, life is earnest" insistence, that too much is expected from children. Personally, I'm glad I'm not a child of this generation, I simply couldn't keep up!

ON GROWING UP

FOR a lot of young people, it is a blow when they make the change from school or university to the grown-up world and find that it involves a change from roughly three months' holiday a year to maybe a mere three weeks.

A prominent psychologist abroad has suggested that in the last year of school, hours should be longer and holidays fewer, just to get the children used to a working day approximating to that in industry.

From all the breaks, sport sessions, yearly holidays, they suddenly find themselves with 9 to 5 hours. I quite agree the change must be a tough one when it hits them, but I can't see why it should do so earlier. Children



pull, hands lightly grasp each other, pull hard, relax. Do about 15 times each.

TO CLEAN LAMPSHADES

FABRIC lampshades are difficult to clean because sponging is not always satisfactory and spots can't be removed without leaving ring marks. It is best to give them a real shampoo provided the fabric is of the washable kind.

Examine the shade thoroughly to see whether the seams are stitched and if there is any trimming, whether it has been sewn on. If anything is glued, then forget about shampooing, the glue will dissolve. Also, lampshades

with parchment lining should not be shampooed.

When shampooing, work quickly. Fill a large container with lukewarm water, add a lot of mild soap flakes and whip up to make suds. Hold the shade by the top of the fixture and plunge it up and down in the suds. Don't scrub hard, but if there are stubborn spots, rub them gently with a soft bristle brush.

Rinse thoroughly in two bucketfuls of lukewarm water. Pat with a clean towel until the shade stops dripping. It will look a sorry sight until it dries but do not worry. Dry quickly in a shady, breezy spot, fixing it to a line so that it can swing.

Another problem is glass-framed pictures. Treat as follows: clean the

glass with methylated spirit or a window-cleaning preparation. Be sure to keep the cleaner away from the wooden part of the frame. Dust the frame. As for precious ornaments, porcelain figures for example, don't let anybody else do it. Tackle the job only when you've plenty of time to spare. A rubber mat at the bottom of the sink or a heavy bath towel reduces the risk of chipping. Wash one piece at a time in warm sudsy water. A soft brush will be needed to get the dirt out of scroll work and embossed and cut surfaces. Move the brush gently but firmly. Rinse well and leave to dry on the draining board on another towel or rubber mat.

Hand painted ceramics should be cleaned by wiping them gently with a damp cloth. Never immerse them in water.

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DOCTORS have been carrying thermometers around with them for years to see if patients were becoming too hot (feverish). But it has never occurred to many of them apparently, to see if patients are too cold. Clinical thermometers, as they have always been known, don't register anything much below the normal temperature.

Of course, doctors have shivered in patients' homes, and have recommended the lighting of a fire in a

A Word With The Doctor-132

THE AGED NEED WARMTH

room, but it hasn't been thought that elderly people could slowly and unwittingly die of chronically cold living conditions.

There are several reasons why patients can succumb to a lack of heat and without anyone being aware of the fact. One is lack of nourishment. This is not a common cause in the more prosperous countries though even here elderly people tend to neglect themselves.

They can't be bothered to cook merely for themselves. Consequently they eat too much of the wrong sort of food or may even go short of that.

Less Resistance

A few patients suffer from lack of warmth due to some chronic disease or other, or, occasionally, from taking certain drugs for long periods. Over-dosage of aspirin can be a cause.

They may suffer from some infection and, lacking powers of resistance, go on suffering from it for far too long. They cannot stoke up enough heat within their own body. This can happen in pneumonia, and also in some mental diseases.

But the main cause of hypothermia, to give it a stylish and euphemistic name, is lack of warmth in the home. Poverty, at any rate, in many countries, is not the chief reason for this. Some elderly people just can't be bothered to light

fires on days when one is really necessary. The remedy, of course, is largely one of seeing that elderly or chronically sick people have good fuel and good heating arrangements. Merely keeping them warm in bed by using electric blankets or hot-water bottles is no complete answer.

Warmer Air

One must have warmer air in the house.

The patient (for hypothermia is worth calling a complaint) must not be breathing cold, or cold and damp, air for 24 hours a day.

Unfortunately, house design is to a large extent to blame. Economy in building accounts for much of the trouble. Doors and windows don't fit after a few weeks of a house being occupied.

There are often draughts which lift rugs off the floor and almost blow frail old souls off their chairs. Many fireplaces throw out a great deal of heat but chiefly upwards.

The most important thing to remember about hypothermia is that many frail or elderly people, sad to say, get used to chronic cold. They just don't know after a time they are always existing at a temperature which is below one intended by Nature. It is up to us all to see that these most regrettable conditions are not allowed to continue.—(To be continued).

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Contact any of the Philatelic Bureaux mentioned above for further particulars.

New stamps to be issued during the rest of the year 1965:—

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|---|--------------------|
| • Indian Mt. Everest Expedition 1965 | August 15, 1965 |
| • Pluck'ng Tea (15 Paise New Definitive) | |
| • Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant | September 10, 1965 |
| Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel | October 31, 1965 |
| • Deshbandhu Chittaranjan Das | November 5, 1965 |
| • Atomic Reactor, Trombay (Rs. 10 New Definitive) | November 14, 1965 |
| • Vidyapati—celebrated poet of Mithila | November 17, 1965 |

INDIAN POSTS & TELEGRAPHS

AUGUST 7, 1965.

A SPECIAL one guilder stamp was placed on sale at all postal establishments in the Netherlands in April last to commemorate the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the Military William Order. The stamp, which was designed by P. Wetselaar of Bennebroek, features the decoration of a Knight, Class IV.

The special Summer Stamps are on sale at all post offices from June 1 until August 31, 1965. The net proceeds of the premium on these stamps will benefit institutions working in the field of public health and social welfare or those performing cultural activities. The five stamps feature the beauty of old Dutch towns and as you will see from the photograph do this very attractively. They are photogravure printed by Enschede and Sons and the colours and designs are as follows.

8 + 6c yellow and black; Veere.
10 + 6c blue-green and black; Thorn.
18 + 12c. red and black; Dordrecht.
20 + 10c. blue and black; Stavoren.
and 40 + 10c green and black; Medemblik.

In connection with the increase in postal rates which took place on June 1, the Netherlands Post Office issued a new 18c greenish blue stamp portraying H.M. Queen Juliana, from the design made by S. L. Hartz in 1953.

When Princess Beatrix paid a visit to the Netherlands Antilles earlier this year, the attractive commemorative stamp illustrated this week was issued to mark the event. This is another S. L. Hartz design. Although this stamp was only on sale for a limited



The Stamp World

FROM THE NETHERLANDS GROUP

By **RUSSELL BENNETT**

period it will be valid for postage for an unlimited time.

Surinam issued a special set of stamps a short time ago on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the Green Cross Social Service. Each design bears a premium devoted to the Green Cross Fund. One of the subjects is a most unusual one for a postage stamp. It shows a pregnant woman, representing pre-natal care. The others picture a mother and baby, a child and an elderly man.

Abraham Lincoln was assassinated one hundred years ago this year. To

mark the tragic event which ended the life of the great anti-slavery champion, Surinam issued a 25 cent ochre and violet stamp on April 14. It remained on sale at all Post Offices until June 14.

The latest from Surinam is a United Nations Tenth Anniversary Issue marking the International Co-operation Year. The stamps (10 cents yellow and blue, 15 cents red and blue), feature two clasped hands and bear the name of the country, denomination and the text "Jaar van Internationa-

tionale Samenwerking, 1965". They will remain on sale until December 31.

A Warning to Collectors

I end this week with a word of warning about the 1964 Homemakers stamps of the United States. Be careful when removing these from paper.

Float them on the surface of a shallow bowl of lukewarm water. Do not immerse them in it. The lavender ink used for the lettering and the eagle in the design are soluble in water—what is termed a "fugitive" colour and, if not treated carefully will blur on the stamp and will damage any other stamp which comes into contact with it. (To be continued)

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Camera Cameos

USING COMPOSITION FOR IMPACT

By GEORGE ZYGMUND

COMPOSITION, both in photography and the graphic arts in general, is considered to be the arrangement of objects within the borders of the picture. Yet, in photography at least, it cannot be separated from all the other techniques available to the photographer that produce mood or impact.

Normally you have a subject, perhaps several, as well as a background and foreground. I would simply define composition as a means of controlling the relationship between all the different components of the picture. This may include such things as lighting, use of focus and tones—as well as the more usual “arrangement” of subjects.

However, to start at the beginning, let us look at how to use the basic aspects of composition. For generations photographers have adopted the old rule of “thirds” as being equally valid to them as to the painter. This rule, which is probably as golden as any rule dealing with such intangibles can be, states simply that the area of the picture is divided into thirds, both vertically and horizontally, so that the picture consists of nine equally sized areas.

For Maximum Impact

In use, it has been effectively proven that it is at the intersection of these thirds that important subject matter should be located. Worst of all is centering—a subject with equal amount of background around it—tends to make the picture appear static.

For the same reason, the picture should never be divided in half—either vertically or horizontally—or it will make the shot look too symmetrical, and static. This fault is often found in holiday landscapes, the horizon line dividing the picture horizontally down the middle. Instead, the “division” should be made more along the thirds—giving greater emphasis to the sky, if that is more attractive, or to the landscape if that is the primary subject. This is not to say that the horizon has to be exactly at the thirds. Many effective pictures make it lower or higher. But not in the middle, if you want maximum impact.

Another effective device is the use of diagonal lines which, for some reason only an art theoretician can real-

Continued on page 48

Note how in this picture the main vertical line—the fisherman—is positioned to the side of centre. Also note how the diagonal of the boat rail leads the eye to the main subject.



AUGUST 7, 1965.



Taken through a long telephoto lens this photograph uses the diagonals to give the rows of balconies in an apartment building a visual interest aided by the "squashed" perspective provided by standing so far away and using a telephoto.

UT: PARA
1488/880.

CAMERA CAMEOS

Continued from page 46

ly explain, look far more dynamic than vertical or horizontal lines. Curves are even more effective, giving the feeling of movement and fluidity to the picture.

Use of Focus

Besides the arrangement of subjects along a plane, the photographer wishing to make the most of his picture taking opportunities must learn how to produce the effect of the third dimension—depth—in a two dimensional medium. The use of foreground subject matter is one way of doing this, so is the use of focus. A photograph always seems to have more depth to it when the zone of sharpness is kept fairly narrow, so that the background falls off into fuzziness. Besides providing the impression of depth, this also serves to concentrate attention on the main subject.

Creative use of focus is easier with cameras taking film larger than 35mm. or with long focus lenses on the smaller film size. All too many amateurs tend to use too small an aperture, and get too much sharp, for maximum dramatic effect. Quite often this fear of losing depth-of-field is a hindrance to taking good pictures. Many skilled photojournalists try to use apertures no smaller than f5.6 on a 35mm camera, so that they will never lose the benefit of this falling away of sharpness.

Choice of Lens

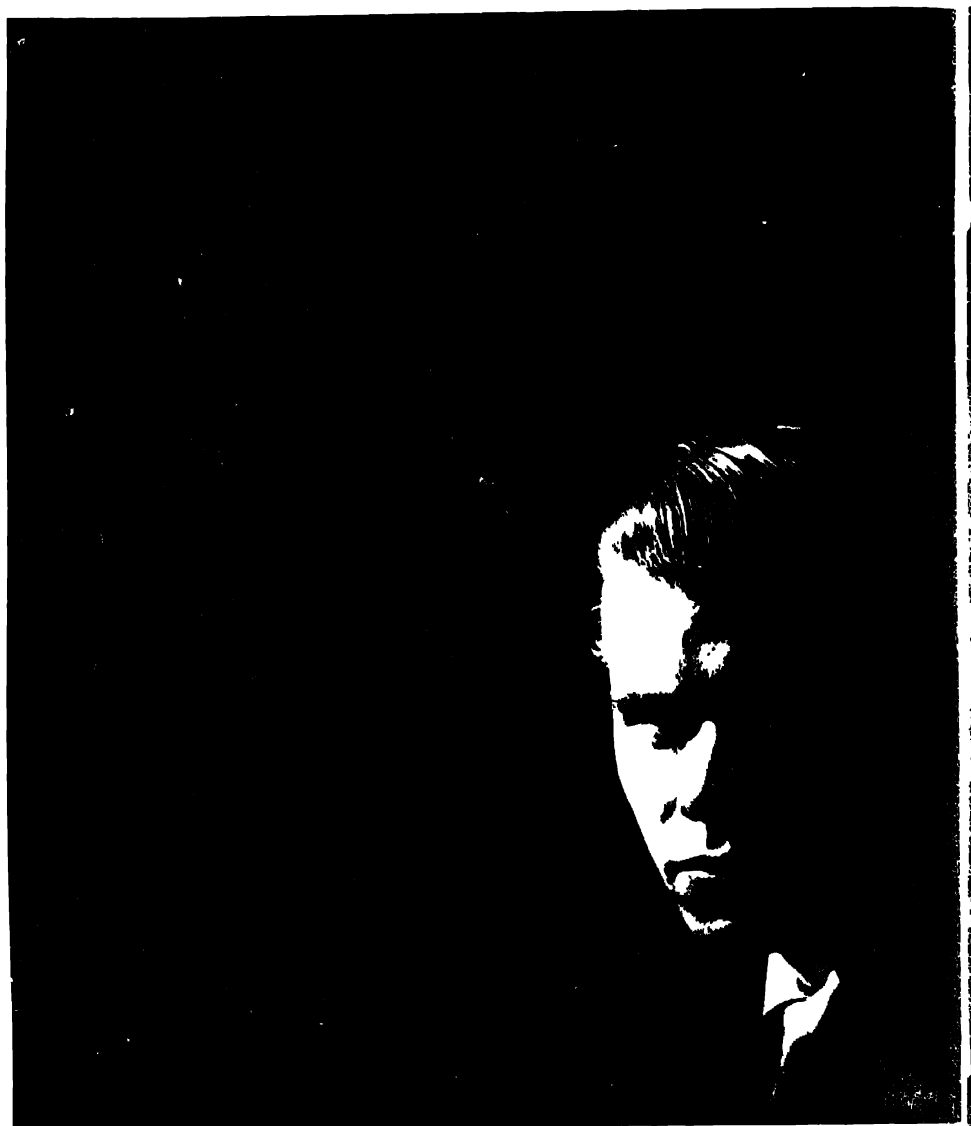
The relationship of two subjects, or between subject and background, can also be altered by the choice of lens. It is probably quite well known by now that perspective is controlled not by the choice of lens in itself, but simply by the camera-to-subject distance. The reason we choose a particular lens is simply to be able to fill the negative area with the subject matter at the distance we choose.

We know that by moving in close with a wide angle lens, objects close to the camera seem to dominate the scene—simply because they appear so much larger than anything even a short distance behind. But move back and use a telephoto or long focus lens and the situation is reversed. Perspective appears to be "squashed", since objects appear closer to each other than they actually are, and changes in size with distance are less noticeable.

Wide angle lenses, then, tend to emphasise differences in size and distance—telephoto or long focus lenses tend to minimise them.

Dramatic Impact

Dramatic impact can also be obtained through the use of contrasting tone and colour. The simplest way of realising the truth of this is to compare two portraits, one where the subject is posed against a light or medium coloured background, the other where the background is jet black. The contrast between the light



An example of using all the tricks available to the photographer to produce a dramatic picture—in this case the arrangement and positioning of the subject within the picture area, lighting, and the use of a contrasting background. Taken on FP3 film.

subject and the dark background makes this by far the most visually exciting photograph.

But just as important as a knowledge of all these technical "tricks" to add to the impact of a photograph, is the ability of the photographer to visualise the effect he wants and know how to get it. This is why the most successful photographers are always experimenting, always trying to see an old subject in a new way. It is this ability to visualise that separates the excellent photographer from one who is merely adequate. The latter is primarily concerned with his subject, and so long as his picture is sharp and well exposed he is satisfied. Occasionally the subject matter alone may make such a photograph have visual impact. But more often it doesn't—simply because the photographer has never thought about how to make it interesting.—(To be continued).

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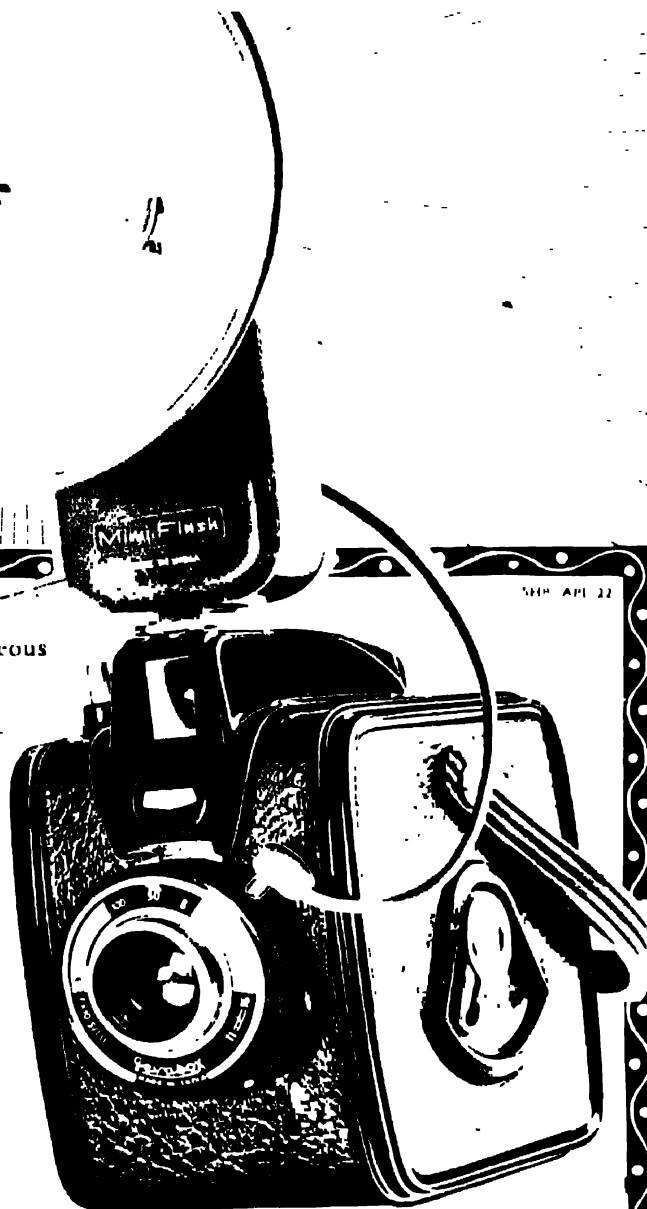
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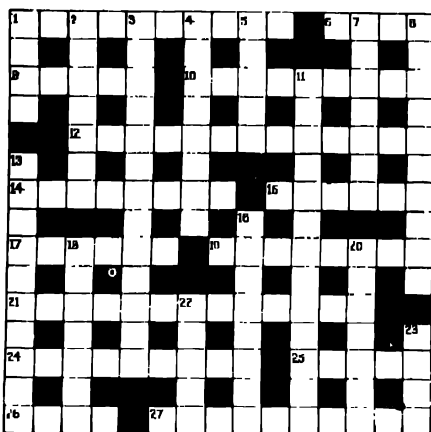
CLUES ACROSS

1. Allowance should be made in this case for such a show-off (10). 6. Even nickel plating retains a good source of iodine, soda, etc. (4). 9. Forester without the right to rove about (5). 10. Just the one to make a summary involving Bala trout (9). 12. This agitator turns out to be a regular bad lot! (3, 3, 2, 1, 4). 14. Mark goes into a railway group with enthusiasm (8). 15. Does away with a striker be-

fore commencing escape (6). 17. Upsets salt with an expression of disgust, yet seems amused (6). 19. Players club together to be strong (4-4). 21. Ma had gone a lap, resulting in being first--and last! (5, 3, 5). 24. Makes one itch with anger, perhaps? (9). 25. Here lies love, not dead, but ever green (5). 26. Current movement showing somewhat backward tendencies (4). 27. Took exception to the old measure being upset and turned around (10).

CLUES DOWN

1. "And their heads are hung With—that sweep away the morning dew" (*Mid-summer Nights Dream*) (4). 2. Part of county standing in pronounced fear of the barbarian (7). 3. Spectacular display of compassion on the part of wallflower (8, 5). 4. How that bile is aroused when you're liable to pay a tenth! (8). 5. It follows the ball on a regular course (5). 7. Points to an obligation to charge here (7). 8. Really plain grays produce a deadening effect (10). 11. Sounds a painful way to gain a submissive following (4, 2, 3, 4). 13. I lap at vile mixture for easing the pain (10). 16. Transatlantic merry-go-round once made song and dance about practice (8). 18. Judged to be no batsman—no fielder either! (7). 20. There's a characteristic sound about a ruined pea harvest (7). 22. Not awarded an honour—its just a narrow pass (5). 23. Something done up as well as down (4).



Solution on page 52

Bridge

SPECTACULAR
DEAL

By TERENCE REESE

THE French trials for the European Championship at Ostend in September are already well advanced, with Ghestem and Delmouly leading. This was a spectacular deal, where game was made both ways of the table.

Dealer North. Love all.

S 10 2
H J 5
D 8 5 4
C J 10 8 6 5 4

S A 8 6 5	N	S Q J 7 4
H 4 3 2	W E	H K Q 10
D K 9 7 6 3	S	D J 9 8 7
C 2		C 3

S K 9 3
H A
D A Q 10 2
C A K Q 9 7

At four tables out of six East played in Four Hearts doubled and made it. There appear to be four losers, but even if South makes his three Aces and exits with a diamond—the best he can do barring a completely double-dummy defence—East cannot be defeated. He discards a spade on D. K. ruffs a diamond, and runs off the trumps. Eventually South, holding D. 10 and S. K 9 3, has to discard in front of dummy's D 9 and S. A 8 6.

One East was forced to Five Hearts, and at the sixth table this was the bidding.

South	West	North	East
Delmouly	Guern	Ghestem	Klotz
—	—	No	No
1C	No	No	2H
double	3H	4C	4H
5C	No	No	No

One Club is theoretically forcing in the Ghestem system, but presumably it is also limited. South captured the heart lead, entered dummy with a trump, ruffed a heart high, and crossed to C. J. Then a diamond was led to the Jack, Queen and King, leaving West to play, as a diamond return is won by the 8.

An interesting point: suppose West refuses to win with D. K? Declarer can succeed if he follows with a low spade or a low diamond, but not if he cashes the Ace of diamonds first.

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South Indian Stage and Screen

A NEW milestone—significant in every respect—was reached the other day when Vijaya Combines Productions and the Madras City distributors, Emgeeyar Pictures, celebrated the Silver Jubilee Week of their remarkable colour picture 'Enga Veettu Pillai', which has proved to be a great money spinner. As described aptly by Mr. A. L. Srinivasan, the new President of the Film Federation of India, the success of 'Enga Veettu Pillai' symbolises the success of the Tamil film industry. The makers, the artistes and the technicians responsible for creating such an unforgettable film have earned the salute of the motion picture industry in South India.

In recent years, only very few pictures had the distinction of celebrating the Silver Jubilee. They were 'Kalyana Parisu', 'Pava Mannippu', 'Pasamalar' and 'Kathalikka Neramullai'. Yet, the success of those films cannot equal that of 'Enga Veettu Pillai'. The difference lies in this. While they were shown only at one picture house, 'Enga Veettu Pillai' has been drawing bumper crowds at three cinemas—Casino, Broadway and Mekala—in Madras. This apart, the film has had a Silver Jubilee run in four other district centres in the South—Madurai, Coimbatore, Tiruchirappalli and Thanjavur. It is a record, about which the makers can feel proud.

Statistical figures reveal that the Government has received a bigger share of income from this film from the three theatres in the City than the distributors and the exhibitors. As many as 12 lakhs of people in Madras City, with a population of over 20 lakhs, have seen this film. The total income to the State by way of entertainment tax on this film throughout South India is estimated to be in the region of Rs. 50 lakhs. These staggering figures and the enormous box-office pull of 'Enga Veettu Pillai' have restored the needed confidence in the minds of the distributors to invest more and more in production.

What are the causes for the success of 'Enga Veettu Pillai'? The reasons are not far to seek. A casual appraisal will convince everyone that the picture's universal appeal, capable of ensuring a repeat audience, has primarily contributed to its unqualified success. Besides wholesome entertainment values, the moral of the film, which is most inspiring, is another contributing factor. On top is the magnificent performance of the lead player, M. G. Ramachandran, in the dual role of the nitwit and his dashing, enterprising twin brother. The gamut of emotions displayed by M.G.R. in the dual role and particularly his interpretation of the nitwit have won for him the unstinted admiration of critics, connoisseurs and cinegoers. All of them have come to the conclusion that M.G.R., who is always capable of good acting, has made great strides in the field of histrionics. The

picture indeed marks the unique triumph of M.G.R.

In the earlier years, M.G.R.'s own film 'Nadodi Mannan' was considered a great box-office hit. And now he has beaten his own record with his latest film, 'Enga Veettu Pillai', which is far superior in production and technical values to his own earlier hit. Further, it is in opulent colour. The actual "shooting" of the film was completed within a record period of 45 days while the entire production took up less than two and a half months. This is a record for any colour film produced in India. According to B. Nagi Reddi and Chakrapani, the "de jure" makers of the film, the speed and efficiency with which the film was completed should be attributed to the indefatigable work put in by

M.G.R. as the "de facto" producer of the film, besides shouldering the dual role in it. The latter worked for nearly sixteen to eighteen hours each day on the film and supervised every aspect of its production.

The impression about M.G.R. all the while has been that he is incapable of acting and that he is fit only for swashbuckling roles. The discerning filmgoers have taken pride in declaring that they scrupulously avoid seeing his pictures. But 'Enga Veettu Pillai' has dispelled all sorts of misgivings about him. It has, on the other hand, proved that his success as an actor has been mainly due to his talent, sincerity, humility, hard work and a spirit of camaraderie displayed by him both on and off the screen. His fans are now legion.



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Bombay Cinema Letter

FEW producers in Bombay are as painstaking and resourceful as producer Mahipatray Shah of Roop Kala Pictures.

He has proved this again in his latest offering 'Purnima'. For this very ambitious venture of his, Shah assembled four lyricists, two music directors, got the songs recorded by three top-ranking song recordists, engaged three choreographers and four female hair stylists, obtained the co-operation of as many as five playback singers (including Meh-mood who, for the first time, has the dubious distinction of being branded as such) and had the advantage of shooting the film at three different studios in Bombay.

For the subject, Shah got a story from the pen of the well-known screen writer of the good old Ranjit era, Pandit Indra, who, as legend goes, has few equals in the realm of domestic tear-jerkers.

If, in spite of such an imposing assortment of talent and variety in its credit titles, the picture should prove disappointing or mediocre or lacklustre or uninspiring to the critics, the matter surely deserves looking into.

The reason why 'Purnima' does not emerge a good motion picture despite the above "load" in its credits, is simple and not far to seek. If, instead of assembling an imposing array of names, in lyrics, dances, song recordists, music directors and playback singers, the producer had only employed one commonsense expert to guide him in the selection of the story and one expert well-versed in modern film technique, the result would have been vastly different and distinctly superior.

The story defies credibility. It is full of inanities, cliches and absurdities.

and the treatment in screenplay, direction, camera work, cutting and other technical matters are reminiscent of the early days of the "talkie", sans pace sans polish, sans slickness.

The first half of the film does not let you know what the story writer or the director is about. Two girls who are good friends are in love with the same man. One of them steps out of the way. To complete a quadrangle, comes the villain to grab the girl whose love for the hero is reciprocated. The villain succeeds, the hero is jilted, the other girl sighs. There is music and dancing and comedy and melodrama at regular intervals.

Finally we have a touch of ancient "reform" in the form of widow re-marriage and a "climax" wherein two young tots provide a model lesson in how not to go near water, how not to jump into a motor boat, how not to depend upon a miracle to save you from a whirlpool!

Meera Kumari proves once again that she is no longer interested in retaining the title of the Indian screen's Number One tragedienne.

'PURNIMA'

Fails to Shine

By OUR CORRESPONDENT

cum-thespian Dharmendra is unimpressive Siddhu as the villain is stagey and awkward and Mehmood provokes some laughs here and there from the front-benchers mostly.

The music of Kalyanji-Anandji over which much ado has been made in some quarters has little to enthuse over, much to find fault with.

'Purnima' another turnip! It does not shine.

TIT-BITS

THE Film Producers Guild of India at their Eleventh General meeting held recently in Bombay re-elected Dilip Kumar as President for the new term. The meeting also elected Messrs. B. R. Chopra, Subodh Mukerji and J. Om Prakash to the Council of Management.

A proposal to take early steps for the formation of a Federation of Film Producers on an all-India basis found unanimous support. According to the official Guild hand-out, "Such a Federation alone would be in a position to tackle issues facing the production sector in a united and co-ordinated way."

HIRSHIKESH MUKERJI has been assigned the responsibility of completing 'Gaban' which was left unfinished due to the sudden demise of the late Krishan Chopra. Sunil Dutt heads the cast of this film.

WELL-KNOWN star-producer Bharat Bhushan will for the first time don the mantle of a director for his next ambitious venture tentatively named 'Megh Malhar'.

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(ii) Will the groom be good? What are his prospects regarding career and going abroad?—R. Venkataraman, Bangalore.

A: (i) The marriage of your daughter may take place during the marriage season in 1966. Though the enclosed boy's horoscope agrees well, something makes me tell you to look for some other horoscopes also, not entirely depending on the one you have now. Your daughter's education, it appears, has reached its end. Her Uncle may help with some money for her marriage.

(ii) The given chart of the boy is good. His prospects of life appear bright and he may lead a life above normal. The chances of his going abroad for higher studies or such things appear in the years 1966 to 1968.

Q: How many planets are combust-
ed in my chart? How is my running
Sun Dasa? What about the next
Moon's Dasa? Can I get a degree?
Financial prospects, please? Will I
shine in service or business? About
my matrimonial aspect? Will my pre-
sent state of affairs improve? Will I
own property? Will I go abroad?
What are the significances of the plan-
ets in the 11th house? What will be
the effects of the exchange of house
between the lords of the 9th and the
10th houses and about the conjunction
of the planets Sun and Saturn in
the 10th House?—T. N. Chettiar, Am-
bur.

A: I am surprised that my friend
has put me a barrage of questions.
This forum is introduced only to serve
astrologically the interested readers of
SPORT & PASTIME in their essential
and immediate problems that baffle
them. It would be appreciated if only
straight and important questions are
sent to be answered.

By "VIRGOAN"

Q: I have put in 24 years in Gov-
ernment service. When will I be pro-
moted? How far will I rise in my
office? How will be my Surya Dasa?
Will there be a change from the pre-
sent station? If so when and to what
place?—R. Venkataraman, Banga-
lore.

A: Your promotion may happen
some time in April 1966. Your Surya
Dasa will run fairly well, I think, but
you may have to take care of your
health then. There appears a chance
of your owning a house during the
years 1966-67. You may have to go
on transfer, or, change your residence
about August-September 1965. This
may be towards the west or north-
west from where you are at present.

Q: (i) When will the marriage
of my daughter be celebrated? En-
closed please find the horoscope of a
boy I have in view; will this be set-
tled? If so, when? The girl has stud-
ied upto the P.U.C. What are her
future prospects of study? Will her
Uncle help with money for her mar-
riage?

Saturn is the only planet that is
combusted. Your Sun Dasa will be
normal without much good or bad.
Your Moon's Dasa appears to be
better than the Sun Dasa. I think you
are lucky if you get a degree. Your fi-
nancial position will be sufficient to
carry on normal life. I think it would
be better if you take to service in a
business institution. Your matrimonial
aspect seems to be very fair and mar-
riage will come to pass in the latter part
of 1967. Your present difficult position
will not get worse and I advise you
to take to some job soon. Further
study is doubtful. Of course, you may
own some property in your middle
age. At present or in the immediate
future foreign travel is not indicated.
Except Mars, other planets in the
11th house do not show signs of help
in your future. The exchange of
houses between the planets of the 9th
and the 10th houses is good and those
planets can give good results during
their Dasa periods. The Sun and
Saturn in your 10th house may create
a Thamasic atmosphere in your occu-
pational field, due to which you may
have more work and less profit, at
times. No doubt you will run a nor-
mal life.

Q: My promotion in my office is
delayed. When will I get it? What
about general prospects in my career?
—T. R. B., Madras.

A: Your promotion with increment
appears to be fast approaching. You
may get it in a month or so. Your
official career shows signs of bright-
ness and that will help your future,
gradually and you can lead a fairly
good life.

Q: My husband has no steady in-
come. A big family is to be maintain-
ed in these hard days. Here is my
chart. Kindly tell me as to how our
future will be.—R.S.N., Salem.

A: Your chart appears to be safe.
Very soon you can see your husband
earning enough and a contented life
is likely. As your husband's horos-
cope is not given so much only can
be inferred from your chart. If you
arrange to send that chart also I may
be able to give something more. Any-
how there is no need for worry here-
after.

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by horoscopes and the charts may
be either in Tamil or English or
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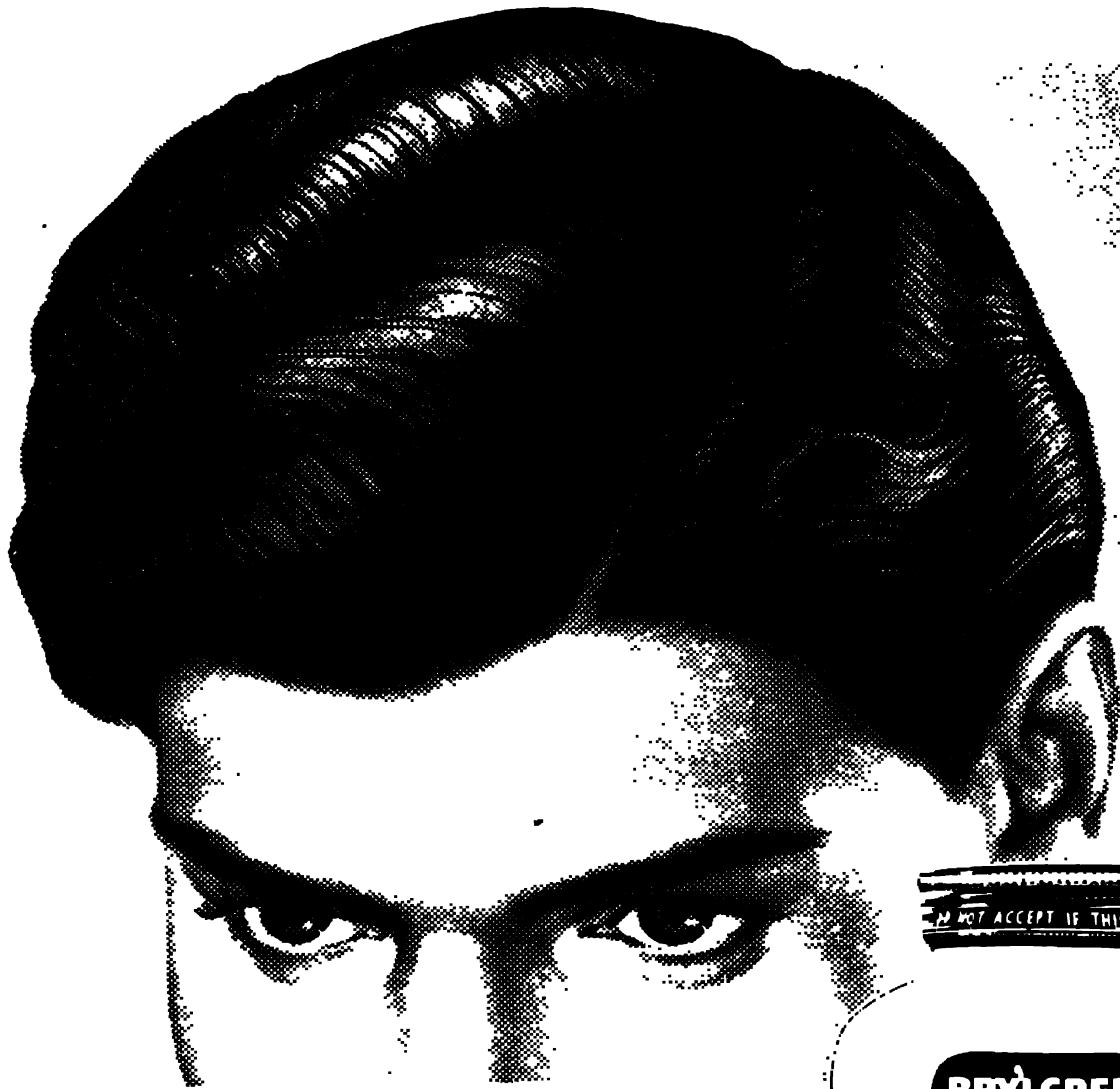


GERMANY'S Beyer earns vital points with this fine performance in the long jump which helps him to win the decathlon championship at the Six Nations meeting at Berne.

ALL-ROUND ATHLETE

AUGUST 14, 1965.

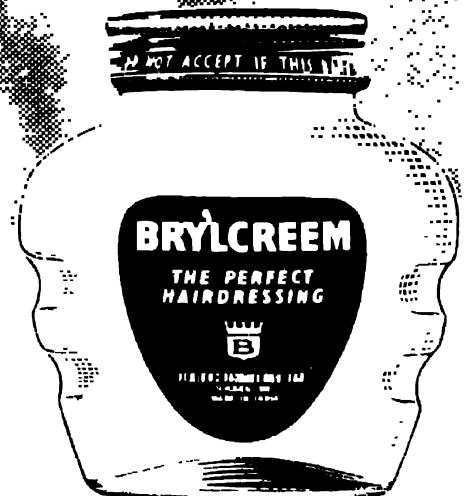
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SPORT & PASTIME

Week Ending Saturday,
August 14, 1965.

ON THE COVER

The most popular among the heavier class athletes at Tokyo was Parry O'Brien (U.S.A.). Though he has an imposing record in the Olympics, at Tokyo he narrowly failed to get a medal taking fourth place in the shot put. Hungary's Varju depriving him of that honour.

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NEXT WEEK-

England Vs. S. Africa

—First Test Pictures

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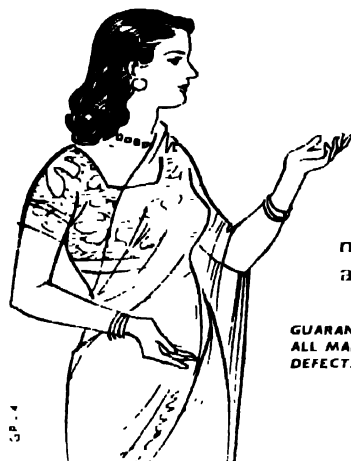
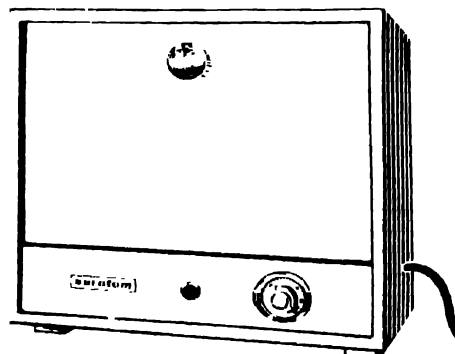


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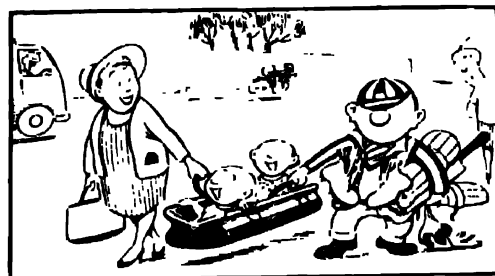
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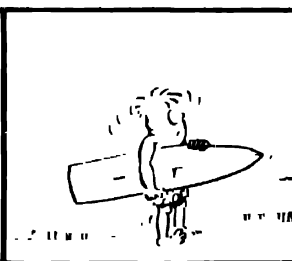
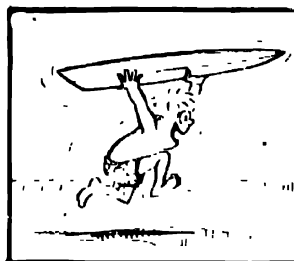


SPORTING SAM

by Reg. Webber



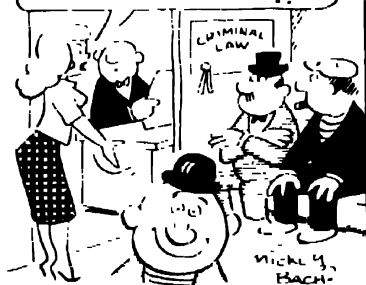
BOBBY DAZZLER



Do you Know?

By RACH

SOME GUY IN YOUR SHADY CLIENTELE SWIPED THE OFFICE POSTAGE STAMPS AGAIN !!

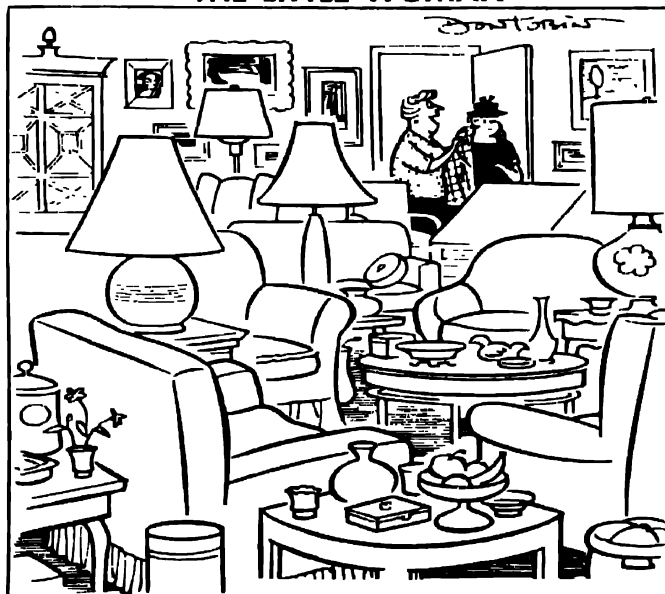


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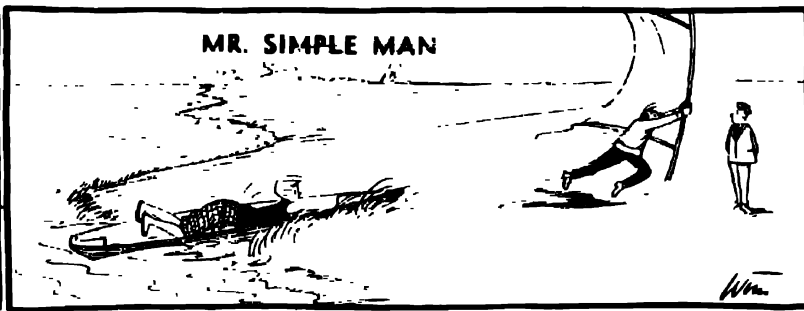
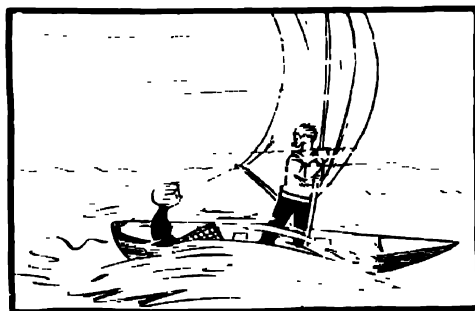
(kli'en-tel') NOUN

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THE LITTLE WOMAN



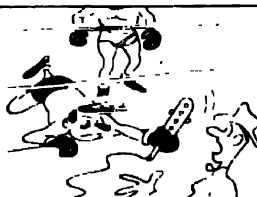
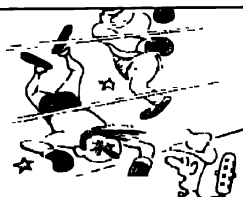
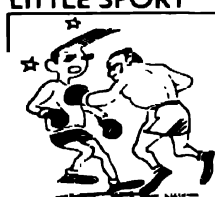
"With the children all grown we decided to move from that big old house into a cozy apartment."



MR. SIMPLE MAN

LITTLE SPORT

By Rouson



JARDINE was very hard on me. He bowled me in more matches than anybody else on that tour. Often he told me I wouldn't be put on to bowl. "I only want to keep you fit and in the match atmosphere," he would say.

But when bowlers like Maurice Tate couldn't get the batsmen out Jardine would come to me and say, "Harold, I'm afraid I must have you on for two or three overs." They were only country matches and I didn't think it was fair.

I remember one game against a Victorian country team at Bendigo. The Second Test had ended only two days before and I had bowled 35 overs on the heart-breaking Melbourne pitch. And my feet were still sore. We were staying at the Shamrock Hotel. Jardine, the managers and the amateurs, taking with them Sutcliffe, were the guests of Major Alan Currie at his station home, Ercildoune. The rest of us professionals were not invited.

Before leaving for the station Jardine put the names of the team to play against Bendigo in a slip in the letter-rack of the hotel. I looked at it and saw that I was to be 12th man. I was wild. "I won't be there"

I wanted to get away from cricket for a little while.

I went to my bedroom and stayed there. Jardine, Warner and Palaret came to the bedroom later and tried to coax me to play. I didn't argue with them. I just showed suppressed anger and told them I wouldn't play.

Quick Wickets

But Jardine beat me. He approached the Bendigo officials and arranged for Bendigo to bat thirteen men and England twelve. Jardine told me that would save me the embarrassment of feeling that I was only 12th man. He knew that wasn't the reason for my objection just as well as I did but there was nothing I could do except play.

I wasn't supposed to bowl in the match but Jardine put me on. I took 4 fairly quick wickets (for 29). Newspapers reported that I did not exert myself and bowled at only quarter-pace, implying that I did so because I was peeved. I didn't have to bowl fast against country batsmen. Most of them were beaten before they left the dressing-room, anyway I never got any pleasure out of bowling fast at batsmen who were not first-class. I enjoyed the challenge of bowling to real bats-

men, and it was never my idea of fun to knock tail-enders about or batsmen who had not had much experience against really fast bowling.

Hard-hitting Comments

The match produced some body-line feeling. Some members of the crowd showed hostility towards us and there were shouts of "How do you like it?" when Sutcliffe was hit on the hand by a fast ball from Storker, a local express.

A section of the crowd urged the other fast bowler in the team, Harry (Bull) Alexander to "rock them in". Alexander, a big bounding fellow who played for the district team at Essendon, a Melbourne suburb, had been given his nickname as a result of his habit of charging at the wicket and bellowing whenever he made an appeal. He was very fast but erratic, spraying them all over the pitch. In the Bendigo game we used a normal offside field as we did in all minor games on the tour.

I remember the match, too, because of what was said by the Acting Mayor of Ballarat, Councillor J. Harrison, in a speech at the official luncheon. Councillor Harrison surprised everybody with his direct, hard-hitting comments. Ignoring any customary words of welcome, he said: "Woodfull has not adopted leg theory

The Larwood Story-13

"MURDER"

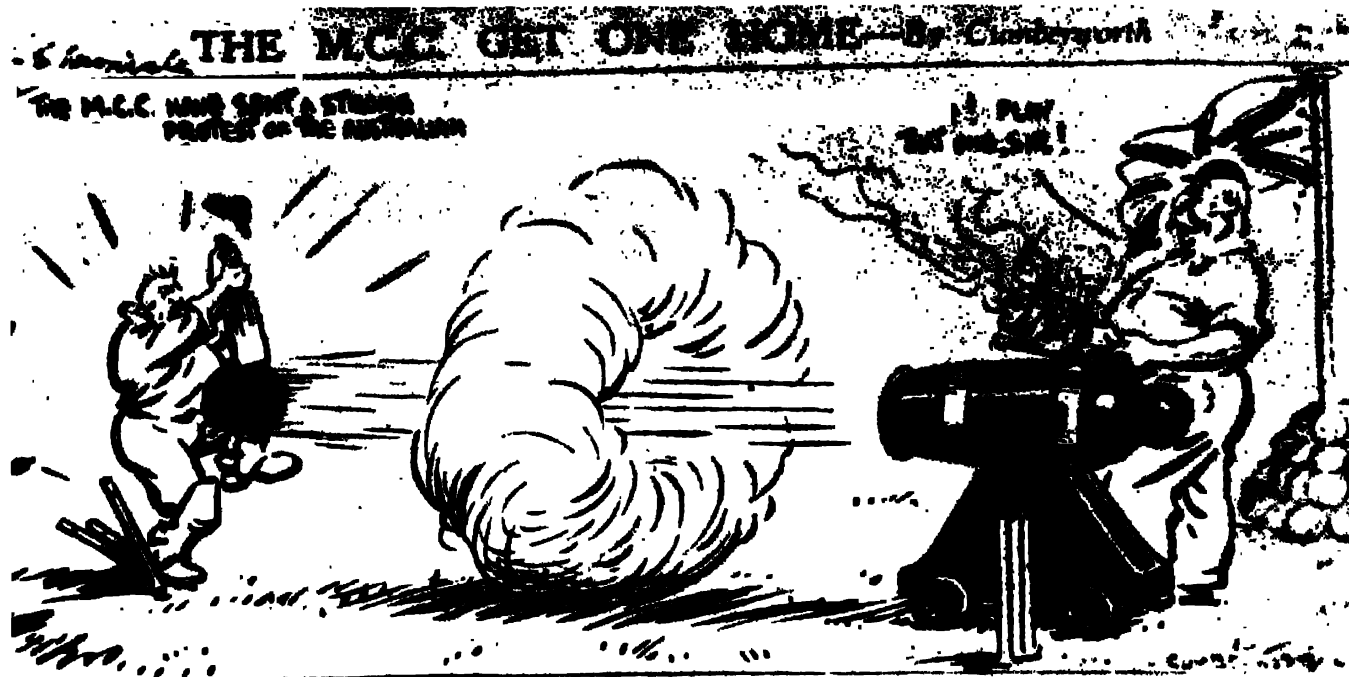
I said to a few of my drinking mates standing around in the Commercial Room, and taking out a pencil I struck my name off.

A local man walked up to me as I stood near the fire and said, "I hope you never get another wicket in Australia!" I turned on him and told him a thing or two. He apologised saying he had only meant to convey that I had already got enough wickets and was actually paying me a compliment, not insulting me. I accepted his explanation, we finished friends and had a drink together.

The word got out and my outburst was widely publicised. The impression was given that I thought it was beneath me to be 12th man. That wasn't quite correct. I had arranged to go out the following day for a drive in the Victorian countryside.

**THEY
SAID**

By HAROLD LARWOOD



bowling by fast bowlers and I am gratified that Australia has not done so. That is your method. I hope that Australia will never retaliate with leg theory bowling.

"We in Australia are admirers of
sicil".

1 "It will be a bad thing for cricket if this leg theory is not suppressed. Cricket is a gentleman's game and I hope we can bring about the good feeling that has always existed up to now. We should not like to see brute force brought in to suppress skill."

Determination

Jardine replied thus: "You have debated one side of this subject. It is not my place to debate it. I believe that it has been said that a cricketer is 'easy money' and that you cannot libel a cricketer. I only ask you to consider this question: See how many times Larwood has hit the wicket. It is a fairly familiar cry of the Australian barracker, 'Bowl on the wicket.' You might consider Larwood's record in this respect." (In first-class matches in Australia on that tour I had taken 29 wickets, 13 of them clean bowled, including 6 tailenders. Twelve had been caught off my bowling and 4 given out l.b.w.).

I was a little distant to Jardine for a day or two after the 12th man affair. It had been my fifth consecutive match. When I cooled down, he told me he had wanted to keep me fit by running about the field. His intention was good but I thought at the time it was a bit hard on me. Later I realised, that here was purpose in everything he did. I had to admire him for his determination.

During the match the Secretary of the Board of Control, Mr. W. H. Jeanes, wired to Bendigo demanding to know who had authorised the arrangement to bat extra men. He was

told, "Bendigo's people wanted to see Larwood bowl."

There was another minor Bendigo incident, one that didn't involve me but I remember it. At the hotel Pataudi had been given the Royal Room, one in which the Prince of Wales had slept. Palairret apparently didn't like the arrangement and deposited his own luggage in the room. Despite Pataudi's mild remonstrance, he had to bow to the manager's wishes.

We all practised hard in Adelaide preparing for the Third Test. Some members of the team who hadn't yet played in a Test worked hard at the nets in the hope they would be selected. Adelaide was packed with visitors.

Long before dawn on the first day, Friday, January 13, crowds queued up waiting for admission. Police had trouble keeping them orderly, particularly at the southern gate where fights broke out because of the slow progress through the gate.

Jardine's "No"

Early that morning a group of reporters covering the tour tried to get the names of the English team. But, as was his custom, Jardine refused to divulge the list. He was annoyed because of stories that were being written about Gubby Allen refusing to bowl bodyline. Newspapers quoted Allen as having told Jardine: "You forget, Douglas, I am an Australian. I will not bowl bodyline. If you insist I will go back to England on the next boat." Jardine had scoffed at the stories and denied them, but they were right.

Before the game began all seventeen members of our team had to don their flannels in the dressing-room. Nobody except a few of us could be certain of playing until just before Woodfull tossed the coin and Jardine released the names. Paynter was to

play in his first Test, replacing Pataudi, and Verity, who had been omitted from the Second Test side, was to return to the XI in place of Bowes. Freddie Brown was 12th man.

Calm Before Storm

A few of our lads went on to the ground just before 11-30. The huge crowd (it was a record 39,301) gave Woodfull a warm reception when he walked on. His greeting was rivalled by the one given to Jardine who, capless and smiling, went across to Woodfull and shook him warmly by the hand.

Before a battery of cameras. Woodfull tossed and Jardine called. The crowd was tickled when one of the photographers rushed up, intercepted Woodfull as he was on the point of picking up the coin, and photographed the shiny two-shilling piece as it lay on the grass. The crowd guessed the result of the toss long before it was announced over the amplifiers because Jardine, alone, walked across to the centre of the Oval and examined the wicket. When he rejoined Woodfull the two captains, followed by the players, left the ground.

It was a quiet introduction to the match, the calm before the storm.

We batted first and it was typical Test Match play, a little slow if anything, but hard fought. On the second day we had reached a total of 341, Leyland having got 83, Wyatt 78 and Paynter 77. Verity made 45. Tim Wall bowled tenaciously to take 5 for 72 off 34 overs.

The trouble started soon after Australia began their first innings at 3.25 p.m. It was another poor start with Fingleton back in the pavilion and only one run on the board. He was

Continued on next page

THE LARWOOD STORY-13

Continued from previous page

out to Allen. Then in the last ball of my second over I hit Woodfull over the heart with one that was just short of a length. He doubled up in pain and the crowd hooted me wildly.

I was still swinging the ball and bowling to an off field with four slips.

When I was on my way in to bowl the first ball of my third over to Woodfull, Jardine stopped me in mid-stride by clapping his hands, and motioned the field over to the leg side. That was the signal for a tremendous burst of hooting and abuse but Jardine persisted with his field placing. Jardine and Sutcliffe fielded on the leg with Allen posted close in at silly short-leg and Voe at deep backward point. The crowd counted me out as I began each delivery and hooted all the time.

When Jardine had walked across to me a few minutes earlier after I hit Woodfull, handed me the ball and said, "Well bowled, Harold," Bradman was standing only a few feet away at the bowler's end. I knew what Jardine meant. He was trying to put Bradman off, trying to unsettle him by letting him think the ball was being bowled deliberately to hit the man and that he might get the same. Jardine was a master of the finer points of psychology.

Jardine wrote about the injury to Woodfull in his book, *In Quest of the Ashes*. He said "With the last ball of his second over Larwood again brought the ball back and Woodfull stepping outside his off stump, failed to connect with his bat and received a nasty crack on his left side. Pandemonium instantaneously broke out. After sympathising with Woodfull and bidding him take his time, I walked down the pitch to Larwood where I found Hammond encouraging Larwood to take no notice of the sights, signs and sounds of trouble that were brewing at the ring side.

Break-back

"I added my own words of encouragement and asked him if he was able to run the ball away at all, to which he replied that far from making it go away he was turning the ball back. I was accordingly not surprised when at the start of the next over Larwood made a sign to me that he wanted a leg side field. Had either he or I realised the misrepresentation to which we were to be subjected, neither of us would have set that particular field for that particular over.

"Woodfull is an old hand and had he been grey and groggy as most of the Australian Press suggested, he knew perfectly well that he had only to ask me for leave to discontinue his innings, for his request to be instantly and readily granted. I do not imagine that Woodfull himself would claim that he was either grey or groggy."

The Skipper always changed the field over. I probably did tell him that I was getting the ball back. That was my break-back and I could bowl that at any time. But after two overs I would certainly have still been



If this no-danger cricket goes much further.

swinging the ball. Several newspapers at the time reported that I was on my way in to bowl when the field was switched over. Players in that match whom I have spoken to since support that view.

Off Balance

Jardine's own statement on the incident demonstrates his approach to the game in that series. He played the game hard. He asked for no quarter and gave none. As Woodfull did not ask for a respite to recover from his injury Jardine could see no reason why he shouldn't use any tactics within the rules. Woodfull was prepared to bat on, therefore he must be prepared to accept whatever form of attack was used.

In making 22 before Allen bowled him Woodfull was hit several times by good balls just short of a length. Fonsford suffered more than anybody in the match, I think. He proved he could take a hiding in getting 85 runs. You could really only regard his bruises as minor, because anybody who scored 50 runs against me must expect to get hit a few times, no matter what kind of a field I had placed. Although both these players were superb defenders their footwork was poor against speed. They were magnificent batsmen against all classes of bowling, Fonsford being beautiful to watch, but the extra fast stuff put them off balance. I was always glad to see their backs and I was always glad to see Fingleton walking back to the dressing-room, too.

They might have been slow and they might have taken balls on the body when I thought they should have hooked. But they had guts.

Soon after Woodfull was out he was lying on the massage table in the dressing-room receiving treatment for a bruise to his chest when Plum Warner walked in and Woodfull made his protest that one team

was playing cricket, the other wasn't.

The remark was leaked from the dressing-room. Some Pressmen averred that Jack Fingleton was the culprit but he denied it. Others thought it was Bradman. Fingleton blamed some unauthorised person in the dressing-room for letting the cat out of the bag. Jack was earning his living as a newspaperman at the time and it must have been a terrible burden to keep such a story to himself. However, Jack has denied it and we must accept his word. It is true that Pressmen sometimes went into the dressing-room and it may well be that Jack's theory is right. The culprit remains a mystery. But it certainly made powerful impact. I am certain of one thing—it was not Woodfull because newsmen at the time told me he was very disturbed that the information had got out.

A sequel to the incident was that Plum Warner claimed Woodfull had apologised but this Woodfull publicly denied. Nearly every newspaper published the alleged apology and the denial.

Most Unfortunate

A story in the *Adelaide News* read: "The joint managers of the English team in a statement to the Press to-day said that Woodfull had expressed regret to him and Mr. Palaret, the other joint manager, about Saturday's incident when Woodfull criticised them for not playing cricket. The incident is now closed, all are now the best of friends, said Mr. Warner. But Woodfull denies this statement. Late this afternoon he said he had made no apology to Mr. Warner."

The ball that hit Bertie Oldfield started everything off. It was most unfortunate. I had stopped bowling bodyline and the field was set main-

ly on the off. I wouldn't have pitched one short at Bertie only he could bat and he had settled in. The last thing I would have wanted to do was hit him. I pitched it short on the off stump. Bert swung at it going for a hook but it came off the wicket slower than he expected.

He had spun almost right round, having just about completed the stroke when it hit him on the right side of the temple. I think the result would have been even worse if the peak of his cap had not broken the force of the ball. An X-ray revealed more than a black eye—he had suffered a linear fracture of the right frontal bone.

Atmosphere Electric

I was the first one up to Bert. I might have broken even with Gubby Allen, who was fielding at short leg. I was very upset. It was Bert's fault and he was gentleman and sportsman enough to admit it at once. I am certain the ball came off the edge of his bat and that he walked into it. I was frightened at how serious Bert's injury might be. I was also frightened at the abuse and barracking of the crowd. I thought they were going to come at us. It was so bad that Maurice Tate, who was sitting in the enclosure, got up and went into the dressing-room saying, "I'm getting out of here—somebody will get killed."

I felt that one false move would bring the crowd down on me. I was glad when we finished off the last three batsmen and were able to go

in to the comparative safety of the dressing-room.

The *Melbourne Herald* reported at the time: "Then developed one of the most amazing demonstrations made in a Test Match in Adelaide. The crowd on the mounds wildly hooted Larwood as he ran to the crease to bowl each ball. They howled at the fast bowler and counted him out with vigour.

"The atmosphere was electric. Every time Larwood took up the ball a rumble of hooting began. It rose in a steady crescendo when he started his run . . . The demonstration spread from the outer mounds to the stands and storms of hooting rent the air right through Larwood's over. The crowd, especially those in the outer ground, were absolutely enraged . . ."

Former Australian captain M. A. Noble wrote: "In all my experience of cricket I have never known such an atmosphere of such disgust and anger as prevailed this afternoon. A batsman had to be struck in the head sooner or later. That batsman happened to be Oldfield. He was struck on the forehead and the doctor who was called in to see him said that if the blow had been an inch lower the consequences would have been serious. Oldfield's injury was unfortunate for Australia and not the design of the bowler."

The match continued in a tense atmosphere. Jardine didn't improve the crowd's mood when he strolled out wearing his most colourful Harlequin cap. I shall never forget Jar-

dine in that moment. There are two kinds of courage, hot and cold. Hot courage is when a man rushes into a dangerous situation on the spur of the moment without a thought for the dangers confronting him. Cold courage is when a man knows the dangers before him, but presses on without regard to the consequences in a calm and calculating way; Jardine had cold courage.

Protest to M.C.C.

I don't think any captain of any cricket team anywhere has ever had to bat in an atmosphere of such hostility and abuse. When he broke the shoulder of his bat and sent to the dressing-room for another one he was advised from the mounds over and over again: "You won't need it, you bastard!"

While the tumult was still at its height that afternoon—the third day of the Test—members of the Australian Board of Cricket Control met at the ground to frame a protest to the M.C.C. against our bowling tactics. Reporters were summoned to a conference room where the Secretary of the Board, Mr Bill Jeanes, handed them a copy of a cable-gram and told them they could copy and publish it.

The message said: "Bodyline bowling assuming such proportions as menace best interests of the game making protection of body by batsmen the main consideration and causing intensely bitter feelings amongst players as well as injuries. In our opinion it

Continued on next page

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THE LARWOOD STORY-13

Continued from previous page

is unsportsmanlike and unless stopped at once it is likely to upset friendly relations existing between Australia and England."

Hugh Buggy, whose service for the tour was also being taken by the *Adelaide News*, asked Mr. Jeanes: "Is the Board going to leave that last sentence in the cable about friendly relations between Australia and England? Isn't it a bit hysterical?"

Mr. Jeanes replied: "The cable has been sent."

News of the protest caused a sensation throughout the cricket world. Thousands of words on it were cabled back and forth across the world for days after. Johnnie Moyes, one of Australia's leading cricket commentators and an outstanding historian of the game, wrote later about the match: "... when Australia batted there was early evidence of suppressed resentment that would sooner or later find an outlet. Woodfull was hit over the heart. In all fairness it must be said this was a legitimate hazard. There was no leg field. The ball was such as any fast bowler might have delivered and it was not pitched on the batsman's body. Larwood was therefore entirely guileless.

Near Riot

"What followed was not legitimate in the opinion of the crowd for the leg field took up its position and the bodyline started. This seemed to the onlookers to be entirely divorced from British standards of fair play. They did not like to see a man bruised and battered and suffering from a severe body blow over the heart subjected to further risks which he was not in the best shape to avoid. It seemed like kicking a man in the ribs when he was down, and the crowd expressed

its resentment not always in words free from offence.

"Later Oldfield was hit on the head when batting gallantly, a hit that narrowly missed being most serious. The atmosphere degenerated into a foulness that seemed likely at any moment to culminate in a bitter upsurge of violence and end in a riot. Again, bodyline was not the cause except perhaps indirectly for all the batsman had tasted the bitterness of it and their teeth had been set on edge.

"Woodfull, who always played cricket according to the spirit as well as the letter of the law, was bitter and disillusioned. No wonder he was moved to wrath when Sir Pelham Warner ventured into the dressing-room with words of comfort. It was no time for platitudes, it was no time to express regret to a captain who had been battered and who had seen his wicket-keeper taken from the field with a split head, as though from the field of battle. But after all, Warner was powerless to interfere with Jardine's field tactics. While this was going on the Board of Control delegates were framing a cable to the M.C.C. Concealed in a conviction of unfairness, it was to impute a lack of sportsmanship to the opposition, a charge which above all others would anger the rulers at Lord's. For a time there was a chance that Test cricket might go into the discard...."

Johnnie clearly disliked bodyline, but he never allowed his feelings to intrude in his dealings with me; I always found him a gentleman to deal with and I saw a lot of him on the tour.

The events in Australia excited debate in newspapers which was repeated in many other journals throughout the Empire.

Cricket's Decline

Neville Cardus in the *Observer*: "Jardine has at last found the right side. He ought to leave it unaltered, except by putting Duckworth in, in place of Ames.

"The Australian batsmen lost, a gorgeous opportunity on a wicket which was a batsman's heaven. Shock bowling conquered again. I am no lover of the modern leg theory violence, but cannot withhold admiration at Larwood's ability to give batsmen a startled, brief life on a magnificent wicket.

"My chief reason for thinking England will win the rubber is the decline of cricket everywhere. Not two members of the present English side would have been placed in the 1902 or 1905 team, while there are not two Australians who would not look small and ineffectual compared with Clem Hill, Noble and Victor Trumper. But the game is itself greater than the players. As there are no masters in the present series we are enjoying rare fun."

The *Star*: "The real offence of the leg theory is that it keeps cricket at a pitch of excitement rare even for Tests. Every accident including some not connected with it is being attributed to leg theory. Many English cricketers prefer to see us without the leg theory, because it gives the other side a chance to protest. We believe England's job is to win within

the rules. We hope she is going to do it."

The *Daily Telegraph*: "It is high time that lovers of cricket in England and Australia should declare their impatience of the sulphurous atmosphere in which the Tests have become involved. It is impossible to estimate the exact meaning of the Australian complaints against the English bowling. The printed opinions of old Australian Test players are not in agreement about the descriptions of play and suggest that 'unskilful batting rather than dangerous bowling caused the loss of wickets and injuries. Of the absolute legality of leg theory bowling there can be no question; but England will heartily agree that such a defence of this sort of play is not sufficient. On the other hand Australia cannot forget that fast bowlers have been dangerous before. The strain of Test play must always tend to produce unfortunate incidents; but players, spectators and critics should minimise them or they may become a noxious element in cricket."

The *News Chronicle*: "We don't know what reply if any the M.C.C. will make to the Australian protest. The whole controversy is rather mystifying. Why is leg theory not cricket? Why if applied unfairly, have umpires said nothing? All fast bowling is dangerous. McDonald and Gregory were famous exponents of the shock attack."

Mailey's Suggestion

Sir Julien Cahn, leader of many English teams on tour, speaking at a London dinner said: "I do not believe in much of this Test controversy. I have entertained all Australian teams. All are good fellows, and I'm not going to have anything said against Larwood, because he belongs to my club."

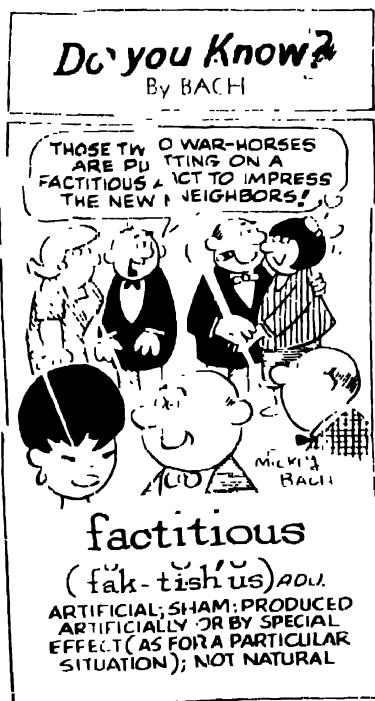
Arthur Mailey was quoted as saying that he would like to see a committee of prominent international and ex-international cricketers discuss the whys and wherefores of bodyline quietly. He suggested men like Warner, Woodfull, Jardine, Hobbs, Noble and Ryder, all of whom had captained England or Australia.

"The whole thing is a problem which is most difficult to solve in an equitable manner," said Mailey. "If it is allowed to continue batsmen will be compelled to wear baseball masks and heavy padding; then the fast bowlers could fire away until they were worn out."

Jack Ryder, the Australian captain before Woodfull, said: "Before I came to Adelaide I often had things to say in favour of a leg theory type of attack. I believed that aggressive front of the wicket play would do much to conquer it and that it could continue without harming the game. But the incidents in which Woodfull and Oldfield have been concerned here have made me think otherwise.

"It seemed on Saturday that when Woodfull was hit and Larwood immediately changed to leg theory that if it were not an attempt at intimidation it was rubbing it in rather hard.

"In many respects I admire Larwood. He is one of the fastest and best bowlers I have played against. He is too good a cricketer to be made notorious by the tactics he is adopting. The position is in the hands of the



captain. He must talk matters over with the bowler. Jardine is conversant with all there is to know about the game. There is nothing in the laws of cricket to stop leg theory. And Jardine seems to take advantage of every opportunity the law gives him.

"By applying the methods they have the Englishmen have done the game much harm. The danger to players is not so obvious on the slow and easy wicket here as it is in Melbourne and Sydney. I think, however, that Adelaide people have seen enough to convince them that leg theory is all wrong. I have.

"It seems that the fast bowling battery was chosen by England primarily to check Bradman's run of high scores. The plan succeeded until Bradman made a brilliant century in Melbourne, and it proved such a success with the other batsmen that Jardine is loth to discard it. No cricketer or supporter of the game is opposed to good-length bowling on the leg side, no matter how fast. It is the ball short of good length bowled to lift high which cannot be tolerated."

Feelings continued to run so high that I was not surprised during the Test when I went to an Adelaide theatre one night and overheard a small child, after coming up and looking at me, saying to her mother: "Why, Mummy. He doesn't look like a murderer!"

The Australian Board of Control appointed a committee to investigate and report on what action was needed to eliminate bodyline bowling from cricket. The committee was made up of Woodfull, Victor Richardson, Roger Hartigan and M. A. Noble.

On January 23 after the Test ended (which England won by 338 runs) the Board of Control received the devastating Lord's reply to their cable of protest. The M.C.C. cable read: "We Marylebone Cricket Club deplore your cable. We deprecate your opinion that there has been unsportsmanlike play. We have fullest confidence in captain, team and managers and are convinced that they would do nothing to infringe either the laws of cricket or the spirit of the game."

"We have no evidence that our confidence has been misplaced. Much as we regret accidents to Woodfull and Oldfield we understand that in neither case was the bowler to blame. If the Australian Board of Control wish to propose a new law or rule it shall receive our careful consideration in due course. We hope the situation is not now as serious as your cable would seem to indicate but if it is such as to jeopardise the good relations between England and Australian cricketers and you consider it desirable to cancel remainder of programme we would consent but with great reluctance."

Australian cricket authorities, of course, didn't want to cancel the rest of the tour. They were making splendid profits. Adelaide had attracted record crowds. The Sydney and Melbourne grounds had been packed to capacity and vast crowds flocked even to the minor games. Bodyline gave cricket in Australia a much needed fillip. Without it I feel sure that having regard to the depression

the tour would have been a financial loss.

On the last day but one of the Test, while I was being given the full treatment from the crowd, I received a telegram from Archie Jackson as he lay dying in a Brisbane private hospital. It read:

"Congratulations magnificent bowling. Good luck all matches.

Archie Jackson."

This was the same Archie Jackson whom I caught on a bowler's wicket at The Oval for half an hour or so in 1930; the man who stood up to me and took a bruising while Don Bradman drew away.

A fortnight before sending the telegram he had written in a newspaper article reproduced throughout the Empire:

"If legislation were introduced to eradicate leg theory cricket would become an invalid, and comparable with a one-legged man, able to satisfy up to a point but unable to obtain supreme heights of action.

"Larwood is one of the most likeable and docile fellows one could wish to meet. He would not hurt a fly, and his success is the reward not of intimidation tactics, but of sheer skill combined with pluck and resource."—(To be continued).

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Mushtaq Mohammad stylishly lifts a six off D'Oliviera (not in the picture).

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the South African
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Lord's. He made a
record score of 76
runs in 8 overs.
D'Oliviera made 33
in 4.1 overs.**



D'Oliviera, turns a ball from
Mushtaq to leg.



W. Hall (West Indies) in
action against D. Green
(Lancashire).

SOUTH AFRICAN bats glitter brightly. South African fieldsmen approach new summits of perfection—and yet the key to their success is surely held by the big, burly-haired pace bowler, Peter Pollock.

For the first time, in my memory at least, they have come to England without a smattering of international repute. Fitty Mann, Adrian Rowan and Hugh Tayfield were each in turn the cornerstones of their attack. Now, we find the bowling based around the sheer pace of Peter Pollock—probably the fastest bowler in the world to-day.

This interests me because I am tending to accept the theory that, on English wickets, the day of the real, tearaway, fast bowler has gone, that the Larwoods and the Tysons are a dying breed, killed off, if you like, by the slow turners which have become such a feature of post-war English cricket.

Using The Seam

It seems to me that the new art of pace bowling lies in sliding the ball off the surface and using the seam.

There is no better example of this than David Larter who really did set off a tearaway fast bowler. Then

Cricket Spotlight-12

KEY TO S. AFRICA'S SUCCESS

By COLIN COWDREY

he discovered the need for a more measured, more controlled run-up, the importance of bowling a good length and line, of using the seam and the skills.

I am quite sure that this change of emphasis accounted for his graduation from a spasmodically successful county bowler to a top-flight performer.

I would advise a young, fast bowler to follow David in this day and age. The rewards from simply hitting the wicket hard are, I think, few and far between.

Slow Wickets

You've got to be immensely fit and immensely patient for the soul-des-

troying job of deck-hitting. But if this is true of England, it must prove even more of a heart-breaker in South Africa where wickets tend to be very slow indeed. Then traction of fine, slow bowlers was born because of the mat; all their wickets were matting, until round about the Twenties. The trend continued, naturally enough, on wickets which lacked bounce and tended to turn.

So what, all this being so, and the genuine tearaways emerge in South Africa?

First in 1948 and '49, there was that young, tall, strong man Cuan McCarthy who, according to Len Hutton, bowled as fast as anyone he had ever played against. He was followed, of course, by Peter Heine and Neil Adcock, who appeared over here for the first time in 1955. Little had been heard of them. But they ran up fast, hit the wicket hard and were very, very hostile indeed.

Always Hostile

It is interesting to note that they set out to bowl fast and never really altered. I think they improved. I think they developed their skills, but they never stopped trying to bowl flat out. It was hostile, fast bowling as opposed to the more subtle technique of a man like Ray Lindwall.

As far as I can gather, Peter Pollock is essentially a hostility-type bowler too, relying almost entirely on physical fitness, strength and stamina. He is one of the few top-liners in the world I have yet to see. But according to players who faced him during the recent M.C.C. tour, he is extremely menacing on wickets with any bounce or hardness.

Just how he'll fare on the other type, it will be interesting to see.

Little Reward

I would very much like to know how he broke through on the slower wickets of South Africa—how, for that matter, Heine and Adcock managed to maintain their enthusiasm for bowling fast when getting so little reward.

Of course, they got their rewards in terms of wickets—they were both successful—but they got little reward from the pitch itself. On so many South African wickets, they must have seen the ball go through to the wicket-keeper at a depressingly slow pace.

For Peter Pollock, so much will depend upon the weather. High summer is still something of a mirage—and, like a mirage, it may never come at all.

Britain has, to date, had one of the wettest summers for years, leaving

Continued on Page 16



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THE seemingly ruthless cancellation of the West Indies cricket tour to this country and the prospect of foreign teams not visiting India for some years have set the top cricket brains thinking. As the Board of Control and their affiliates depend much on the profits from foreign tours for their own domestic efforts to improve the standard of the game in India the repercussions will be far-reaching. Already, because of the expenses entailed and the inability now to meet them, suggestions have been made to revert to the knock-out system for our National Cricket Championship for the Ranji Trophy.

Nevertheless, the depressing outlook of recurring cricket seasons minus foreign teams, may yet be a blessing in disguise, if only for the reason that greater attention will necessarily be devoted to making our purely "local" tournaments more representative, better organised and raising them to a status becoming their importance, which unfortunately were given secondary consideration with greater attention to the foreign engagements. Also it will now be the endeavour, it is hoped so of the State Associations, others perhaps too, to organise better

K. L. Khanna, Vice-Presidents, Mr. Lala Amarnath, Secretary. The following have been requested to sponsor teams: The Finance Minister of Maharashtra, the Maharaja of Patiala, the Maharaja of Baroda, Mr. Hari Kishen, Mr. M. A. Chudambaram, Mr. Ghulam Ahmed and Mr. Raj Singh.

September seems an ideal month, though not from the weather viewpoint, a Delhi's Ranji Trophy fixture and the major football tournaments provide sufficient attraction in later months. But many problems will have to be overcome before the new tournament becomes a fait accompli. The Board's sanction has to be obtained and the local Association, the DDCA to which the Prime Minister's House Club are, it is understood, not affiliated, will have their say. One hopes, however, that the problems will be solved and Delhi, among the cricket starved territories, will have something to which it can look forward.

Delhi's most popular sports tournament, the Senior Division Football League, is now in its crucial stage and thoughts of the title equally with an ethics of relegation are assuming much urgency. The race for the

IN MEMORY OF RAJEN BABU

By OUR CORRESPONDENT

tournaments in the respective areas or make the old ones more attractive to supplement dwindling coffers.

In this connection, therefore, one must welcome the proposal in the Capital to run a fully representative knock-out tournament, bringing together the cream of Indian cricket. It is auspicious that the venture has emanated from the house of Prime Minister Shastri, his son, Hari Kishen, being virtually the brains behind it. Fitting also is the move to honour India's first President, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, by naming the tournament after him. The Prime Minister's House Cricket Club have already acquitted themselves with distinction in their so far short tournament career. It is this Club which initiated the idea of the new tournament and a strong committee has been formed to further the project.

It is proposed to run the tournament at the Railway Stadium at Delhi in September and to seek the sponsorship of seven representative sides by well-known sports personalities. The Railways Minister, Mr. S. K. Patil, has agreed to be Patron, with the following chief office-bearers: President, Maj. Gen. Himmatsinhji; Mr. Hari Kishen, Senior Vice-President; Mr. S. P. Lal and Wing Commander

honours is now intriguing, with five teams (there are ten in the division) vying for supremacy. They are, Young Men, Frontier (promoted to the Senior Division this year), Nationals, New Delhi Heroes and City Club. City Club, out to gain their third championship in a row, have dropped some valuable points in the early stages of the competition, but others too have suffered the same fate.

The championship thus is in the melting pot and it is anybody's guess as to who will emerge title winners. One factor stands out prominently, that none of the teams have played with the consistency expected of players with sufficient experience. It is, with very rare exception, a truism that not enough serious attention is given to practice and the teams are run in haphazard fashion. Or else, how can one account for the fact that despite so much of football in Delhi the standard has not improved, rather it has been on the decline.

Drawing big crowds regularly to the Corporation Stadium, matches run every day for months may bring the Delhi Football Association much credit, but its objective should be of higher dimension, to improve the standard of the game, in which, doubtless, it has failed.

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A COURAGEOUS MOVE

By DENNIS DREW

ONE of the most remarkable, controversial, and certainly one of the bravest, decisions in the history of Test cricket was taken not during the actual play in a match, and not by one of the players or umpires taking part. The man who had to shoulder the responsibility was Walter Robins, formerly of Middlesex and England, a cricketer noted for chirpy aggressiveness, in his capacity of England team manager of the West Indies tour of 1959-60.

The place was the committee room of the Queen's Park club, Port of Spain, Trinidad, on whose grounds the Second Test was being played, and the time Sunday morning, January 31, 1960.

The previous evening had seen on the ground perhaps the most astonishing and deplorable scene ever witnessed at a cricket match, when many of a crowd estimated at 28,000 infuriated by the collapse of West Indies, and a series of umpiring decisions against the batsmen, hurled bottles onto the ground and started a serious riot. Peter May had to take the England team off the field under escort, and the last hour and a quarter of play was lost.

Tense Meeting

Firemen with hoses, and a steel-helmeted riot squad had been needed before the ugly scenes could be quelled, and the crowd took no notice of the efforts of the Trinidad Prime Minister, Dr. Eric Williams, the Governor, Sir Edward Beetham, and famous former Test player, Learie Constantine, then the Minister of Works and Transport, who had all gone on the field in the effort to calm their countrymen.

Now, with memories revived of a similar but less serious bottle-throwing incident six years earlier at Georgetown, when Len Hutton's England team were touring, the moment of decision, perhaps affecting all future cricket relations between England and West Indies, was at hand.

CRICKET SPOTLIGHT-12

Continued from Page 14

the squares and the wickets still on the slower side. But we should surely soon be getting drier, harder, browner wickets with a bit of bounce. Once that happens, I have little doubt that Pollock will get his full share of satisfaction.

Batting Problem

Pollock will be going through shoulder-of-the-bat-high and getting all sorts of catches—some possibly off the gloves, caught behind. He will gain, too, by the light—or should I say lack of it.

At a tense meeting, England were represented by Walter Robins, captain Peter May, vice-captain Colin Cowdrey, with the West Indies captain, Gerry Alexander, present and also the Trinidad Police Commissioner, Sir Errol Don Santos, the Queen's Park club chairman, apologised to the England party for the appalling scenes of the previous day, and then he asked two vital questions: Did England wish to continue playing the match, and did they wish to come back to Trinidad for the Fifth and final Test?

Without hesitation, Robins replied, "Most decidedly," to each question, and said that the England team to a man did not think the riot, which led to about 100 people being hurt and 30 arrested, had been directed at them, but was just a domestic problem.

Brave Decision

Just how brave Robins' decision was, and also that of Sandy Lloyd and Eric Lee Kow to finish the match as umpires, can only be gauged from the atmosphere in which cricket is played in the West Indies.

To a typical cricket spectator in the picturesque Caribbean Islands, "crowd participation" is the most natural thing in the world, and he is about as far removed from the typically reserved and disciplined English spectator as can be imagined.

The West Indies fan goes not just to watch, but also to play his own highly emotional part. Every shot made or missed is greeted with howls of delight or disgust, every ball hitting the batsman's pad creates a thunder of blows appeals from all parts of the ground, and every decision of the umpires is the subject of loudly-voiced and often harsh criticism from the crowd.

Bumper War!

Just to steam things up even more on the occasion of this memorable

This, combined with somewhat indifferent sight-screens, creates a problem which batsmen don't encounter anywhere else in the world.

I remember, for instance, playing in the West Indies against Wes Hall and Charlie Griffith. They were howling at their fastest, and yet you could easily pick up the ball once it had left the hand. On an average English day, this kind of stuff might well have had its terrors. So, too, may the bowling of Peter Pollock.

If he can prove that sheer pace can still succeed, it will clearly be a good thing for South Africa. A good thing, I believe, for cricket too—but not necessarily for England.—(To be continued).

Test against England, the weather was extremely hot, an estimated three or four thousand over capacity had managed to force their way into the ground, mostly by climbing walls, and in addition, a great deal of rum-drinking and betting had been going on among the tight-packed, excitable spectators.

That Saturday crowd, too, had gone to the match already inflamed by a "bumper war" on the first two days. At the start England had reeled to 57 for three against a bumper barrage from Wesley Hall and Chester Watson, but gallant batting by Ken Barrington, Ted Dexter and Mike Smith brought about a recovery, even though both Hall and Watson were cautioned by the umpires under the part of Law 46 which deals with the persistent bowling of fast, short-pitched balls.

England's Determination

West Indies faced a total of 382, and collapsed dismally against Freddie Trueman and Brian Statham, who also bowled plenty of bouncers and were superbly supported in the field by an England side roused to a fighting pitch in their determination to hit back hard.

One or two batsmen showed obvious resentment when given out, and matters came to a head soon after tea on the second day when Charran Singh, a local cricketer playing in his first Test, was given run out for a "duck", a decision which he freely admitted to be perfectly correct.

The crowd disagreed violently and abusively, a few bottles were thrown, and this quickly spread into an orgy of bottle-throwing, plus all sorts of other debris, and many of the crowd invaded the turf.

So there was nothing for it but to give up cricket for the day, and the umpires, who were obviously the main source of resentment of the inflamed crowd, were given police protection at their homes over the weekend.

Decision Vindicated

Fortunately, the trouble seemed to sober everybody up, and England went on to win by 256 runs, a victory which gave them the rubber as all the other four Tests were drawn in a series which continued quietly enough.

So Robins' courageous decision to carry on with the match and tour was vindicated, but in the electrifying circumstances another riot, with far-reaching circumstances, was clearly a very real risk.—(To be continued).

VOLLEYBALL COACHING

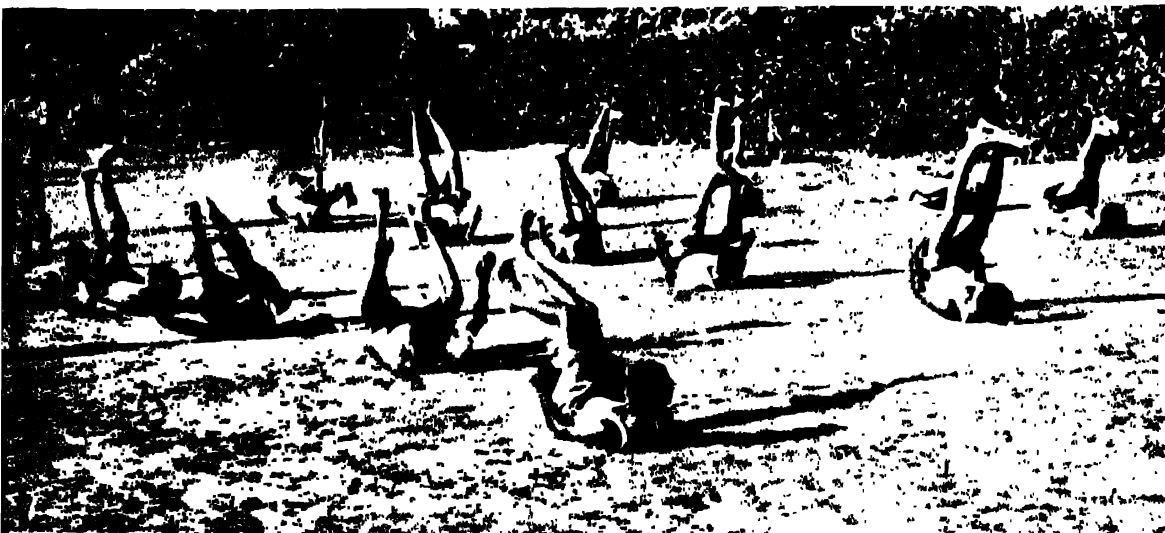
The Boys Division of the Tirupattur (N. Arcot) Y.M.C.A. selected 46 boys from various villages and gave them training in volleyball. The training camp which was held from July 8 to 10 was organised by V. Hubert Dhanaraj.



The boys go through a ground exercise



The coach giving instructions to boys in the underhand way of passing.



A new experience for the boys in the art of rolling.



Tata's captain Devadas receiving the Nadkarni Cup from Mrs. Nadkarni, wife of Mr. Nadkarni, Chairman, Port Trust and grandson of the donor

busy. Narayan, India's former Olympic goalie and Tata's custodian, was rarely tested during this period. It was only towards the closing stages of the game that the Mills transferred the game to the other end and came very near to equalising.

The Mills started the match on a confident note but only to falter later on. Their two stalwarts, Hamid and Naidu, combining brilliantly on the left flank gave anxious moments to the Tata's defence, where Shetty was not his sure self. After tearing the defence midway in the first-half Hamid sent the ball to Jaffar and Menon. But they threw away the glorious chances. After this, the Tata's appeared on the scene. They forced the Mills to fall back and Nair, Mill's goalie, twice brought off splendid saves. Tata's could not be denied the lead for, Martin, who had a splendid match, rose to the occasion leapt into the air and nodded home a flag-kick taken by skipper Devadas. This beautiful goal knocked the fight

Tata's Regain Nadkarni Cup

By V. VENKATESWARAN

Mitra, captain of Mafatlal Mills, receives the runners-up shield

TATA SPORTS CLUB regained the Nadkarni Cup after an interval of three years when they scored a deserving success over the star-studded Mafatlal Mills by a solitary goal. Undaunted by the inclement weather football enthusiasts of Bombay flocked to witness the clash between the two top soccer teams. Their anticipation of a keen encounter also did not go in vain for both the sides turned out their best despite the slippery surface.

After weathering the early attacks of their opponents Tata Sports Club came into their own and a goal before the change of ends by Tony Martin, their speedy and intelligent left-winger, put the players of the Bombay House right on top. After the interval, Tata's, with their exciting victory of six goals to four scored over Mafatlal in the Harwood League still fresh in their minds, called the tune right through. Their forwards, working like a well-oiled machine, kept the Mills defenders



out of the Mills, for they were on the defensive for long spells. They could find their bearings once again only in the closing minutes of the game but then it was too late.

In the semi-finals Mafatlal avenged their defeat in the Harwood League when they eliminated the Harwood League champions, Central Railway, by a solitary goal. The Railway had the exchanges in the first-half but their players were in a prodigal mood. Except for the efforts of Kannan and their sharp shooter Janakiram to score a goal when the going was good, others in the attacking line squandered away easy chances. The Mills were a changed lot after the interval. They showed better combination and understanding. Hamid, capitalising on Vithal Rao's lapse, banged the ball into the net. This goal gave the Mills their much-wanted confidence. Railway's goalie Bandya now caught the eye with his excellent saves. He prevented the winners from increasing the tally.

All in an effort to trap the ball with Tata's goal-keeper Narayan attempting to fist it away.



Mafatlal's Reddy, Tata's Fernandez and Mafatlal's goal-keeper Nair jump in the air while Mitra (3) and Krishna (2) watch



Group photograph of the winner.



SOUTHERN clubs like Arsenal West Ham, Chelsea and Spurs have all done much to boost English soccer —yet there will always be sides that Northern players and fans in general love to hate!

There is always a tremendous rivalry between North and South and this is why a convincing win by a Lancashire or Yorkshire team over one from the London area is always something to savour!

In this respect few of our fans will forget the 4-0 drubbing we handed out to West Ham United earlier this year at Ewood Park True the Ham



West Ham Get A Drubbing

By JOHN BYROM

mers were without player like Johnny Byrne Martin Peters and John Sissons and were unlucky not to score on a number of occasions in the first half but I feel that we were superior for most of the game

It was one of our most convincing victories of the season and one of my happiest games I scored three goal

my second hat-trick of the season—and the third was one of the best I have ever scored

Standen Stood Still

It was created by winger Mike Ferguson, who had laid on my two earlier goals in the 33rd and 58th minutes He was having a great game

and with 28 minutes left he put another precise pass to my feet 20 to 30 yards out

West Ham's defence were covering brilliantly funneling back to plug the gaps with their usual efficiency I would have been foolish to pass, so I just pulled back my right foot and volleyed the ball hard towards goal

The ball came off my boot so sharply that West Ham's goal-keeper Jim Standen stood still as it flew into the roof of the net Thus with little Bryan Douglas having scored a penalty in the 33rd minute West Ham's rout was completed!

This has been a grand season for me and inside right Andy McEvoy and I have been well up among the goal We operate a twin centre forward spearhead and there has been tremendous rivalry between us all season in our individual bids to finish ahead of each other in the final scoring charts!—(To be continued)

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In Service Of Sports

MAHARAJA YADAVENDRA SINGH of Patiala bade good-bye to sports organisation in the country when he retired from the presidency of the All-India Council of Sports.

"I have played a long innings and shall now watch games from the sidelines", said the Maharaja when announcing his decision at a Press conference in New Delhi.

Following in the footsteps of his illustrious father, H.H. Maharajadhiraj Sir Bhupendra Singh, in 1938, Maharaja Yadavendra has not only maintained the rich traditions of the House of Patiala but has set an all-time record of leading sports organisation in the country. Elected "First Sports Citizen" of India in 1938, he remained in command of the Indian Olympic Association till 1959 when he took over presidency of the All-India Council of Sports.

Undaunted by the numerous difficulties that came his way during this period, he fought valiantly for raising the level of sports and putting all sports organisations on the right lines. Now that he has decided to quit, he can look back with pride on his record of service to sports. During his regime the entire set-up of the Indian Olympic Association was changed and to-day its sovereignty is recognised all over the country and its representatives command respect in all international and world sports organisations. The status and position of sportsmen have been raised to a high level and all possible facilities offered to them so that they could rub shoulders with the best in the world.

A tall and graceful figure, the Maharaja made his mark in sports as a student of Aitchison College, Lahore. He won his India colours in cricket in 1933 and captained an India XI in the first unofficial Test against Ryder's team of Australian cricketers in 1935. Although very young, he played an important part in the organisation of the First Asiatic Games, held in India in 1934 and later as a founder of the First Asian Games, staged in New Delhi in 1951. Soon after the Games he was elected a life President of the Asian Games Federation.

Born on January 7, 1913, the Maharaja worked his way up through dogged determination and hard and persistent work. Although only 25 years of age when his father passed away in 1938, he shouldered the arduous responsibilities of the Ruler of Patiala with the skill of a master thanks to the vast, varied and hard training which he had received while in Aitchison College, the Police Training School at Phillaur, during a study tour of England, in the Army, in the

various departments of the State and as a member of the Administration Committee of the State which was set up whenever his father was absent from India.

During World War II, the Maharaja rendered yeoman service and visited war theatres in the Middle East, Italy and Burma. It was, however, in another field that he made his mark. As Ruler of Patiala and pro-Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes he gave the lead, when, after Independence, there was a call for the consolidation of the country. He was the first among the important rulers of various States

in India to give up all rights and thus set an example for others of his class. His offer was duly recognised by the Government of India when he was appointed Rajpramukh of the Patiala and East Punjab States Union (Pepsu) — a position which he retained till the merger of the territory with Punjab. The Government further utilised his services when he was asked to represent the country in the United Nations along with Mr. Krishna Menon. He was also called upon to lead India's delegations to the UNESCO and the F.A.O. thrice. —
M. L. Kapur.

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The Tennis Scene-12

NO EASY TASK!

By FRED PERRY

JUST how long will it be before Australia's domination of world tennis is brought to an end? For, make no mistake, end it must if tennis is to continue to draw the crowds. Officials in many countries are, I know, concerned about the present situation. They are convinced that public interest is bound to lag under such conditions.

At Wimbledon, it is true, neither the men's singles nor doubles finals were great matches. There was too much of the old pals' act about them. But what a different story it was in the women's final! Almost for the first time, you sensed the tension among the crowd. There was an air of expectancy that had been lacking when Roy Emerson and Fred Stolle were on court. One of the reasons why Wimbledon is great is its international feeling with so many different countries represented.

Bite Missing

Each player is cheered on by his compatriots, no matter how slim his chances of ultimate success. And it is this same feeling that makes the Davis Cup so internationally important. When two players from the same part of the world meet in any kind of match, the bite and tension is missing. That was what Wimbledon lacked this year—the women's singles final apart.

So the cry goes out again: Where do we look for future stars to upset that Australian domination?

Is there any chance that younger Australians such as Tony Roche, John Newcombe, and the younger R. Ruffels will be pipped at the post by others? Will it be another Australian who steps into the shoes of Margaret Smith?

The best match at Wimbledon, for my money, was between Tom Okker of Holland and Pierre Barthes of France. They treated the late evening Centre Court crowd to as fine an exhibition of shotmaking and do-or-die tennis as I have seen in a long time.

Europe's Best

These two are unquestionably the best prospects in Europe. Okker, I believe, has a flair for the game better than most. He has the ability to throw himself at the ball much in the manner of Chuck McKinley, and is never at a loss for some sort of shot to suit the situation. His footwork is excellent and his racketwork beyond reproach. In one year, this boy has come a long way and I look for him to make his mark in the near future.

Barthes, a strong athletic youngster, sports a power-game equal in speed to the Americans and Australians—with a touch of the debonair approach only a Frenchman could bring.

When the lessons of a year's tennis—including a winter season in Australia—sink in, we will learn a lot about these two.

Alarming Speed

Cliff Drysdale took Wimbledon by storm. This handsome South African now commands respect from everyone. The two-handed backhand flashed across the net with alarming speed, though he is yet not able to "fiddle it" with the precision of a Bob Howe or John Bromwich.

He must work on that forehand though, for it can be cracked if attacked enough. And he must also build up his stamina if he hopes to withstand the beating one has to take physically in order to win a Wimbledon title.

America's Cliff Richey, who flashed into prominence last year, has not continued his rise with the same alacrity. Perhaps too much has been expected of him in too short a time. The potential is there, all right, but there will have to be more variance of shot and tactics if he hopes to overthrow the younger Australians.

No Fears

If you look closely at the list of this year's winners at Wimbledon, you will note that the girls' and boys' titles were won by Russians. This has happened before with both Anna Dmitrieva and Tomas Lejus. Now the names are changed—V. Korotkov in the boys', and O. Morozova in the girls'.

These two have progressed a little further than their predecessors as they have had the added help of their knowledge and experience. The trips into the western world do not awe them as before. The Russians have made great strides in the past ten years and I look to them to climb the ladder consistently, if a little slowly. One day we shall hear of a champion from Russia—it is just a question of time.

Great Britain has unearthed another young fellow with a zest for the game—Gerald Battrick from Wales.

Needs Guidance

If he is left alone and guided correctly in the finer arts of training and poise, he will go further than other youngsters before him. But he must

not be coached out of his natural stroke-making and his immense natural methods of making shots. He needs guidance and help from someone he respects—someone who will give him confidence to continue the struggle even when things go badly.

Who can take over the struggle for Margaret Smith's crown? In Britain, Virginia Wade finally seems to be producing the fruits of years of effort and L.T.A. help. Her recent battle with the champion in Birmingham may well be the turning-point. Another year of a heavy tournament schedule will tell the tale. If she doesn't make it by then, her chances will diminish rapidly.

Dutch Challenge

America has given us 19-year-old Janie Albert from California, whose father gained fame as one of the greatest-hearted football players in America. She has a determined solid approach and has the same dedication as the Australians.

The Dutch are showing signs of knocking on the door as well. They have a good potential in Miss T. Groenman, Miss E. Krocke and Miss B. Stove and one of them should be able to give the girls a fright, though I doubt if any can reach the pinnacle of success.

And so we return to the Australians—who are fit and dedicated, and who come to Europe to win. Their approach to the game far excels that of their adversaries. They practise more intelligently. They respect rigid training rules. They are proud of their victories and bemoan bad performances.

To knock them off their perch will be no easy task. But the nation that succeeds can expect the crowds to come flocking in to watch.—(To be continued).

Do you Know?

By BACH



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(pur-fi-di) NOUN

TREACHERY; DISLOYALTY;
BREACH OF FAITH; AS, HIS
PERFIDY CAME AS A SHOCK

HOCKEY

WAS MY

FIRST LOVE

By M. J. GOPALAN

THE Editor of SPORT & PASTIME has invited me to contribute articles on my hockey experiences. I cannot do better than by beginning the series with a narration of my career. Some twenty years ago I had an opportunity of writing about it in the *Madras Sports Annual*, which I am reproducing below:

To write about oneself is to walk among eggs. It is a very ticklish business. If the writer sets down the story of his doings, critics will sprout up like Jonah's gourd and charge him with being boastful. If the writer attempts to be modest, he is apt to be as readily branded a Uriah Heep. And if he merely jots down the lessons he has learnt, he runs the risk of being hauled over the coals for sermonizing. One can neither do this nor the other. So the best thing is not to strike the autobiographical note at all. However, since the publisher has been kind enough to invite me to say a few things about myself and will not take a "no" for an answer, I will try to steer clear of the three pitfalls gaping before me and just record a few incidents in my hockey career, even though it may be boring in the bargain.

Of course there is nothing on record that I asked my father to buy me a hockey stick when I was three years old. But hockey was my first love and has always been dear to my heart. And I must say in fairness to her she has been pretty faithful to me! At the outset, I must lay aside all pretensions and confess that what meagre success I have met with is all the result of a stroke of luck that came my way. It is not on every one that Fortune smiles as generously as she did on me and overnight I found myself a member of a Cup winning team. It all happened way back in the September of 1927 and my fairy godfather was the late P. R. Murugesu Mudaliar of blessed memory, as doubtless, he was of many others.

First Big Match

To begin at the very beginning, it was on the Plagueshed ground, ad-

joining the Wenlock Park, that I started playing hockey. In those days we could not boast of the luxury of a full ground with goal posts and all. We just put two stones or perhaps rolled up a couple of spare dhoties for the goal posts and marked out the ring with our sticks. I had never taken part in any serious match and even the side games we used to have would contain only seven or eight on each side. Thus I could not have attracted any notice anywhere but I had already done a few things on the cricket field. And then it happened. One fine night, Kesavan, captain of the Young Men's Indian Association, and among the best centre-forwards we have produced, came to me with an invitation to play for his team the next evening against the University Training Corps in the final of the Willingdon Cup tournament. It was too good to be true. I hesitated. But an invitation from Murugesu Mudaliar, sponsor of the YMIA, in those days was tantamount to an order which was given to be obeyed. Thus I played my first big match. I can never forget it. I was asked to play outside-right because I could run a bit and it was more astonishing to me than to others that a chance centre from me was well converted by Thangamuthu for the only goal of the match and we won the final.

Great Experience

My second game was in the Gold Cup tournament which was run next. In this match I was asked to play at right-half and I was told this move was to check a certain dangerous young player called Eric Blankley, who played at outside-left for the Telegraphs. I believe that was also his first year in big hockey, but he had already impressed every one with his speed. Hussain Sheriff, a fine player, was our centre-half as Aravamuthu, YMIA's stalwart centre-half for a long time, had to play for his office team, Port Staff Club. From right-half to pivotal position, I was moved in the next game and there perhaps, I have

played all my hockey except when I accompanied the Indian team to New Zealand. In the M.C.C. tournament, I played for the Madras Eastern Club and met with initial success. We grew great guns defeating one by one, the Telegraphs (7-4), The Railway (6-1) and the Mylapore Recreation Club (3-0) before losing to the Anglo-Indian Sports Club in the semi-final by 0-2. It was a great experience.

In those palmy days, Kanakadri, Francke, and O'Hara (goal-keepers), J. Brown, Tremenhare, R. C. Summerhayes, (Oxford Blue and captain), Aravamuthu, A. Ealing, Gardner, E. Webber, Gilbert, P. H. Wells, brother of the famous F. C. Wells who was later to be a co-member with me of the Indian team to New Zealand, were famous names. But it was Summerhayes who caught my imagination and made a great impression on me. As a centre-half, he was not only a joy to watch but a perfect model to copy. Penniger of the N. W. Railway and captain of the 1928 Indian Olympic team, has been acclaimed the world's greatest centre-half. I had the good fortune to play against him twice when the Indian team came down to Madras. Except him, perhaps, Summerhayes is the finest centre-half I have met. From the moment I saw him play at Chepauk, he became my ideal and I strove to develop my game on his lines. It was he who first introduced to Madras the shove stroke and the through-pass to the wingmen. Summerhayes used his powerful wrists to advantage and hit only when necessary. There was science in his game.

A Revelation

It was, however, the visit to Madras of the All-India team for the Olympics held in Los Angeles in 1932, that really opened my eyes. It was a great revelation. Madras saw for the first time that hockey could be played so beautifully and so scientifically. We had picked our best team to represent Madras but before the game was many minutes old, it was apparent that we were just novices pitted against giants. Obviously, great changes were taking place elsewhere and the game had undergone a revolution, while we, in Madras, had remained static. It was a grand side, easily the best Indian XI assembled so far, that won the 1932 Olympics. They were all masters of the art. Everyone seemed to know the working of his colleague's mind and positions in the field were switched on with a rapidity that should have been seen to be believed. We were rarely allowed to contact the ball. Dhyan Chand was quite the 'wizard' and I had the unenviable task of having to mark him in the first match. The whole team moved with perfect rhythm and there was not a single ugly gesture. In the second match in which I played right-half to Weston, Madras led 4-3 with only 7 minutes to go. We saw visions of victory. My pulse beat fast. But suddenly, Dhyan Chand and his forwards came on us as wolves on the fold and within seven minutes they had scored 4 goals to win the match by 7-4. I went home greatly impressed and greatly chastened. I realised what a long way I had yet to travel. — (To be continued).

MAN WHO MET A CHALLENGE

By HUGH SWEENEY

Gurbux Singh showing his Tokyo Olympic hockey gold medal to Tony, his nephew.



A MILD, soft spoken manner hides the toughness and determination that go to make up the character of one of our Olympic hockey stars—Gurbux Singh of Calcutta. Twelve years ago, he set himself a goal and nothing, including a few setbacks, has deterred him from reaching it.

Yet with all his determination Gurbux Singh might never have made it (an Olympic gold medal) if he had not accepted a tough challenge to his ability to make good in international hockey. But challenges are the meal of life to Gurbux. This is the man who battled against myopic eyesight to get into the Indian Olympic team. And, in getting selected he is, perhaps the first Indian player wearing glasses to have made the grade.

Pre-Olympic Tour

On the pre-Olympic tour of New Zealand, the Indian team did not have a very balanced appearance in the

Gurbux warming up at practice.

Harmohan Singh warming up



AUGUST 14, 1965

first Test match against New Zealand. The home forwards zipped past left-half Rajinder Singh, of the Railways, far too easily, thought the team selectors.

A post-match conference deemed it necessary to experiment with someone else in the left-half position. Then someone recalled that during a tour of New Zealand of 1961, Gurbux Singh had come to the team's rescue when he played as left-half, displacing the Madras player Kadiresan. The next step was natural: "Ask Gurbux Singh to fill the breach again." The question was put to Gurbux. Would he move forward again? His first reaction was one of reluctance. And it was quite natural he had spent all of 12 years trying to convince everybody that he was the best left-back in the country.

Then he must have paused and pondered. In the past, Indian selectors had benched him, preferring more beefy and harder hitting backs.

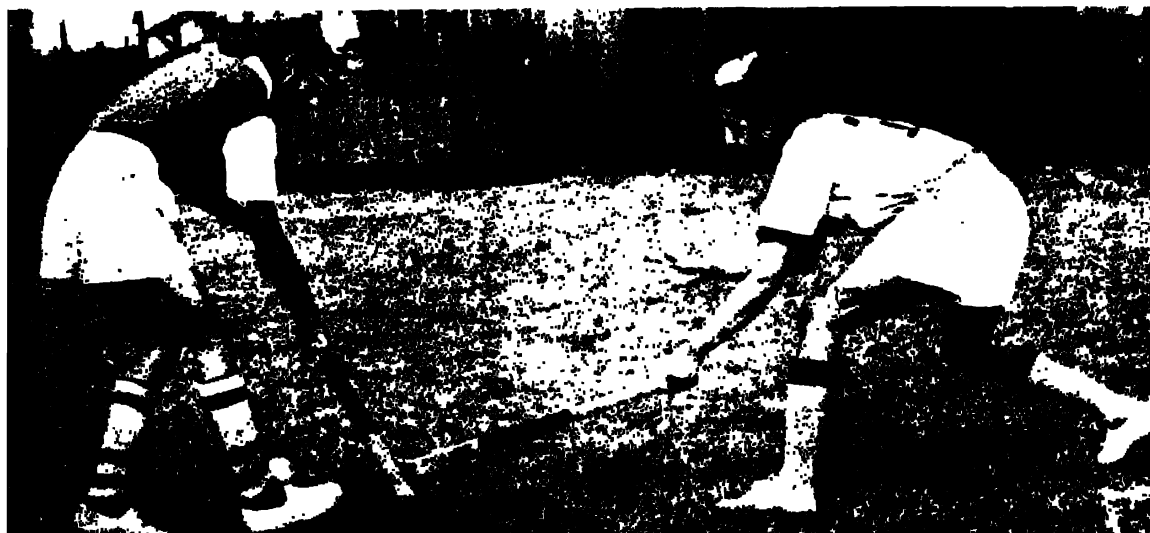
His Motivation

Possibly with a nagging fear that the team selectors might overlook him in preference to a Prithpal Singh and Dharam Singh combination, Gurbux Singh decided to have a go at that left-half position, probably the toughest spot in a defensive set-up. So what does he do? He becomes the finest left-half of the team, wins a permanent place for himself in the Indian line-up and brings home an Olympic gold medal.

It is always interesting to attempt to understand what makes a top-class player tick and his motivation. It's easy to understand Gurbux Singh's motivation: his father Major Kartar Singh. The late Kartar Singh (died in 1961) had one abiding passion: hockey. He was happiest when playing the game and his two sons, Gurbux and Harmohan, eight years younger than Gurbux, developed their fondness for the game through their father's influence.

That Gurbux should have developed into a full-back came as no surprise to the family. His father, Kartar, had played in this position for

Continued on next page



Pictures at top, above and left show Gurbux (right) demonstrating to his brother Harmohan how to tackle a forward as full back



Another demonstration of a full back's tackle by Gurbux (right)

MAN WHO MET A CHALLENGE!

Continued from previous page

many, many years with distinction in Army teams. And, that is not the end of the family line of full-backs for Harmohan started his hockey career as a full-back and only recently switched to the left-half position. I feel that it will not be long before Harmohan is back in that family position—full back.

Played With Dhyhan Chand

Army duties kept the Singh family on the move but everywhere posting had its silver lining for Major Kartar because there was hockey. And, most of the time was spent in such rich hockey areas as Rawalpindi, Lucknow, Mhow and Meerut. Kartar Singh, who played regularly for the Army Medical Corp, played in good company too, like Dhyhan Chand, Manna Singh and Gopal Singh. Kartar Singh and Dhyhan Chand were frequently rival captains—the former leading the A.M.C. (Centre) and Dhyhan Chand the Punjab Regimental Centre.

The A.M.C. (Centre) for many years were the best Army team in the Area and very close to being the best team in the region. Kartar played competitive hockey till 50, such was his dedication to the game.

Gurbux Singh took to the game early. He was fortunate to have come very early under the expert eye of one of the country's most knowledgeable coaches, Habul Mukherjee. This came about when as a 17-year-old Gurbux joined the Bengali Youngmen's Association, of Lucknow, in 1952, a team organised and coached by Habul Mukherjee.

In those days Gurbux Singh played as an inside forward. But two years later when playing for the Agra Uni-

versity he slipped into his natural role—full-back. Here started the long, arduous climb to the top.

His natural ability was recognised early by the Madhya Bharat State who selected him to play in the National hockey championship in 1955. Here, too, he was lucky in picking up valuable pointers for the manager of the team was none other than Roop Singh. Next season saw Gurbux operating in Meerut for Fraser Club and also turn out for the Punjab Regimental Centre in two top-class tournaments—the Obaidullah Gold Cup, Bhopal, and the D.C.M., Delhi.

He was now ready for the big time. Family business brought him to Calcutta and it became his happy hunting ground for medals and trophies. And, a fair share he bagged. In his first season in Calcutta he picked up a Beighton Cup winners' medal with East Bengal.

At Lyons

That was in 1957 and thereafter he has played regularly for the Customs. In his first season in Calcutta he won his State colours and since then has never been left out of a Bengal side. He has led the State side from 1962, as also his club team.

Definitely on his way up, Gurbux had to wait his turn to earn his Indian colours. He was called to an all-India training camp as far back as 1959 but did not make the grade. It happened to him the next season too, the Rome Olympics year. In 1961 he made good, earning a place on the Indian team that toured New Zealand. He was out of the Jakarta Asian Games team but played in the Ahmedabad International tournament.

He had about now worked his way up the top-rung of Indian hockey. His cool tackling, quick recovery, made possible because of his weight (145 lb.), lesser than many other

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backs, got him into the Lyons team and as a Vice-captain too.

He had made it. And, finally came that Olympic triumph. The team did well, too, at Lyons topping the list. Thus it is worthwhile observing that whenever Gurbux has been in the line-up India has eventually triumphed—may be he brings that little bit of luck to the side, luck being such an essential commodity in sport.

It is not easy to crash into an Indian team. It takes years and years of grind. For Gurbux the climb has been slow and steady because with sureness he has eliminated the technical deficiencies in his style, because he has for long been in the habit of post-match analysis of his own game.

A Fine Art

He has developed tackling to a fine art. He favours a one-handed approach (left-hand) because it gives him, learnt after careful study, three lunges at a forward attempting to get past him.

Gurbux makes his first pass, with his left-foot stretched out and his bodyweight well balanced, and a forward has no alternative but to attempt to swerve away diagonally to the right. If his probing stick, acting like a mine sweeper, fails to make contact, Gurbux has his second chance of gaining possession of the ball when the forward is now almost square with him.

If he has still not been successful in taking the ball away, Gurbux has his last chance (the eye sometimes cannot break up the tackle into these three distinct phases) when the forward is almost swerving away from him with a lightning transformation to a two-hand grip (with the control of the stick in the right hand) he makes his final lunge. This left-hand tackling has a clear-cut advantage over the more conventional two-handed approach and also the single right-hand sweep.

Task More Difficult

Gurbux is of the opinion that better positional play by defenders throughout the world had made the task of forwards much more difficult.

At 30, he feels he has a few years more of good hockey in him. But can he find the time to play the game so seriously and dedicatedly as the family business consumes more and more of his time?

Calcutta awaits to judge what kind of an impression Gurbux's younger brother Harmohan will make. He was out for most of last season, his first in the city, due to an injury. But he has a lot of ability and being in a position to draw on Gurbux's vast storehouse of knowledge, Harmohan will undoubtedly make the grade.

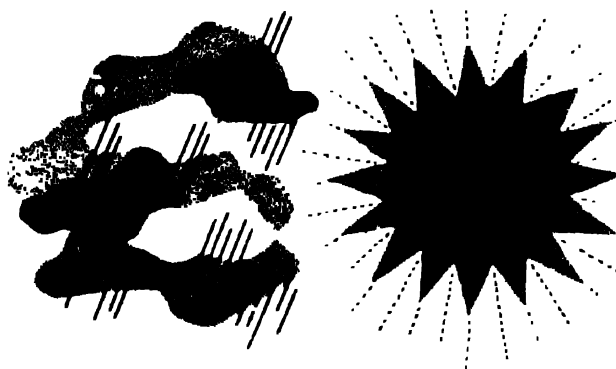
Time alone will tell how far this serious young man (22) will progress. He won his spurs in Bombay's First Division League, playing regularly for Punjab Sports for two years, after building up a reputation for himself in school and college hockey.

At the moment he plays for Khalsa Blues. But he did catch the eye in the Beighton Cup, with cool, confident tackling in his left-half position so that next season he could be playing in much better company.

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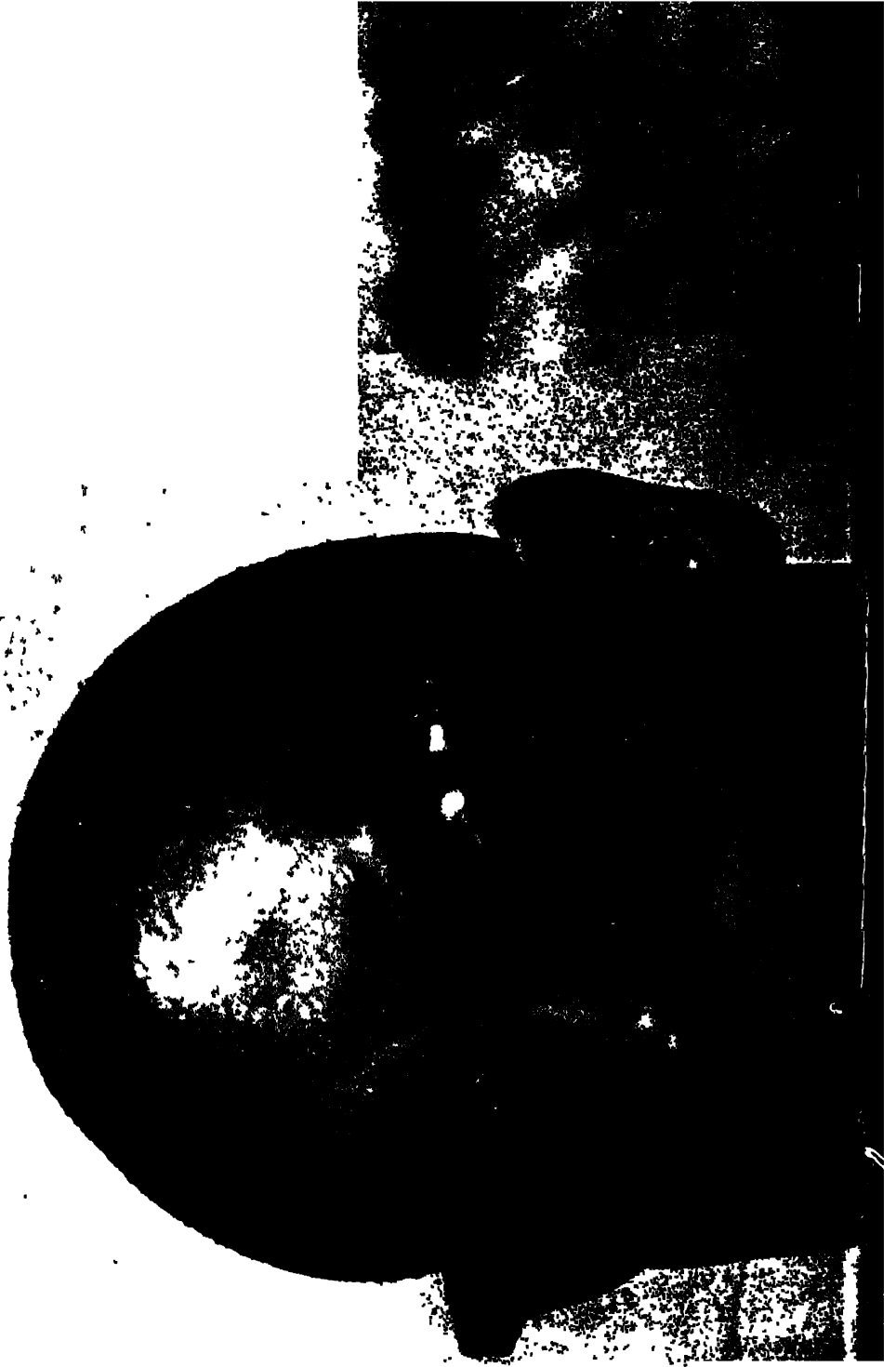
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A TWENTY-THREE YEAR-OLD, six foot sprinter from the United States, Jackson was a member of the American contingent to the Tokyo Olympics. He hails from New York and is studying in the University of Illinois. He was third in the 1964 NCAA championship.

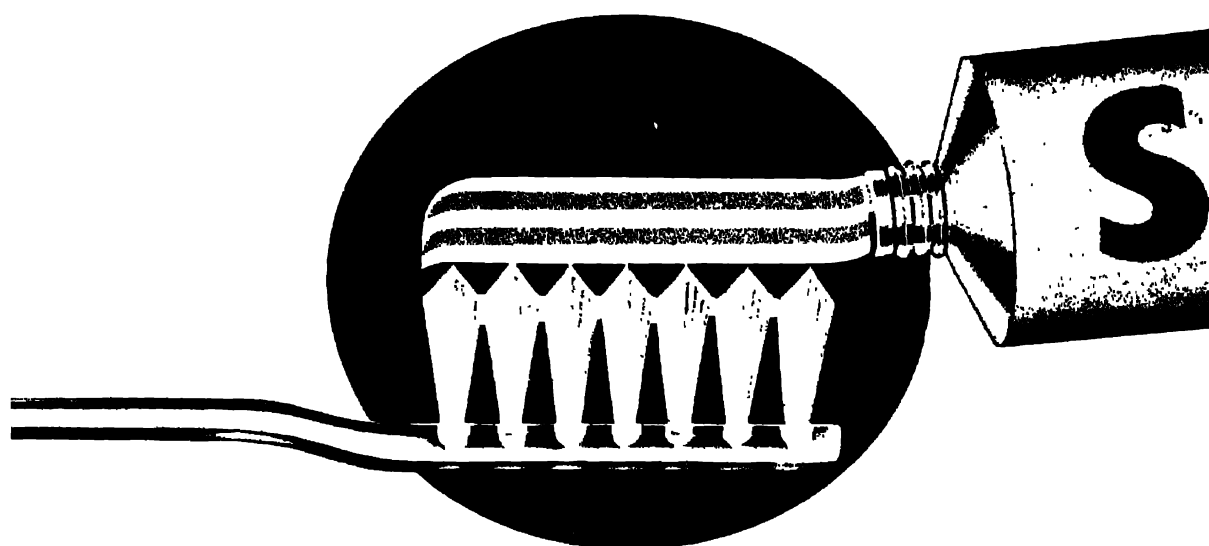


AUGUST 14, 1965





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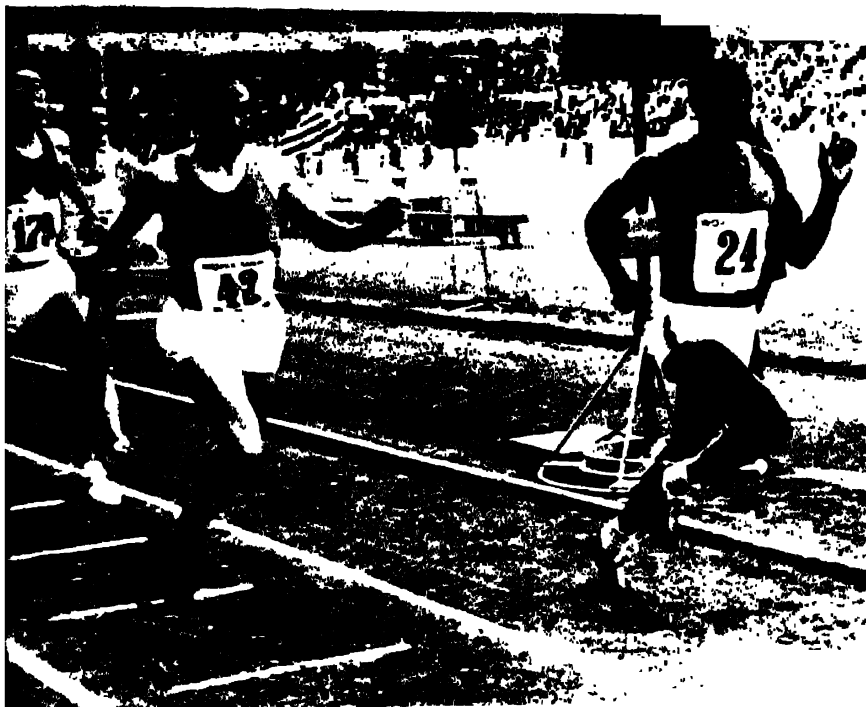
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WORLD

Wilson Kiprugut of Kenya winning the 800 metres in the Fourth World Athletic Games at the Helsinki Olympic Stadium. Behind him are Manfred Matuschewski of East Germany (No. 42) and Harr Jansson of Finland (No. 179).



GAMES

France's leading runner Micheal Jazy breasting the tape in the 5,000 metres event in the Six Nations Meeting at Berne.

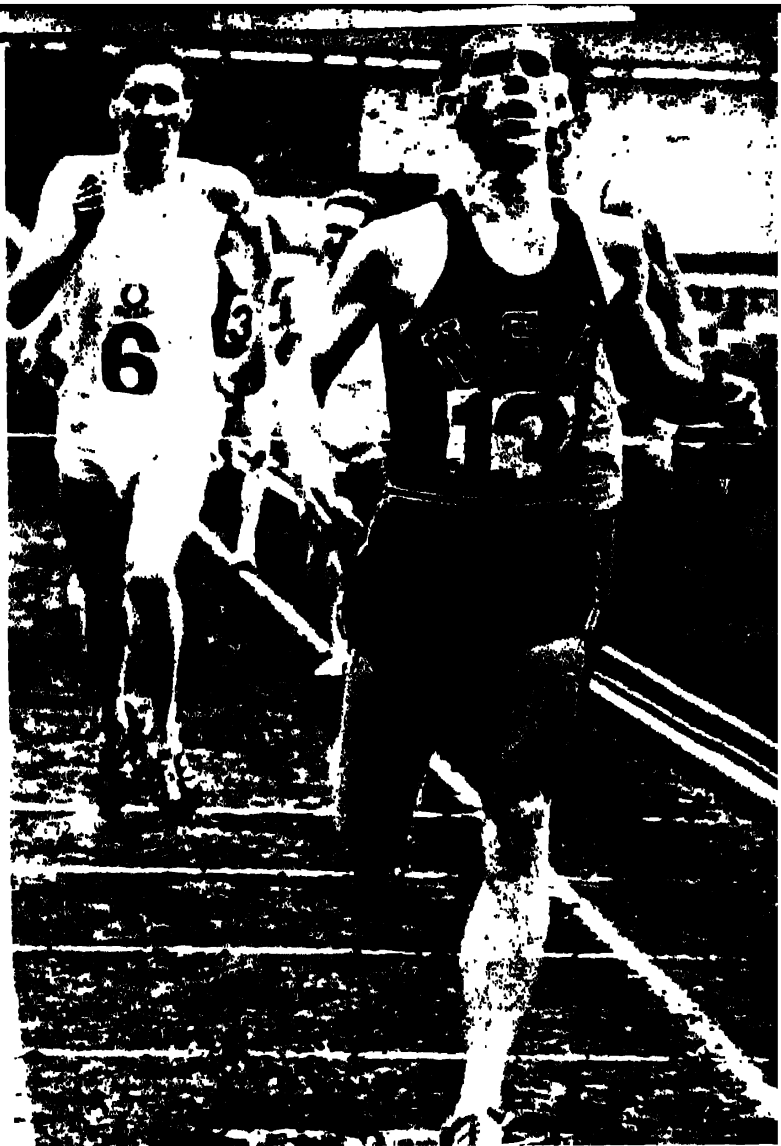
Micheal Jazy of France established a new European record in the 5,000 metres at the Fourth World Athletic Games at Helsinki on July 1. His timing was 13 minutes and 27.6 seconds. Ron Clarke of Australia was pushed back to third place after having led almost all the way.



Micheal Jazy is being congratulated by Australia's Ron Clarke after the former's meritorious success in the 5,000 metres event.



Ron Clarke winning the three mile race in record time.



T. Farrell (U.S.) breasting the tape after his 880 yards run in one minute and 49.5 seconds. He is followed by Carter (8) and J. P. Boulter (6).

BRITISH A.A.A. MEET

Ron Clarke of Australia stole the limelight in the annual British Amateur Athletic Association Meet at the White City, London, when he established a new world record in the three mile race. His time was 12 minutes 52.4 seconds. A feature of this meet was an invitation mile race conducted by the British Women's A.A.A. which was won by Josef Odložil of Czechoslovakia.



Josef Odlozil of Czechoslovakia finishing the Invitation one mile run in the Women's A.A.A. meet. Peter Snell, the famous New Zealander, finished seventh. The first eight men all broke the 4 minute mile.



Mary Hadson (4) winning the yards heat from Mrs. Anne Mcke of South Africa, in the Wom AAA meet

The finish of the 100 yards in the British A.A.A. meet. with E. Figueroa (1) of Cuba winning in 9.6 seconds. B. H. Kelly (25) and W. M. Campbell (5) came second and third respectively



On Track & Field-13

A FORCE IN WORLD ATHLETICS?

By SYDNEY WOODERSON

AFTER all the excitement of the world record-breaking feats of Ron Clarke and Michel Jazy in Europe, my interest in world-wide athletics affairs switches this week to Brazzaville in the Congo! Taking place there will be the first All-Africa Games. I think they are going to produce something remarkable in athletics achievement.

Until recent years the African had little opportunity to show his true ability in international competition.

Now he is being provided with training facilities and coaching.

We saw what these aids can do for the African when Wilson Kiprugut won the bronze medal for Kenya in the 800 metres final at the Olympic Games in Tokyo last October; and again when Kipchonge Keino, another Kenyan, defeated Clarke over 5,000 metres in a recent race in Turku, Finland.

These are the two most prominent African athletes to-day. But there are

countless others being inspired by their achievements and in consequence the numbers using the training tracks and seeking the coaching are being increased ten-fold every season!

Once Africa really gets into her stride in athletics there can be no doubt she will become a continent with a wealth of talent to challenge the best in the world.

Rapid Growth

The rapid growth of athletics throughout countries like Kenya, Nigeria, Ghana, Libya, Ivory Coast, Mali, Senegal, and Uganda, has led to this first All-African Games show. For months now picked men from these areas have been in strict training for the events which have become as important to them as the Olympic Games.

It is because of the intensity of effort that has gone into the preparation for these Games that I expect something quite startling to be produced by the championship winners.

Kiprugut, a 24-year-old soldier, who provided one of the sensations of the last Olympics in beating so many of the world's top-class half-milers to finish third in the 800 metres, I know, is going all out to break Peter Snell's world record while Keino also has world record ambitions for the 5,000 metres.

Keino's best is 13 mins. 26.2 secs. compared with the Russian, Vladimir Kuc's officially listed world mark of 13 mins. 35 secs. Clarke, of course, has a faster run, 13 mins. 25.8 secs, awaiting ratification. But note there is only 4/10th sec. difference between the best times of Keino and Clarke.

Promising Newcomers

That is the class the African athlete has moved into these days.

Switching to the English front, the national A.A.A. Championships at the London White City gave the selectors plenty to get excited about, particularly in the achievements of the two newcomers to the sport, Barrie Kelly (100 yards) and John Adey (440 yards), who established themselves as Britain's No. Ones for their respective events.

Kelly was beaten only by the Cuban Olympic 100 metres silver medallist, Enrique Figuerola; and Adey was deprived of the 440 title in the very last stride by the U.S. Olympic champion, Mike Larrabee.

And I liked the look of the Loughborough youngster, John Sherwood, as he fought the top Olympic pair,

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AUGUST 14, 1965

Rex Cawley (U.S.) and John Cooper in a terrific finish for the 440 yards hurdles title. He is a tremendous prospect for this event at the next Olympic Games in Mexico City.

Here To Stay

It was a praiseworthy achievement, too, on the part of David Travis to capture the javelin throwing title. He proved he has the right temperament for the big occasion. These boys have arrived to stay in the international team.

In conclusion this week I would like to add my congratulations to Ron Clarke for the fantastic world re-

cord he set up in winning the English three miles championship. I have never seen such fluent power flow from the stride of an athlete as he showed in breaking the final challenge provided by the young American, Jerry Landgren.

And there was Clarke, eager and ready 24 hours later to attack the world 1-mr. record at Brighton Rain, and a waterlogged track stopped the attempt! It was the freshness of mind of the man that was so captivating.

There seems no end to his world record breaking ability!—(To be continued)



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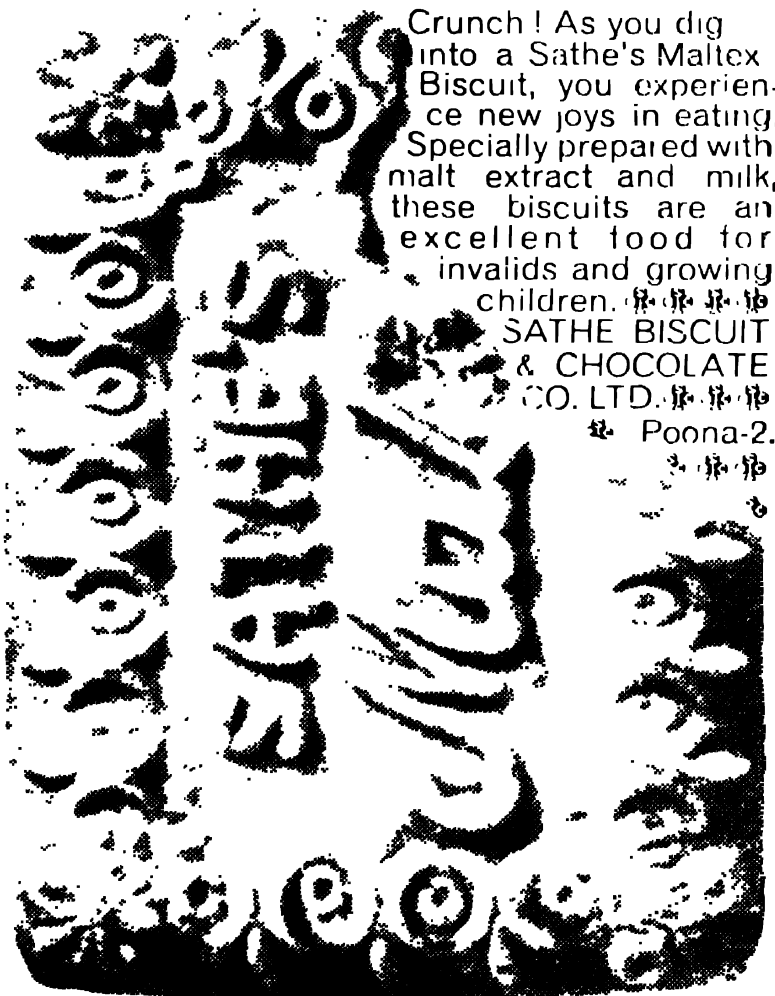
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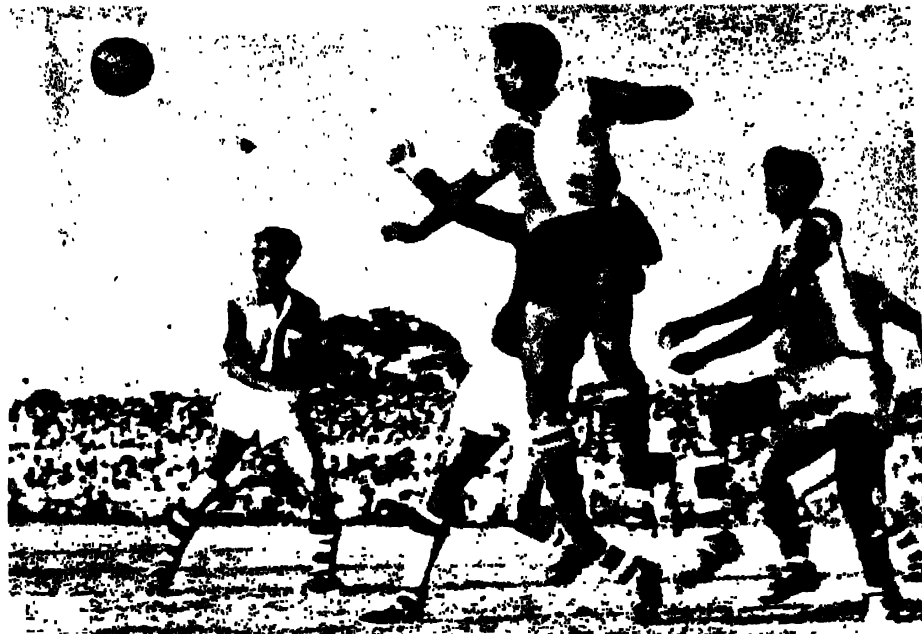
netas BSC-237

THE first leg of the Calcutta First Division Football League is over and the champions, Mohun Bagan, are still out in front by a long margin, aiming for their fourth straight title win.

Will they pull it off? Or will they blow-up, under the pressure of knowing that they are attempting to write another record in the history of their club?

I believe that Mohun Bagan will hang on to the advantage they have built on their pacy onslaught in the first leg of the League. At the time of writing, they hold a three-point advantage over their nearest rivals, East Bengal. It was a bigger lead till Bata surprisingly held them to a goalless draw.

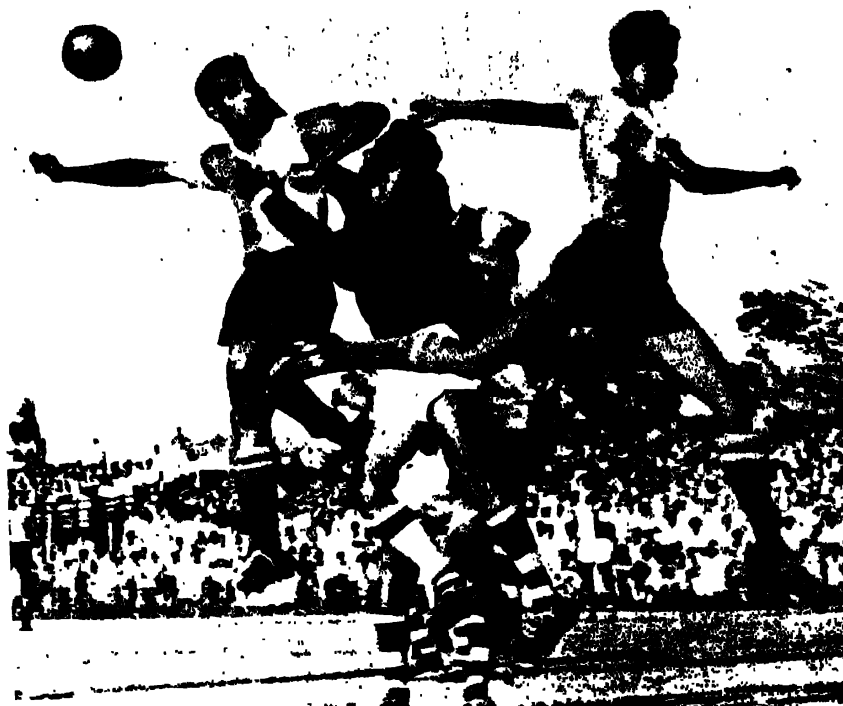
In the tension and pressure of matches ahead, the defence will be the key that will open that magic door to their fourth successive triumph. In 21 matches the rugged Mohun Bagan defence has conceded only two goals (both in a single match against Bally



East Bengal's A. Moulik nods the ball into the goal following a flag-kick against Bally Protiva. E. Bengal won 4-1.

Out For Fourth Successive Title!

By HUGH SWEENEY



Chatterjee, Bally's custodian, rushes out and fists the ball away from the head of Moulik (E. Bengal).

Protiva, the champions winning by three goals to two), the best in the League.

First Classic

The champions' defensive line stood firm when the forwards struck a miserable patch in the season's first classic against East Bengal. The latter started the match in a mood of "everything to win and nothing to lose". And that was the right approach for at that stage Mohun Bagan had dropped one point, and East Bengal six.

At the end of the match, witnessed by the season's biggest crowd, with thousands lining-up 24 hours in advance of the kick-off time, the status quo was maintained in a goalless draw. But East Bengal, playing by far their best game of the season, deserved to emerge from the encounter with a more profitable gain for on the run of play they could have scored, but three good chances were squandered by Samajpati, Ashim Moulik and Satish Das. With the knowledge that the Mohun Bagan defenders would give no quarter, they hurried their shots and so threw away the opportunity of closing the gap between themselves and Mohun Bagan.

As always, Jarnail Singh was the corner-stone of Mohun Bagan's defence edifice. This wonderful stopper seems to play better and better football each season. Certainly, at

the moment, he is in tremendous form, seldom putting a foot wrong, seldom passed by a forward, never flurried, never hurried, truly the complete footballer.

No Streamlined Approach

And, I think it will be Jarnail Singh who will pull Mohun Bagan through in the weeks to come. No doubt, he will be ably assisted by that pacy half-back combination of Bidyut Mazumdar and Bimal Chakraborty. In two matches in a row the Mohun Bagan forwards played below par, resulting in draws, both goalless, against East Bengal and Bata S.C. Chuni Goswami and Kajal Mukherjee, inside-forwards, who give the attack punch and meaning, measured their passes wrong on these days and the whole attacking unit lost its usual streamlined approach.

East Bengal returned to the League, after a 26-day lay-off, the Indian Football Association, the ruling authority, spending all that time to come to no decision as to what action should be taken against the club when their members rioted on the day the team played Rajasthan. East Bengal got off without a warning.

A Lucky Goal

Till that Mohun Bagan match East Bengal played very shakily, sneaking home against such lowly placed teams in the league as Aryans, Kalighat and Howrah Union. On each occasion the tally of victory was a single goal, with Kalighat going down by the odd goal in three. The team looked in even worse trouble against Mohammedan Sporting, played on the latter's ground, the first time in about 20 years that East Bengal had played a match on the ground shared by Mohammedan Sporting and Howrah Union.

A minute from the end East Bengal were in arrears, desperately trying to get on level terms, after Mohammedan Sporting had taken the lead in the ninth minute through outside-left Salauddin. Just when it looked as though East Bengal would crash to their second defeat of the season, inside-right P. Dey came to their rescue by heading home the ball, off a floating pass by half-back Ram Bahadur with 55 seconds of play left. In a way it was a lucky goal, for the Mohammedan Sporting backs, Mushtaq Ahmed and John, had all the time in the world to cut off the pass but they failed to do so and Dey took advantage of the lapse to save the day for his team.

New Face

In the match East Bengal introduced a new face to Calcutta football when they fielded Balai Dey as goalkeeper for seven minutes. He did not shape too well in his short stay under the bar but in later matches this Pakistani International displayed the technique and confidence that helped him to win national colours. In the weeks ahead, Dey could turn out to be a most valuable asset to the club, with Thangaraj apparently

Continued on next page

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OUT FOR FOURTH SUCCESSIVE TITLE!

Continued from previous page

having lost once and for all that deftness and anticipation that made him the country's finest goalkeeper.

The Royce Cup holders, B. N. Railway, have faded away most shockingly from the race for top honours. Having dropped 14 points in 18 matches, B. N. R. operate to-day as a team with no spirit and teamwork. In their last nine matches, they have won only twice and tumbled to five defeats, three in-a-row, to make sheer nonsense of their own form book. Early in the season they had dropped only one point in seven matches. But now all that is in the past.



East Bengal's Day Choudhry heading the ball in despite the effort of the Bally goal-keeper.



A tackling duel between A. Dutta (left) of Rajasthan and Sa-lauddin of Mohammedan Sporting. Mohammedans won 2-0.

They have to rebuild themselves for their challenge in the I.F.A. Shield.

For Third Berth

The battle for third place could well develop into a grim struggle between Mohammedan Sporting and Eastern Railway Mohammedan Sporting are slightly better off at the moment having dropped eight points, Eastern Railway's nine. In the weeks to come I would favour the Railway for on past performances, the Mohammedans have not been very strong in the later stages of the league. Both teams have a fairly reliable defence, having conceded the same number of goals, six each, and so it will be up to the forwards to win or lose the day.

In this sphere of activity the Railway have a great match-winner in P. K. Bannerjee, who can set a match aflame in a flash. The Mohammedans, too, have learnt to rely on the ability of their young centre-forward, Pappana And, he does not let them down. He is getting used to the monsoon conditions and is most definitely the most exciting new face in Calcutta football for many, many years.



Mohun Bagan's custodian P. Burman leaps in the air and fists the ball over P. Das of East Bengal. This charity match between the traditional rivals ended in a goalless draw.



P. Burman in a vain effort to stop a shot from Samajpati (not in the picture). It hit the bar and came back into play.

Chess

By LEONARD BARDEN

TAL AND LARSEN MARCH ON

THE two quarter-final matches for the world title which were held in the Yugoslav resort town of Bled last month ended with Mikhail Tal of the Soviet Union defeating Lajos Portisch of Hungary by 5½-2½ Bent Larsen of Denmark was successful against Boris Ivkov of Yugoslavia by the same margin. Both Tal and Larsen won four match games, lost one, and drew three.

A further semi-final match between Tal and Larsen started in Bled on July 21. Tal was the hot favourite to win and thus qualify to meet Boris Spassky, also of the Soviet Union, in the final eliminator for the world title.

Most chess fans would regard a Tal-Spassky match as morally a world title decider. Both these two young grandmasters have made a splendid impression on the chess world by their vigorous, energetic play, full of creative ideas and sacrificial dash. In contrast, the reigning world champion, Tigran Petrosian, has done little since winning the title to show any decisive superiority over other grandmasters. In recent tournaments like the world team championship at Tel Aviv and the international events at Zagreb, Petrosian has firmly remained the colourless, defensively-minded apostle of caution that he already was before defeating the ageing Botvinnik.

This week's game was played in the Tal-Portisch match, and is a fine example of Tal's brilliant ideas in full flow.

Game No. 377

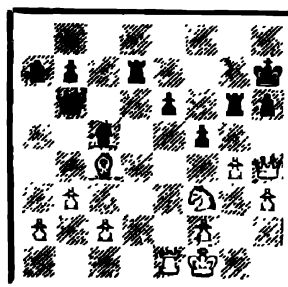
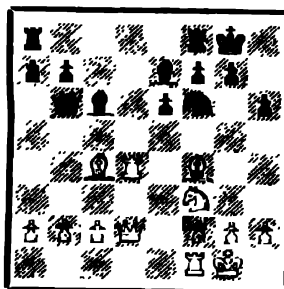
(Fourth Match Game: 1965)

White: M. Tal (Soviet Union)

Black: L. Portisch (Hungary)

1. PK4 PK3 2. PQ4, PQ4 3. NQB3, NKB3; 4. BN5 PxP 5. NXP, QN2 6. NxB ch, NxB; 7. NB1 PB4 8. BQB3, PxP; 9. 00 BK2; 10. QK2 PKR3(a); 11. BB4, 00 12. QRQ1, BQ2; 13. RXP, QN3 14. QQ2, BB3(b) (See first diagram below) 15. BxRP(c), NK5(d); 16. QB4, PxB 17. RxB(c), BxR; 18. QxB,

QRQ1(f), 19. PQN3, BB4; 20. QB4, KN2 21. QK5 ch, PB3(g); 22. QN3 ch, KR2; 23. RK1, RKN1(h), 24. QR4, RQ3; 25. KB1(i), PR4; 26. PKR3, RN3; 27. PKN4, RQ2 (see second diagram below); 28. RxBP!(j), RQ8 ch; 29. KN2, RxB, 30. BxR, PxP(k); 31. QxNP, RQ1, 32. NK5, Resigns (l).



(a) The French Defence is an opening which lets White in with a strong attack if Black's handling is at all imprecise... PKR3 weakens the king's side, and the pawn becomes a target for Tal's combinations. Tal's 'second', chess-master Koblenz, annotating the game in *Soviet'sky Sport*, recommends 10... 00 followed by 11... NQ4 as a sounder plan.

(b) White threatened 15 RxB, winning two minor pieces for a rook. Another defence is 14... KRQB1, when Tal intended 15 BxRP, PxB; 16 QxP, QxR; 17 NxB, RxB; 18 RQ1, followed by RQ3-KR3 with a winning attack.

(c) Though this sacrifice is not completely clear, it gives good chances for a win in practical play.

(d) If 15 Pxh, 16 QxP and the threat RR4 decides quickly, while if 15... BxN; 16 BxNP, KxB; 17 QN5ch wins.

(e) 17 QxRP is only good enough for a draw: 17... QRQ1 (not 17... BB4?; 18 NN5!); 18 BxP, PxB; 19 QN6 ch with perpetual check.

(f) The best defence. If 18 QxP?, 19 NK5 threatening 20 BQ3 is too strong, while if 18 BB3, 19 BQ3, KRQ1, 20 QR7 ch, KB1, 21 QxRP ch, KK2, 22 PQN3 leaves White with level material and exposes the black king.

(g) If 21 KR2; 22 QB6, with the threat 23 BQ3 ch.

(h) 23... RQ3 is an insufficient defence because of 24 NR4, RKN1; 25 BQ3

ch, PB4, 26 BxP ch, PxB, 27 RK7 ch and wins. Here, though, Portisch, who was short of time, misses his best defence of 23... BN5! 24 RxB? is then unplayable because of 24... QxR; 25 BxQ, RQ8 ch and mates.

(i) Also good is 25 PQR3, PQR4, 26 PB3? followed by PQN4, driving away the bishop and winning the KP or KBP.

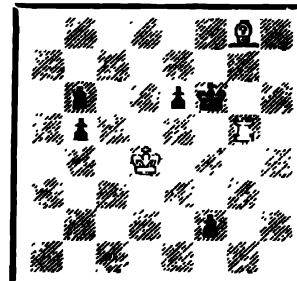
(j) An elegant final stroke.

(k) If 30 QxB?, 31 NN5 ch

(l) The threat of 33 QN6 ch, and mate by 34 QxP or 34 NB7, cannot reasonably be prevented.

Problem No. 215

By V and M. Platov



It looks out of the question for White to save this ending. Yet, though Black's pawn is about to queen, White can draw. How...

If you can solve this problem in under 3 minutes, regard yourself as of master strength; in under 5 minutes, as a chess expert. A state class player should be able to solve it in under 10 minutes, a club player within 20 minutes, and an above average player within 30 minutes. 45 minutes is an average time for solving.

Solution No. 214 1. QN5 ch; 2 BN3, RN7 ch; 3 KR1, RxB ch; 4 KxR (4 BxR, QN7 mate), QH4 ch, 5 KN1, PB7 ch; 6 KxP (else 6... QR8 mates), QB6 ch; 7 KN1, QN7 mate.

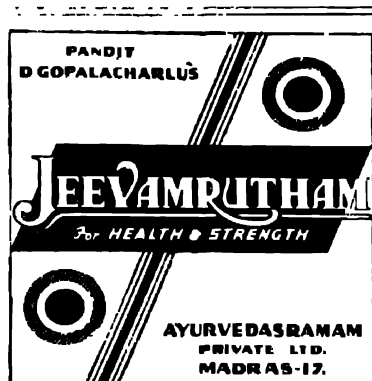
Do you Know?

B. FAUCH



machination

(mak i-nā'shun) *NOUN*
A HOSTILE PLOT; SCHEMING TO DO EVIL; AS, THE MACHINATION OF THIEVES





times only men have done—one-and-a-half somersault with two twists, and three-and-a-half somersaults. Even Ingrid Kramer does not risk making dives with such a high degree of difficulty.

Fighting Spirit

Galina's sporting career began at the age of 11 when she decided to take up acrobatics. She was "discovered" by trainer Vasili Severin when she arrived with a group of juvenile acrobats for practice at the Dynamo pool.

"It wasn't hard at all 'discovering' her," Severin smiled. "She showed her fighting spirit when she hit out at the boys".

Severin had judged her character correctly. When warming up for

ing swift progress in all these sports. A few years ago the national team coaches included water-skiing in the practice schedule for divers. Alexeyeva was the only one among the women and men to skim over the water for the first time without taking a spill.

Galina trains four times a week in winter and daily in summer. Like all other pupils of Severin, she devotes much time to indoor practice in acrobatics, choreography, and on the trampoline. This takes up about one-third of the entire workout. Alexeyeva is an excellent dancer, very womanlike and graceful. It is hard to believe that many called her a tomboy, seven or eight years ago. She, too, feels a bit embarrassed when friends make

PRIDE OF SOVIET DIVING

Galina
Alexeyeva

By ANDREI BATASHEV

IN the Tokyo Olympic highboard diving event Galina Alexeyeva finished third after Bush of the United States and Ingrid Kramer, the noted diver from the German Democratic Republic. It was expected that Galina would win the gold medal, but she trailed behind the American by four points after the first dive. True, Alexeyeva improved from dive to dive, but failed by several hundredths of a point to draw level with Bush or Kramer. Incidentally, the only previous success of this kind was scored by Ninel Krutova in the 17th Olympics in Rome.

Diving remains a riddle all the time. It is impossible to foresee and explain on the ground. It is the same like in a test flight, where decision and action must be synchronised. The last outline of a dive is a graph of risk. Galina takes a risk, which is justified by her will, craftsmanship and intuition.

Unbeaten in the Soviet Union and abroad in the last two pre-Olympic years Galina has been executing dives which up till recent

a three-and-a-half somersault dive in the "Komsomolskaya Pravda" diving meet in Leningrad in May of this year, Galina suddenly made an awful splash. The pool was full of bright sunlight, and the specks of this brilliant light betrayed the diver. She lost control of her nerves, but was absolutely calm again when the judge's voice said over the public address system that it was her turn to dive. Galina forced herself to forget the dreadful trial dive, recovered her buoyant spirit and confident poise which the fans were accustomed to seeing, and went on to win. I don't think Alexeyeva ever received such stormy applause as on that afternoon when she scored a victory over her rivals and herself.

Naturally, it is not only Galina's character, purposefulness and industriousness that has won the laurels and fame for her. She has the rare gift of learning new things quickly, of co-ordinating her movements beautifully.

Alexeyeva is very fond of skiing, figure-skating and volleyball, mak-

fun of her when recalling that period of her life. In childhood she was a captain of a boys' football team in Kuskovo, a small Moscow suburban town. By the way, all the Kuskov boys continue till this day to greatly respect her, and always stop to shake hands with "their champion" when she returns home in the evening from school (Galina is studying in the 11th form of a night school).

There, in Kuskovo, Galina learned how to swim and dive and her first coach was her grandmother, who by the way, feels sure that Galina's younger sister, eight-year-old Lena, will also become a first-class diver. True, up till now Galina's mother cannot get used to the idea of her daughter diving from a height of 10 metres. She is always worried, and very seldom watches Galina in competition.

Galina Alexeyeva was 18 when she competed in Tokyo, and will be 22 when the Mexico City Olympiad arrives. Who knows, but, perhaps, she will be the first Soviet diver to win an Olympic gold medal.

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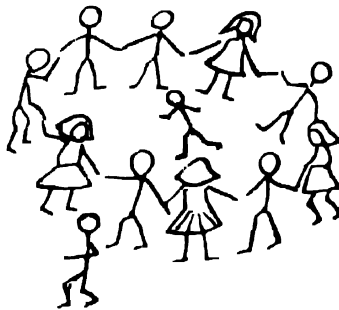
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CIRCLE GAMES FOR KIDS

By V. HUBERT DHANARAJ

CHILDREN love to get into a circle formation and take part in vigorous group activities. Being a part of a "human ring" is itself a thrilling experience to a child and an interesting game played with the circle as the base is bound to provide greater thrill. Outdoor sport has great value and it implies action, critical thinking



The cat and the rats.

and learning by doing. Children who are generally known for spontaneous participation derive exercise, fun and many other benefits from sports and as such, they are never tired of playing games. Let us consider here three popular circle games.

Cat and the Rats: A common game, "Cat and the Rats" offers good exercise and is an interesting pastime. The children get together in an open space and assign the responsibility of starting the game to two of them. One acts as the "cat" and the other as the "rat". The others are comrade "rats" and they join hands to form a circle. The "cat" chases the "rat" and attempts to touch it, while the other "rats" try to defend the "rat". The "rat" is allowed to pass freely in and out of the circle, but every effort is made to stop the "cat". Whenever the "cat" fails to break through the chain all the children have a good laugh. When the "rat" is touched, two other children volunteer to commence the game again. The participants of a game like this feel refreshed after spending a few minutes in the open

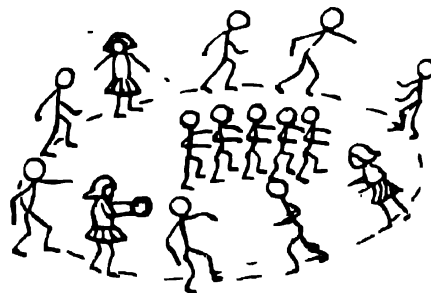
Charging the Train: Fifteen to twenty children may take part in this game. Except five, the rest stand on a circle which is about ten metres in diameter. Now, all the five children get inside the circle and form a "train" by standing in a row and holding each other. Each one grabs the waist of the child who is directly in front and one who heads the line

has his hands free. This child is the "engine" and the last one is the "rear compartment". The object of the game is to dislocate the "rear compartment" by throwing with a large rubber ball

The children who are on the circle attempt to throw the ball at the player who is at the tail end. The players who are inside the circle move around in a group to protect their "rear compartment." Most of the guarding is done by the "engine" as the "train" revolves around continuously to the left as well as the right. Throwing is also done continuously and as quickly as possible. After an unsuccessful attempt the ball is collected without delay and the player who gets the ball tries to hit the target. All throws are executed from the circle and no one is permitted to get inside in an attempt to gain distance. In order to ensure safety, a rule to prohibit hitting above the knees is enforced. To share responsibilities and opportunities the "train" may be changed now and then. This is a really interesting game and the participants enjoy watching the dodging movements of the group inside the circle. As some one is hit there is laughter on all sides.

Circle Tag: This game is suitable for a group of 20 to 25 children. Leaving aside two players, the others form two fairly large concentric circles. The inner circle and outer circle have equal numbers and they are arranged in a regular manner. Each player of the outer circle stands directly behind a player of the inner circle and thus the participants are arranged in pairs. As the name indicates Circle Tag is a game of chase. The two children left out take an active part in the game, one as the Chaser and the other as the Runner. The Chaser chases the Runner in order to touch

Charging the train



him and the Runner tries to escape from the Chaser. While the Chaser plays the same role, the Runner has the option to continue or withdraw. He may go and stand in front of a pair or behind a pair. If he takes his place at the rear the front player breaks off and becomes the Runner and if he occupies the front position, the rear player is made the Runner. When a Runner is touched by the Chaser the game is suspended temporarily and a new Chaser and Runner are selected. Changing the Cha-



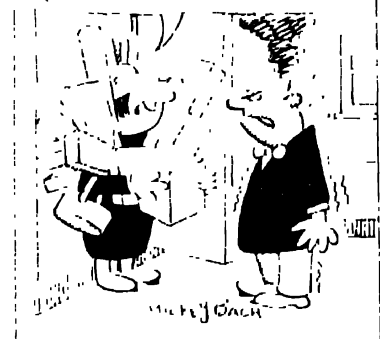
Circle tag.

ser and Runner at the right time adds more fun to the game

Children are never aware of the dangers involved in physical activities and, as such, the responsibility rests with the leaders. The playground must be free from objects like stones, glass pieces and thorns. A soft ground which has an even surface is ideally suited for children's activities. Further, care must be taken to see that the children are not exposed to heat or cold for a long time and they are not worked beyond their normal capacity.

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AG 3 65

ASPRO' DRAWS OUT PAIN!

Bridge

A TRICKY SITUATION

By TERENCE REESE

DOES one lead from those KJ x x x x suits against 3 NT when declarer is known to have a guard? The familiar problem turned up on this deal from the final of Crockford's Cup.

Dealer, West Game all.

S.	KJ9763		S.	82
H.	K10		H.	J98
D.	A875		D.	J10964
C.	4		C.	K85

S.	AQ5		S.	82
H.	Q843		H.	J98
D.	KQ2		D.	J10964
C.	962		C.	K85

In the match between my team and Mrs. Oldroyd's the bidding was the same at both tables West opened One Spade, North bid Three Clubs, and South 3 NT

Particularly when the bid of 3 NT is to some extent forced, it is usually right to lead the long suit. It gives the ninth trick, that's unlucky. However, the Yorkshire West led a low diamond, and after that the defence could hardly go wrong.

At the other table my partner led S7 and dummy's 10 won. With nine tricks sure if the club finesse were right, Mrs. Oldroyd made the good play of a diamond, from dummy at trick 2. As East, I put in the 6 and the King was headed by the Ace. Obviously a diamond return beats the contract, but my partner conceived the notion of switching to the King of hearts. Declarer put on the Ace, led a low club to the 9, and was not troubled to make 10 tricks.

Perhaps I should have put in the Jack of diamonds—but if South has H K Q 8 x I may not be able to afford that card. Perhaps, my partner should have taken more note of the fact that two lower diamonds than the 6 were missing; but the situation was by no means easy for either of us to read.

A Word With The Doctor-133

HEAVY SMOKERS BEWARE

THE chronic bronchitis doesn't get much sympathy. He is for ever interrupting his wife's conversations in the day time; he shakes her bed nightly, he is regarded as the cause of most of his relatives' colds, he is usually a heavy smoker.

Chronic bronchitis is not a very accurate description of a particular disease. It is merely a description of something in which the patient always excretes a lot of mucus in his lungs, coughs it up frequently.

What are the causes?

Sad to say for many, smoking heads the list. It is a fact that chronic bronchitis is four times more common among smokers than among those who never enter the doors of the tobacco-ists. There is good reason to believe that smokers who do not inhale or who use a cigarette holder, or, smoke pipes or cigars, come off much better. It is a pity that holders are not used much more and kept cleaner.

These facts need stressing because hopes of getting smokers to stop are about as good as those of getting cabbages to grow on the moon.

Dirty Air

One thing we can and ought to do is to stop youngsters smoking. There is something in the make-up of modern man—we don't know what it is—that makes it very difficult for the established smoker to stop, but children can be stopped. They don't like the habit a bit at first, and that is the time to cure them of it.

Air pollution/causes a lot of chronic bronchitis. Smoky areas provide most of the really foggy weather, especially smoggy weather. These give rise to a local increase in chronic bronchitis.

Can you catch bronchitis? You can't catch the chronic variety but if you're a catarrhal sort of person who catches cold easily you should take more than average precautions in foggy weather. Frequent colds on the chest tend to cause permanent damage to the lungs, and a chronic cough i.e. chronic bronchitis, can follow. Such susceptible people should try to avoid fogs and this means sleeping with all their windows tightly shut in really foggy weather. They should also even think seriously about changing jobs if they are engaged on one where they are exposed to a lot of dust or fumes.

As for medical treatment, the doctor must be consulted. It is not usually regarded as a good thing to take antibiotics for long spells but in the case of chronic bronchitis it may be advisable to try to get protection against infection for long periods by prolonged antibiotic treatment—(To be continued).

SPORT & PASTIME Crossword No. 430

CLUES ACROSS

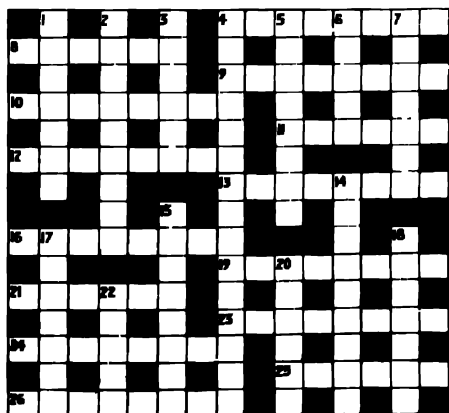
4. Replica of the swings and roundabouts, etc—a faultless replica too (4, 4). 8. For the golfer, perhaps, turkey's a currently fashionable example (6). 9. Coming to the point, this suggests a candle's burning (8). 10. Stampede to get at what may follow the plum pudding in Northern Ireland? (8). 11. "—, thou deep and dark blue Ocean". (Byron) (4, 2). 12. Star of ITV's most gripping programmes nowadays

(8). 13. One of 17 in panto—delightful! (8). 16. One showing vivacity with a firework (8). 19. Attractive as the host must have been before all those parties we've been going to! (8). 21. Speaks affectedly of the kind of pies with particular point just now (6). 23. Before the grate explodes, Edward must be provided with a shield! (8). 24. The coldest sweet you could possibly have this holiday (3-5). 25. Typical home in store for 4

down? (6). 26. Feminine fools, so it seems, yield taxes (8).

CLUES DOWN

1. "— seen by candle-light will not look the same by day" (E B Browning) (7). 2. He objects to being in favour of a trier (9). 3. Concerning the stuff the man was collecting in the carol, put some more in the tank! (6). 4. Long-expected, he starts loud—has thirst—cream should be enough for him (6, 9). 5. Supreme this measure certainly is in the UK (8). 6. Waits to perform this (5). 7. Card game—bridge perhaps? (7). 14. Some let it move about—but X frequently marks the spot where it is! (9). 15. One highway among the Scottish valleys shines like snow (8). 17. "— have persecuted me without a cause" (Psalms) (7). 18. Designs for the first time in outlets (7). 20. Half a dozen love to include fun for students, but she's not likely to be full of that goodwill spirit! (6). 22. Timely gift many children will have had this Christmas? (5).



Solution on page 51



The use of fill-in flash ensures both that the couple are clearly visible, but also keeps the background from becoming over-exposed.

Camera Cameos

OUTDOOR PORTRAITS WITH FLASH

By GEORGE ZYGMUND

THE harsh shadows associated with direct sunlight are rarely satisfactory for photographs of people. The black "pits" that are supposed to be the eyes and the long shadows under the nose and chin can spoil even the prettiest face.

It is simply that photographic film cannot accommodate itself as well as the eye to an extreme range of tones and some flattening must be done. On black and white film this can be done by overexposing and reducing development, but this reduces the overall contrast of the negative, when all that is usually wanted is to reduce the lighting contrast on the face alone, while leaving the rest of the negative normal.

Back lighting, for example, depends for much of its impact on high overall contrast—usually too high to

The camera exposure was set for the background, but flash was used as "fill-in" for the face

be coped with by the film. Where the shadows are of primary importance the exposure can be based on these, or the readings can be based on the highlights in order to provide dramatically black shadows. But quite often both shadows and highlights are of almost equal importance. Throwing extra light into the shadows is the easiest way of keeping contrast within manageable limits.

Lightening the Shadows

Lightening the shadows can be done in different ways, but one of the easiest and most efficient is to use flash—synchro-sunlight as photographers call it, since a balance must be obtained between the force of the flash and the existing sunlight.

Using the basic exposure technique for portraiture, we know that exposure is always based on the key—most powerful—light source. The strength of the fill-in has no bearing on the exposure. In synchro-sunlight the sun is considered to be the key, while the flash serves as fill-in. Occasionally the opposite effect may be required—the flash becomes the key light and the basis of the exposure setting, while the sunlight serves merely as fill-in or background illumination.

The short duration of electronic flash means that light output is independent of the shutter speed used. The extent of the flash fill-in is determined by the power of the unit, the lens aperture and the flash-to-subject distance. Assuming the distance remains constant, the balance between flash and sunlight can be altered simply by changing the f stop and shutter speed—moving from, say, 1/125th sec. at f/11 to 1/250th sec. at f/8 will not affect the amount of sunlight reaching the film, but will effectively double the strength of the flash fill-in.

Low Light Output

Needless to say, cameras with between-lens shutters are most suitable for use with electronics, since with focal plane shutters the user is usually limited to a shutter speed of 1/60th sec., or slower.

One other disadvantage of electronic flash is that most units intended for amateurs have a rather low light output—less than the smallest flashbulb—and may be too weak for all but very close shots.

With expendable flashbulbs the balance problem is not quite so easy, since at speeds faster than about 1/60th sec. the duration of flash is longer than the exposure time and part of the flash output is wasted. Changing the shutter speed will therefore affect the intensity of the fill-in. Typically, the guide number for a flashbulb is less than half at 1/500th sec. what it is at 1/30th—a difference of more than two f stops.

Owners of simpler cameras, fitted only with X synchronisation, are, of

Continued on next page

And here the exposure was based on the shadow areas, the background has gone rather weak.



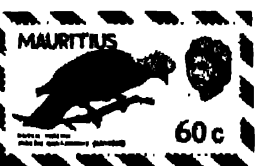
FAMOUS British bird artist David Reid-Henry has designed the new Mauritius definitive stamps. Reid-Henry is one of the world's leading specialists in this sphere and his exquisite coloured drawings figure in many ornithological publications. For the Mauritius stamps he chose to picture some live birds and some birds which were indigenous to the island but which are now extinct, due mainly to the depredations of visiting ships and settlers. This is a delightful new set, printed in multicoloured photogravure by Harrisons and the bird subjects have interesting backgrounds. Here are a few notes for your album.

2. Cents. Grey White-eye: It is readily recognised by its prominent white rump and is fairly generally distributed throughout the island. It is very tame and inquisitive, a mouse being quite sufficient to cause great excitement.

3. Cents. Rodrigues Fody: A common yellow-breasted fody.

4 Cents. Olive White-eye: This is now a rare bird on the island and is confined to the forest areas. The nest is cup-shaped, built of moss and grass. Its call note is very similar to that of the sparrow.

5. Cents. Paradise Flycatcher: These beautiful flycatchers have had



The Stamp World

NEW MAURITIUS ISSUES

By RUSSELL BENNETT

their numbers sadly diminished over the years. They are never to be found far from large trees and seem to prefer guava, mango or camphor and other densely foliaged trees. They have an extremely pleasant song and are very tame—as are most birds on Mauritius.

10 Cents. Mauritius Fody: It is about the size of a bunting with a shorter tail and longer wings. The male is red and beautiful, whilst the female is dull and unattractive.

15 Cents. Parakeet: This bird is yellow and green and has a black collar with red and light blue feathers on the nape.

20 Cents. Cuckoo-shrike: In former days this shrike was plentiful in the forests and hills of Mauritius and, as its French name denotes, was an object of attention to the fowler, who could call it to him. It occurs mainly in the south west of the island. Its nest is of clumsy construction, being of lichen, coarse grass and roots and twigs placed about fourteen feet from the ground.

25 Cents. Kestrel: Found in Rodrigues. It has white underparts, black bars with rust-coloured upperparts.

35 Cents. Pink Pigeon: This is a rare bird which has never been plentiful, a few still remaining in the south west corner of the island. It is

very tame and confiding and cannot fly very far.

50 Cents. Merle: Generally white and pale brown overall in colour. It is a rare type of starling but is not in danger of becoming extinct. It has a darker coloured crest on the top of its head.

60 Cents. Dutch Pigeon (Extinct): This beautiful pigeon, which became extinct by about 1830, was first recorded by Sonnerat as Pigeon Hollandaise because the triple colouration of the body reminded him of the national flag of Holland!

1 Rupee. Mauritius Dodo (Extinct): For many years scientists doubted that the dodo had ever existed because of its grotesque appearance and the failure to find a living specimen. Since the island of Mauritius was discovered by the Portuguese Mascarenhas in 1507 it required 174 years for the bird's enemies to make an end of them. Constantly being killed by passing mariners and eaten as a welcome change from ship's food it's a wonder that the dodo lasted so long, poor old thing!

2 Rupees 50 Cents. Rodrigues Solitaire (Extinct): These were large birds weighing 40-50 lb with large heads. They appear to have been as large as swans and their feathers were light grey with a little black on

the rear. They laid one egg each year which was a little larger than that of the goose. The solitaire, too, was found to be edible and became extinct towards the end of the eighteenth century.

5 Rupees. Red Rail (Extinct): A flightless bird, being of a uniform red hue overall. It had a bill twice as long as its cranium. Confined to Mauritius, it disappeared entirely towards the end of the seventeenth century.

10 Rupees. Broad-billed Parrot (Extinct): This bird had slate-coloured plumage and a crest of feathers near the upper mandible. It had short wings and was probably incapable of flight. Like all big parrots it provided excellent eating, a fact which proved its undoing—it was probably the first of the Mauritius birds to become extinct. —(To be continued)

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Calcutta Cinema Notes

Ray's Film and Cannes

By SAROJ K. SENGUPTA

WE woke up one morning to read the news that 'Charulata' was rejected by the Cannes Film Festival because Communist China wanted it; and another morning we read the news that Satyajit Ray was adjudged the best director by the Berlin Film Festival because the members of its Jury were swayed more by the artistic achievement of the films entered than any politics. In between this rejection and acclaim lies the story of a decline and rise of two film festivals.

Cannes is declining because of the politics which is interfering with the artistic appreciation of films. Berlin is rising in prestige and dignity because of its emphasis on the artistic achievement of films.

Cannes lost its dignity as a first class film festival when, a few years ago, it rejected the films of Alain Resnais and Françoise Leterrier on political grounds; Berlin rose in dignity when, a few years ago, it gave the Golden Bear to Michaelangelo Antonioni's 'La Notte'. Alain Resnais and Michaelangelo Antonioni are two of the most outstanding film-makers of the world. They have no faith on either Venice or Cannes and have categorically said so in their statements. As the story goes Cannes got irritated because a Producer-actor of India and his wife failed to fulfil a promise given to an influential member of the French Film Industry with regards to its the first competitive film festival in India; Berlin did not get rattled even when India withdrew a film of West Germany from the competition at the request of Soviet Russia. The request was very unjust and its fulfilment was bad beyond description and yet Berlin not only

invited 'Charulata' but made Satyajit Ray the best director of the year!

If the report is true, Cannes has succumbed to the demand of Communist China; Berlin would have turned a deaf ear to such an unjustified and undemocratic demand which only a country like Communist China can make. Judged from many angles of view Berlin is by far a better film festival than Cannes. Or Venice. The rejection of 'Charulata' by Cannes and the award to Satyajit Ray, its director, by Berlin is the latest instance.

The purpose of a film festival has been defeated in Cannes. But then Cannes' loss has been Berlin's gain. India has not suffered any loss of dignity because of this rejection. On the contrary, more attention has been focussed on 'Charulata'. And, over the seas the voice of the world press has spoken in favour of the film.

Here are some of the views of the world press:

Under the headline, "A Winner Cannes Rejected", *Sunday Times* of London, has said: "Fine acting distinguishes Satyajit Ray's latest film 'Charulata'. Every moment of this memorable film, unbelievably refused by the Cannes Film Festival, is full of significance. It would fully deserve to win this year's main prize." And this is what *The Guardian* of Manchester said: "And even more incredibly, Cannes turned down Satyajit Ray's 'Charulata'. Many people here feel that 'Charulata' is Ray's best film since 'Pathar Panchali'. It probably is—in any case, it is already the most serious contender for the grand prize. It is a joy to watch and hell to describe—because as usual Ray's is the art that conceals art." I could not attend the Berlin Film Festival this

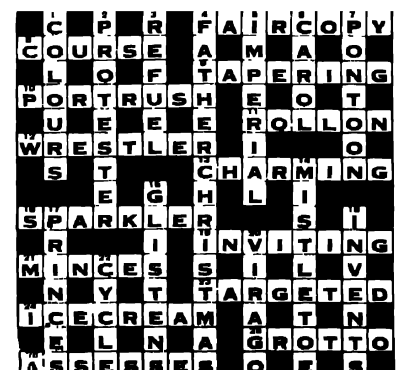
year. But a critic friend of mine from Berlin has written: "Your film 'Die Einsame Frau' (The Lonely Woman) honours the art of cinema by its sobriety, sweetness and revelation of the human mind which is indeed a cross-current of such sentiments which are not seen or understood from the surface. Ray's probe into the human mind is really an excellent experience. I really don't know how to thank Cannes for rejecting this masterpiece of a motion picture which is worthy of a bigger festival!" There are many such views to prove that 'Charulata' is a film which cannot be rejected by a really first class film festival unless it has become third class!

I have visited many film festival, and from my personal experience I can say that Venice is dominated by the Church and Cannes polluted by politics. Only Berlin is still unprejudiced and unpolluted. It has its defects, of course, but these defects are sometimes unavoidable and they do not defeat the purpose of an international film festival. Berlin is indeed the cultural platform through which international understanding can be reached—if, of course, an international understanding be the aim of the other countries. I say this because even to-day unnecessary propaganda is carried on against West Germany.


Studio Round-up

Sanjay, the popular rising star of the Hindi screen, is working in a Bengali film—'Akal Baksanta'—directed by Bijan Das on his own story and script. This is not an uncommon feature in a Bengali film these days because many Hindi actors are working in Bengali films. But the power to adapt himself to the peculiar characteristics of the language and character, the type of which he has never played before is incredible. He is speaking Bengali with the correct intonation and he is a Bengali I.A.S. officer on the floor! When there is an acute dearth of dependable stars in Bengal—most of them are looking eagerly to Bombay for an offer—Sanjay will be an asset. He is tall, well-built and handsome. He is a rare type on the Indian screen. He has Madhabi Mukherjee opposite him and the new girl Aroona, who was an air-hostess before joining the screen. Shyama Mitra is the music director.

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South Indian Stage and Screen

The Plight of The Producers

By T. M. RAMACHANDRAN

WHENEVER there is a crisis, people join together to devise ways and means to tide over it. This has very often been the case in the film industry. For some months now, the motion picture business, especially in South India, has been passing through a difficult period. Of the three sectors—production, distribution and exhibition—the most gravely affected is that of production, primarily responsible for the very existence of the industry. The producers are virtually groaning under top-heavy taxation and drastic cut in the imports of raw film.

Not satisfied with the work of the South Indian Film Chamber of Commerce, the premier organisation representing all the branches of the industry, in solving the problems peculiar to production, a large number of producers in Madras recently formed their own organisation called "Film Producers Guild of South India" with Mr. T. Trivikrama Rao as President, Messrs. B. Ananthaswamy and C. Sitaram as Vice-Presidents and Messrs. D. V. S. Raju and K. Venkataraman as the Honorary Joint Secretaries. The formation of this exclusive body of producers is, of course, a long-felt need, though the Chamber is not happy about this development. Often, the interests of the producers clash with those of the distributors and exhibitors. Since the Chamber has membership of all the groups in the trade, it was felt by the Guild that the former was not devoting its entire energy and resources for solving the problems affecting the producers only. Hence the formation of the new group.

The biggest threat to the motion picture industry is the method of taxation adopted by the Government. Of all the taxes, the entertainment tax is the one which is crushing the industry. During the last four years, production of films has been falling but the Government's collections towards entertainment tax have been on the increase. Three years ago, the total entertainment tax collections were 11 crores of rupees while to-day they are estimated to exceed 22 crores of rupees.

The levy of entertainment tax is particularly severe in Madras State, where there is an 100 per cent surcharge on entertainment tax and show tax, imposed by all the municipalities in the State. It is usually pointed out that since the entertainment tax is passed on to the consumer, the cine-goer, the film producer should not feel aggrieved about it. The facts are

different. Out of the admission price of Rs. 2.50 for the upper class, the Government collects Rs. 1 as entertainment tax and the balance of Rs. 1.50 is being shared by the producer, distributor and exhibitor. When the surcharge was imposed, the admission price was raised to Rs. 3.37. Thereupon, there was consumer resistance and the box-office collections dwindled. The exhibitors were then obliged to bring back the original admission price of Rs. 2.50, in order to meet the paying capacity of the cine-goers. With the surcharge still on, on every admission ticket of Rs. 2.50, the Government now collects Rs. 1.50 while the balance left over is only Re. 1 as against Re. 1.50 before the imposition of the surcharge. The average percentage of entertainment tax together with the surcharge on an overall basis therefore comes to 65 per cent. In other words, for every one rupee earned at the box office, the Government takes away 65 paise towards entertainment and show tax, leaving a balance of 35 paise, of which, 17 go as tax to the exhibitor, 4 paise to the distributor and 14 to the producer. As such, if the producer's investment is Re. 1 on a picture, he must collect at least Rs. 7 to recover his investment. This, in a nutshell, is the plight of the producer so far as the incidence of the entertainment tax alone is concerned in Madras State. On account of this unhappy state, production of Tamil films is now at a low ebb, while the output of Telugu, Kannada and Malayalam films has registered an increase.

Another vital problem looming large is the drastic cut imposed in the import of raw film. The Union Government had allowed imports of raw film up to the tune of Rs. 34 lakhs till 1964. During the current year, the Government decided to allow imports of raw film up to Rs. 17 lakhs only. Due to the late announcement of import policy, the quota for the period of the quarter, April, May and June, was not sanctioned by the Government. As such, imports to the tune of Rs. 4.25 lakhs were slashed from the reduced quota of Rs. 17 lakhs. Out of the balance of Rs. 12.75 lakhs that were available, the Government has sanctioned an *ad hoc* sum of Rs. 5 lakhs during the interim period, pending the announcement of the policy, which was promptly used up. For the next nine months, the money that is available for imports is only Rs. 7.75 lakhs on an all-India basis. Of this, the quota for Madras comes to Rs. 2.50 lakhs only. How is it pos-

sible for nearly 150 active producers in Madras to share between them the paltry Rs. 2.50 lakhs' worth of raw film in the next nine months? It is thus question that is posing a threat to their very existence. The quota for Madras in the previous year has been Rs. 12 lakhs' worth of raw film. As against this, the producers in South India have to be content with only Rs. 2.50 lakhs' worth of import. That means there will be a lot of unemployment and underemployment in the industry and a steep fall in production, resulting ultimately in loss of revenue to the Government in entertainment tax, excise duty and various other sources of income.

To devise ways and means for overcoming the crisis which is about

Continued on next page


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Bombay Cinema Letter

FILMDOM PERTURBED OVER ATTACKS

By OUR CORRESPONDENT

RECENT remarks and castigations against films by eminent public personalities like Vinoba Bhave and Dr. Sushila Nayyar have, naturally, upset quite a few leaders and spokesmen of the film industry in Bombay.

It will be recalled that the Bhoodan leader repeated his appeal to the country's youth not to see films.

Dr. Nayyar Union Health Minister, launched what has been described in a section of the Press as a "direct attack" on the presentation of vice in an "attractive manner" in our films. She said this while addressing the Maharashtra branch of the Association of Moral and Social Hygiene and went further to urge the organisation to start a campaign to fight this vice.

Three well-known Bombay producers called a private meeting to discuss these anti-film views and decide whether the matter should be taken up on the association level. It is perhaps too early to say if the matter will eventually be taken up on an association level in view of the fact that opinion seems to be divided on the advisability of such a move and its probable repercussions.

According to some filmmen, it is better to ignore such statements because (as one producer put it) "it has become a habit, if not a fashion, with our ministers and leaders to condemn films and blame them for the existing social ills and moral degeneration of the youth which they themselves are unable to reform."

The feeling, commonly shared by most filmmen, is that something ought to be done to enlighten those of our leaders and ministers who rush to denounce films without ascertaining the facts and without bothering to see a few films themselves.

"How many films Dr. Sushila Nayyar has seen", opined one producer, "it would be interesting to find out. Apparently, she could not have had any one particular picture in mind when she denounced films as a 'social vice'. If she had one, surely she would have mentioned it."

The question does not arise as far as Vinobaji is concerned. It would be a shock if he can correctly be accused of having seen even a couple of films in his lifetime.

It is likely that this issue which has perturbed so many might be raised by the Film Producers' Guild.

According to one source, the time has come for all prominent film industry organisations to have a lobby in Parliament so that whenever someone castigates or condemns films in an unjustifiable manner, the move could be rebutted and members of Parliament, as also the public at large, can know how much truth there is in such seasonal anti-film statements.

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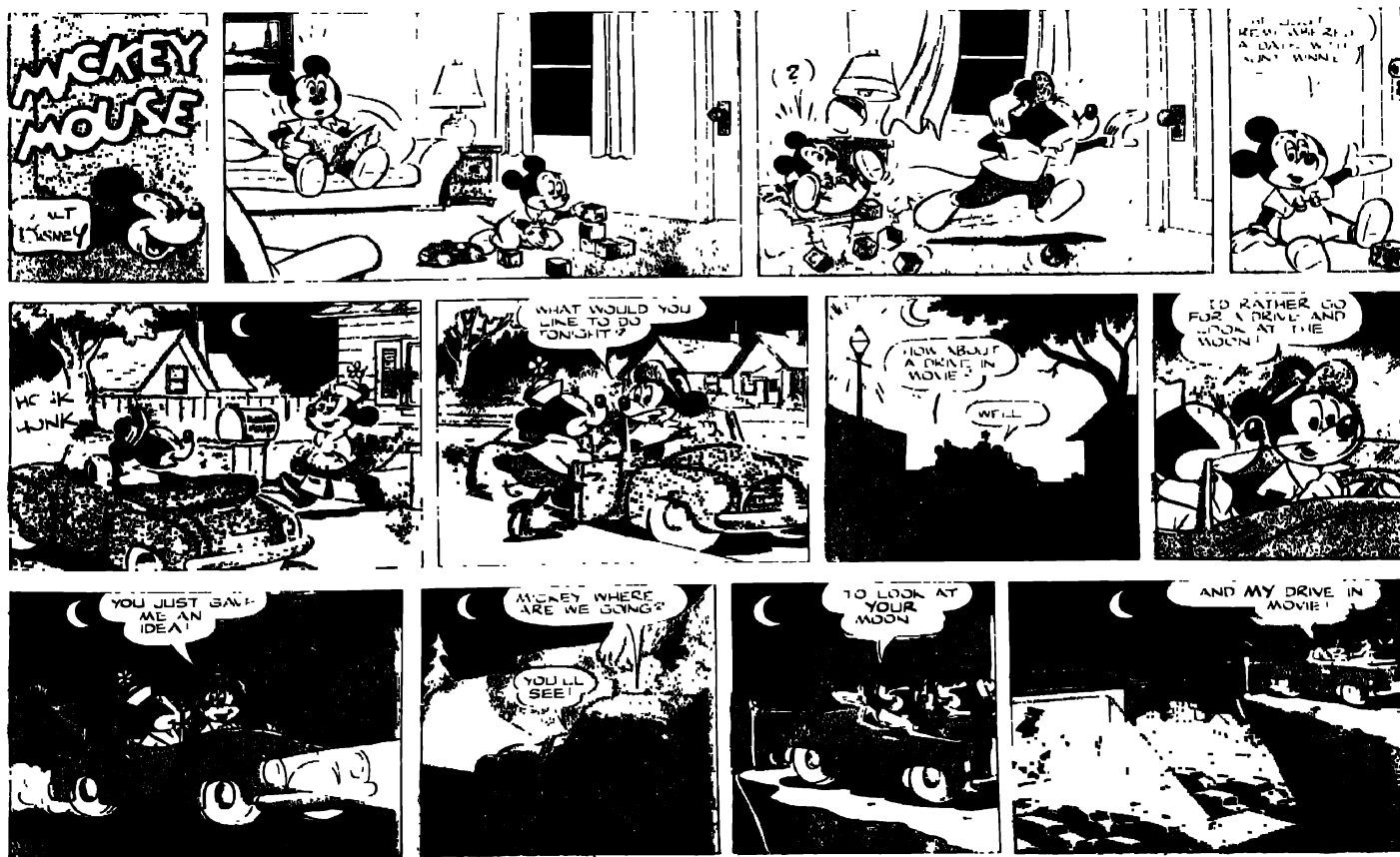
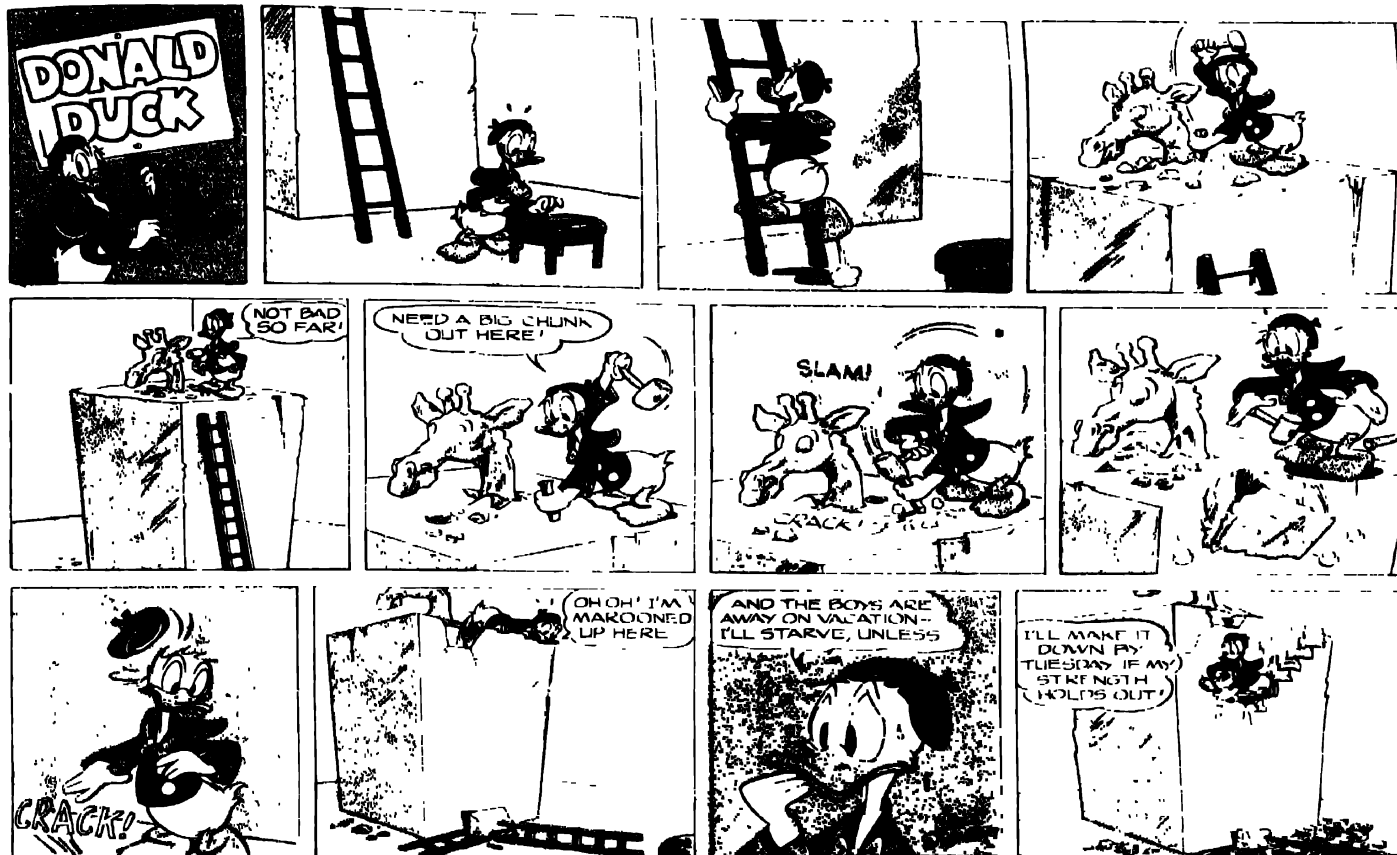
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SOUTH INDIAN STAGE AND SCREEN

Continued from previous page

to engulf the industry, the newly-formed Film Producers' Guild of South India held a convention the other day when several leading producers like M. G. Ramachandran, G. N. Velumani, B. Ananthaswamy, N. Krishnaswamy, K. J. Mahadevan, K. V. Srinivasan, and C. Sitaram discussed the problems in a frank manner and tried to find a solution. With regard to the "unreasonable and illogical" imposition of the entertainment tax, it was resolved to enlist the support of all the allied organisations in the industry and take necessary measures for obtaining relief from the burden of the tax. The steps suggested included a proper representation to the Government through a deputation of producers, public demonstration, postponement of release of new films and conducting a Press campaign for creating public sympathy towards the plight of the producers. Some of the members stressed the need for settling their own house in order and attempting to make good, artistic films to gain international recognition and earn foreign exchange.

The Convention also urged the Government of India to implement the recommendations of the Film Consultative Committee in respect of lower scales of excise duty for films up to 5,000 metres in length and to exempt payment of excise duty for at least first eight prints and for films which are more than one year old. It also appealed to the Government to adopt a rationalised system of levy of Income-tax on producers. And the need for restoring the cut in imports of raw film was vehemently urged by all the producers to ensure their sustenance. The Convention decided to convene another meeting of the producers for appointing an Action Committee to obtain a redressal of their grievances.



12, during your Moon's *Dasa* you could have incurred terrible debts, to discharge which you would have been driven to the necessity of disposing of a major portion of your property. Such a shock given by the Moon was not restored nor repaired by the subsequent *Dasas*. I think under the circumstances it would be better if you resort to economical living under cover of piety and worship.

Q: Though my *horoscope* is said to be a *Yoga*-producing one, I have not seen a particle of *Yoga* so far, and my mental worry is boundless. I am running my *Raghu Dasa* now. Will this *Raghu*, at least, give a peaceful life hence?—T.S.S. Tanjore.

A: As per my assessment of your chart, your superline planets, though posited in admirable houses stand purged of their strength and effects. This point not being realised, you would have been given a wrong estimate of planetary *Dasas*. Your *Raghu Dasa* can solve your problems to some extent from March, when I think due to your son's contribution to the family coffers, you can have a sigh of relief.

Q: Will I complete my college education? How are my professional prospects?—T.S.B., Adyar.

A: It seems you can complete your college course. No question of your discontinuing studies. It is deduced astrologically that you may get a good job. I think you will shine well in your life. My advice is that you should devote more attention to your studies for a pass.

Q: I have appeared for the L.L.M. Examination in June this year and the result may be published before the end of August. How will I fare? Am I destined to be a lawyer or an

employee-officer? Can I get a lecturer's job in a law college?—T.S., Madras.

A: As your *Dasa* period is good I think you will get a pass. You may get a post in the judiciary during 1968-69. There is likelihood for your getting a lecturer's post in the Law College.

Q: What will be the major achievement of my life? Will I be able to go abroad, and when? Will I lead a specialist's life or as a general practitioner? When will I marry? Please tell me whether I will marry a medico or a non-medico? How far successful will be my married life?—Dr. A. M.G., Kanpur.

A: The Ascendant receiving Jupiter's powerful aspect, the occupational house being free from malefic occupation or aspect, the point controlling the occupation having Venus in it, all indicate that the native will be a noted man and an eminent professional.

As the point indicating occupation is having only Venus in it, the subject can shine as a specialist in a particular disease.

The point controlling marriage is having Saturn in it at present, without any benefic aspect over it, and so marriage this year appears remote. When Jupiter transits the sign of Gemini in the year 1966 marriage of the native may take place.

Your matrimonial house is Aries. Mars is the owner of Aries. From there the seventh house is Libra. Its lord is Venus. Venus is posited in the sign Scorpio which belongs to Mars. So there is a similarity of Mars controlling the husband and wife. Mars being a medical planet, there appears every chance of the native marrying a medico-girl.

Your married life will be normal. You can be successful in your married life if you lead a life of clean habits.

You may go abroad for additional study during the years 1970 to '72 when Jupiter crosses Sagittarius in his progression.

In this Column, "Virgoan" will answer queries on horoscopes, etc., submitted to him (through *SPORT & PASTIME*). This facility is available only to direct subscribers and other readers of *SPORT & PASTIME* who purchase their copies regularly through news agents. In sending in their queries, they should send a certificate from the news agent to the effect that they are regular purchasers of *SPORT & PASTIME* and direct subscribers should quote their subscription number. Anonymous communications will not receive attention.

Queries should be accompanied by horoscopes and the charts may be either in Tamil or English or in Devanagari script. Mere date of birth is not sufficient.

All correspondence should be addressed to "Virgoan", c/o The Editor, *SPORT & PASTIME*, Mount Road, Madras-2

By "VIRGOAN"

Q: When will the girl get married? All attempts on our part have so far been not fruitful. We are much worried.—T.V., Tpt.

A: There are astrological reasons for a late marriage for this girl. Without much difficulty your daughter may marry before the end of September 1965, I think.

Q: So far in my life I have not experienced "good" in any sense, though it is said that my chart is a powerful one. Will there be any good period in my future life at least?—A.M.R., Salem Dist.

A: Though it appears you were born in affluent circumstances, the *Yoga* producing planet Mars stands afflicted by the aspect of Saturn, without any benefic association or aspect. Further the lord of your ascendant, the Moon, was in Mercury's constellation at your birth. Mercury being the lord of 3 and

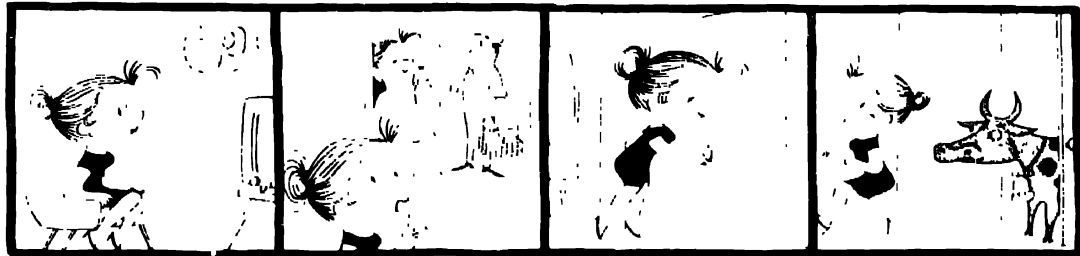


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vicks Formula 44

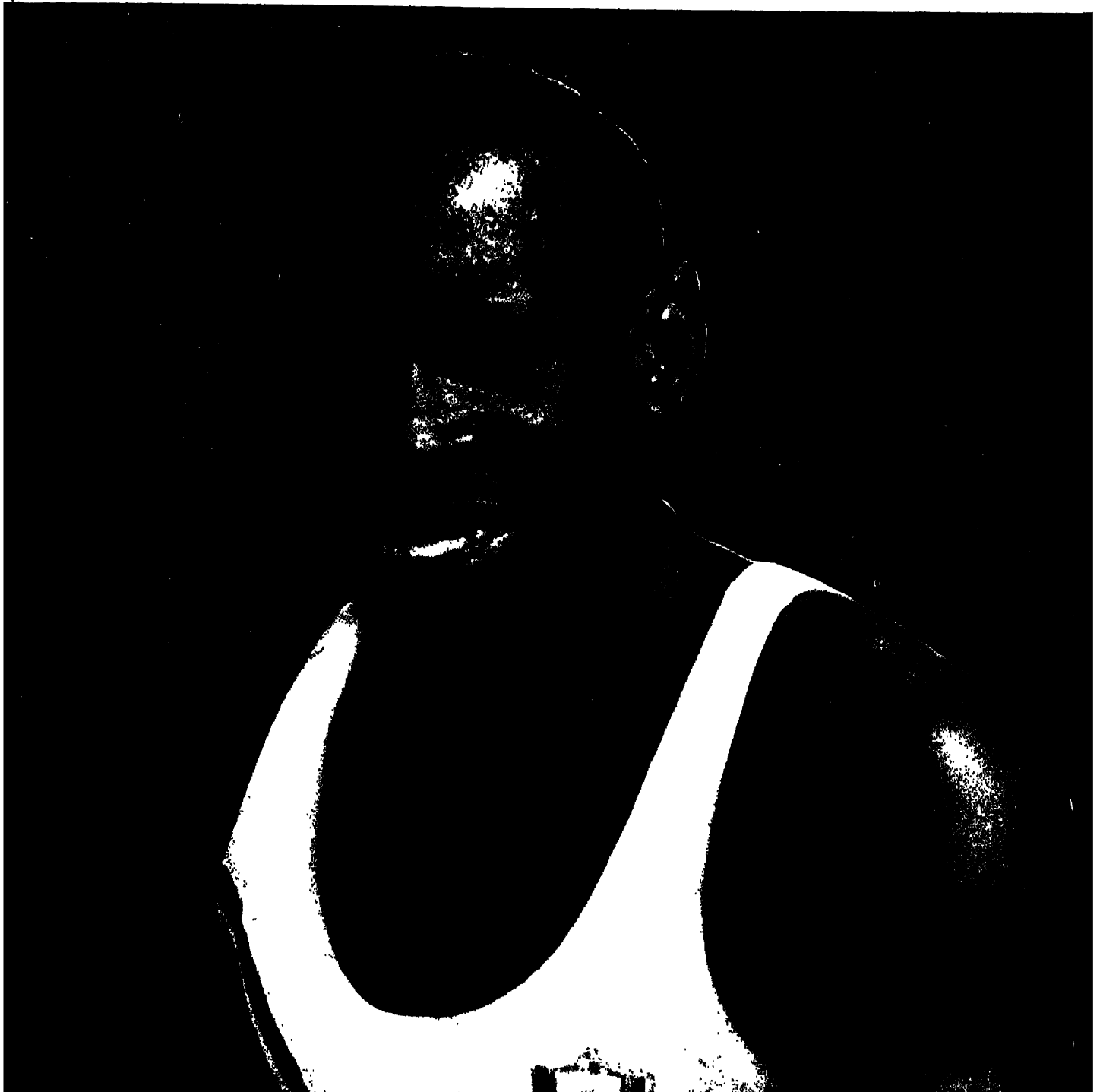
COUGH MIXTURE — *acts where coughs begin*

EXTRA
STRENGTH
FORMULA

SPORT & SPECTACLE

AUGUST 21, 1965

38 PAISE





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3



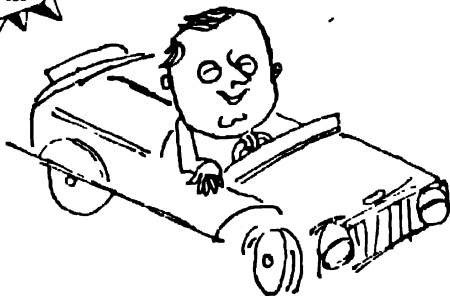
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BLAND'S FAMOUS THROW-IN

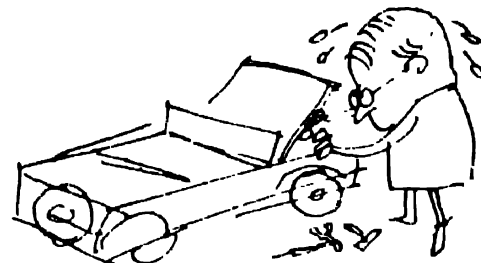
THAT South African cricketer Bland looks the greatest crowd-puller cricket has seen since Bradman. Before thousands at Lord's and millions on TV he gave a demonstration of his famous throw-in. Here is what N.W.D. Yardley has to say about Bland.

His fantastic run-out of Barrington in England's first innings was the talking point of the nation all week-end. When he followed that up with an equally brilliant throw-out of Parks—and contributed 70 runs—on Monday he became the player and character of the match. There is no doubt about it—Bland's ability to pick up and throw in one fast, fluid movement is as good as anything I have ever seen, and that includes Bradman. But his incredible ability to knock the stumps down with his throw must be the best cricket has ever known.

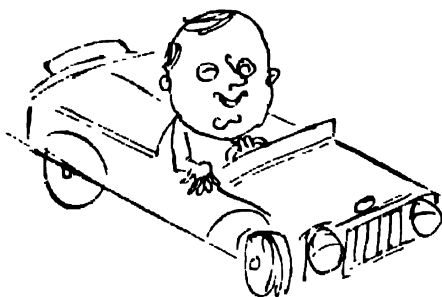
The important point of it all is that Bland has already put fielding, a vital part of any cricket game, on a new plane. He has given it a new and exciting image which is going to influence it for the good in all parts of the world. But if young cricketers imagine that ability and agility like this just happen they should think again. Before every season opens Bland spends six weeks getting fit by strenuous circuit training.



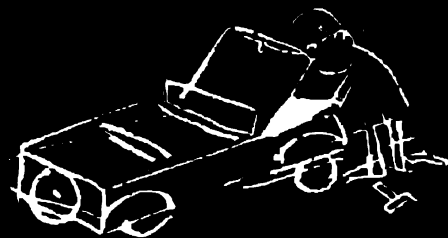
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SPORT & PASTIME

Week Ending Saturday,
August 21, 1965.

ON THE COVER

Cuba's Figuerola (pictured on the cover) gave a hot chase to the Champion Bob Hayes in the men's 100 metres final but could get only the silver medal at the Tokyo Olympics. But even the great Hayes had his doubt and was never sure of beating the Cuban at Tokyo.

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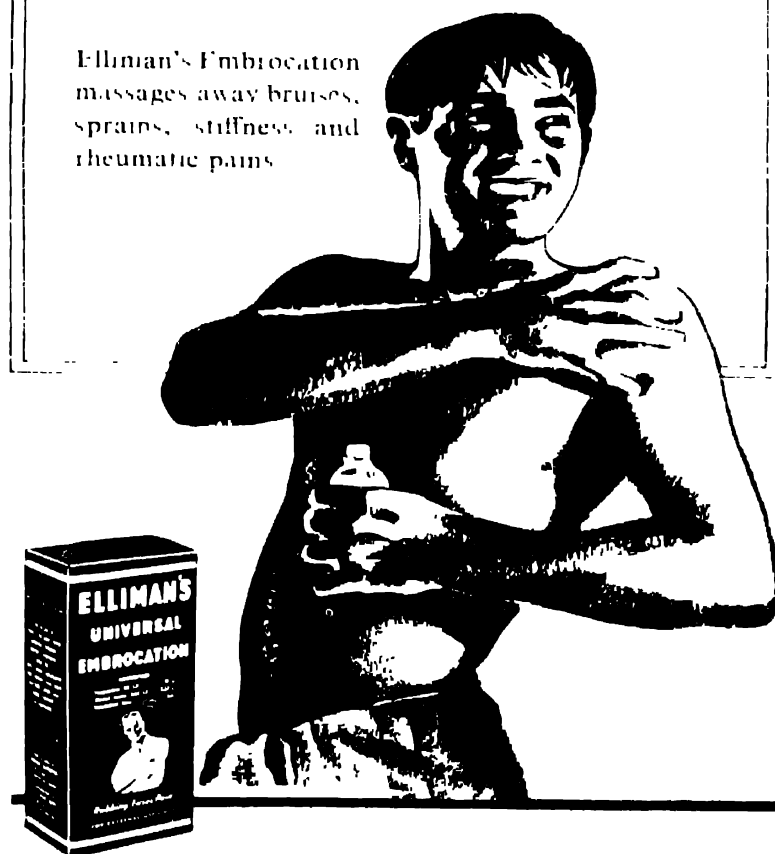
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—Harold Larwood

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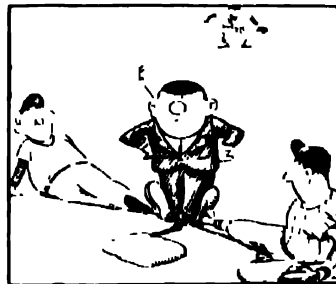
51, NARAYANA MUDALI ST., MADRAS-1.





SPORTING SAM

by Reg. Wootton



Do you Know?

P. BACH

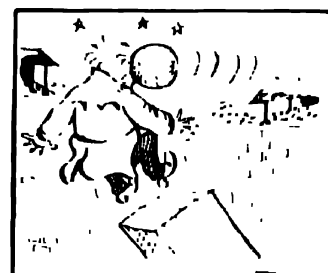
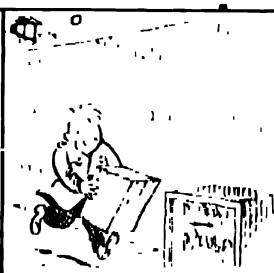
AND I HAD A PAIR
OF SHOES MADE OUT
OF THE LAST STEAK
YOU SOLD ME //



rail

TO USE BITTER, SWEET, OR
REDUCED TO: LANCING
SCOPE (WITH A OR AGAINST)
AS TO RAIL AT THE BUTCHER

BOBBY DAZZLER

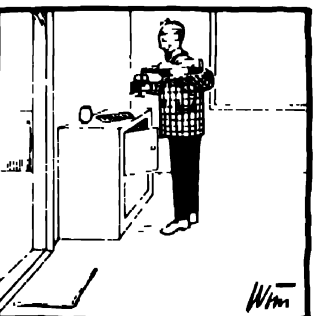
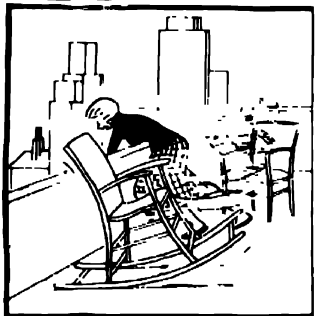
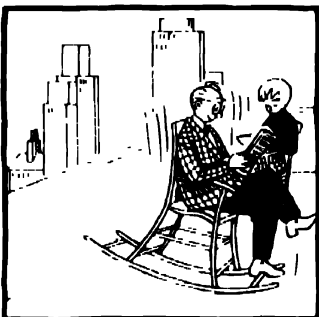
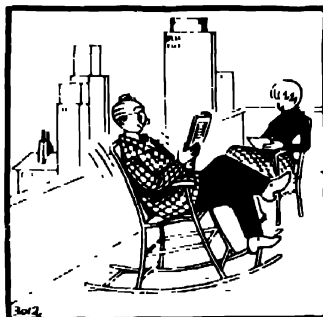


THE LITTLE WOMAN



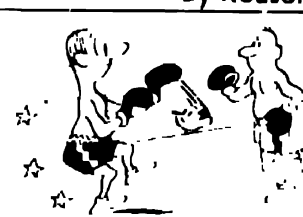
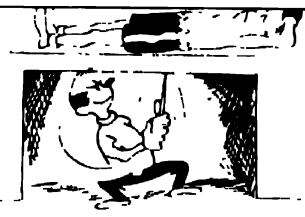
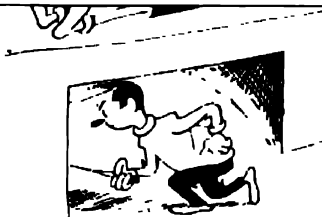
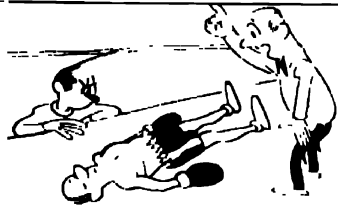
"Before we start you'll have to sign this release
stipulating you approve the work."

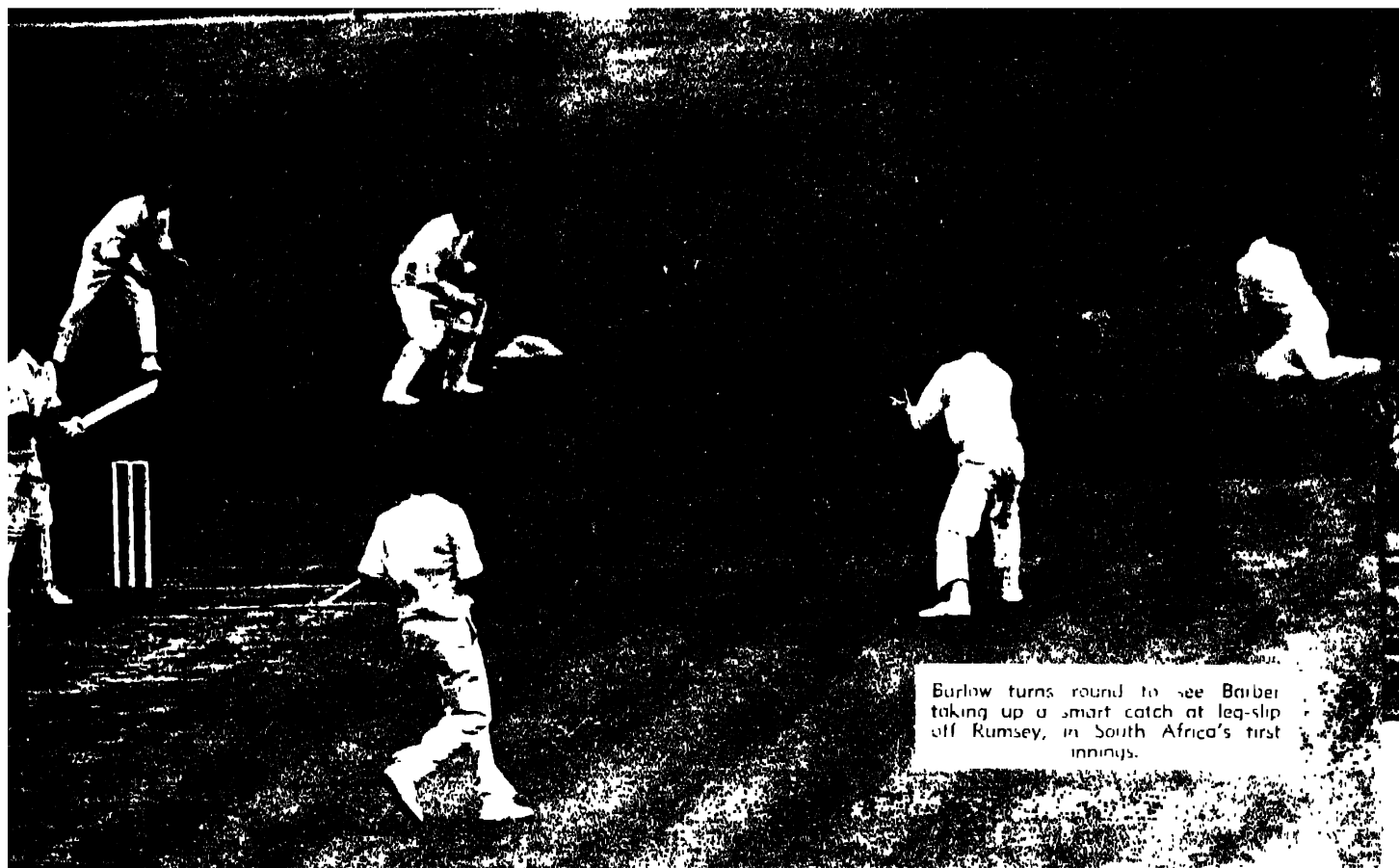
MR. SIMPLE MAN



LITTLE SPORT

By Rouson

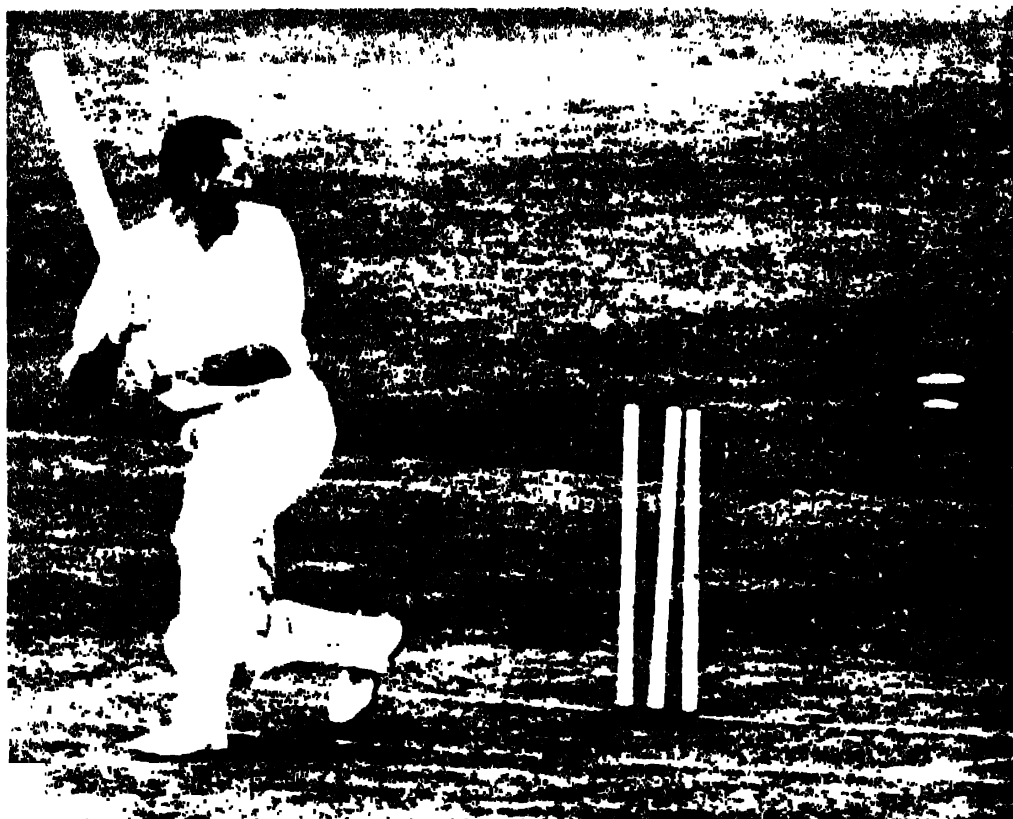




Burrow turns round to see Barber taking up a smart catch at leg-slip off Rumsey, in South Africa's first innings.

DRAWN TEST AT LORD'S

The First Test between England and South Africa ended in a draw at Lord's. The Scores: South Africa 280 and 248; England 338 and 135 for six. K. F. Barrington was most prominent for England in the first innings with 91 runs.





D. Brown dives forward to take a catch offered to H. Lance at his own bowling. The batsman made 2.

**MORE
PICTURES
ON THE
FOLLOWING
PAGES**



Barrington snaps up a chest high catch from P. Van Der Merwe, captain of South Africa.

Umpire A. Phillips
declares A. Bacher
out leg before
Titmus.

DRAWN TEST AT LORD'S

Titmus makes a
brilliant diving
catch to dismiss
D. Lindsay off
Rumsey.



AUGUST 21, 1963



P. M. Pollock stumped
by Parks off Barber

Cowdrey's off-stump is seen
flying when the batsman was
bowled by Dumbrell.



J. Edrich trapped leg before by P. M. Pollock for no score.

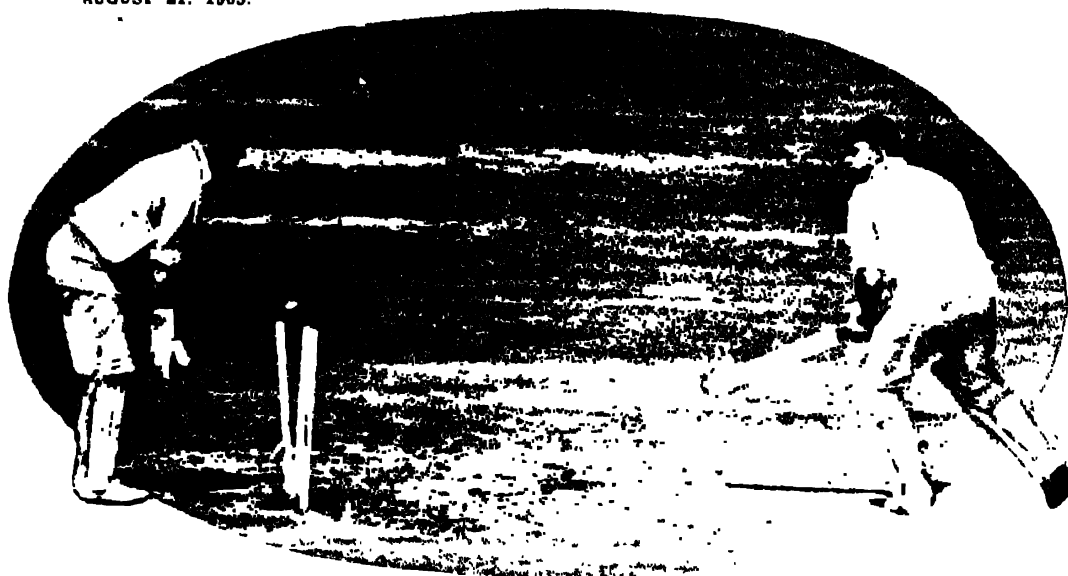
Barlow takes a low catch in the slips to dismiss Boycott off Botton.

DRAWN TEST AT LORD'S

Barrington fails to accept a catch in the slips from P. M. Pollock off Larner.



AUGUST 21, 1965.



Barber misses the line of the ball after stepping out and is bowled by Bromfield for 56



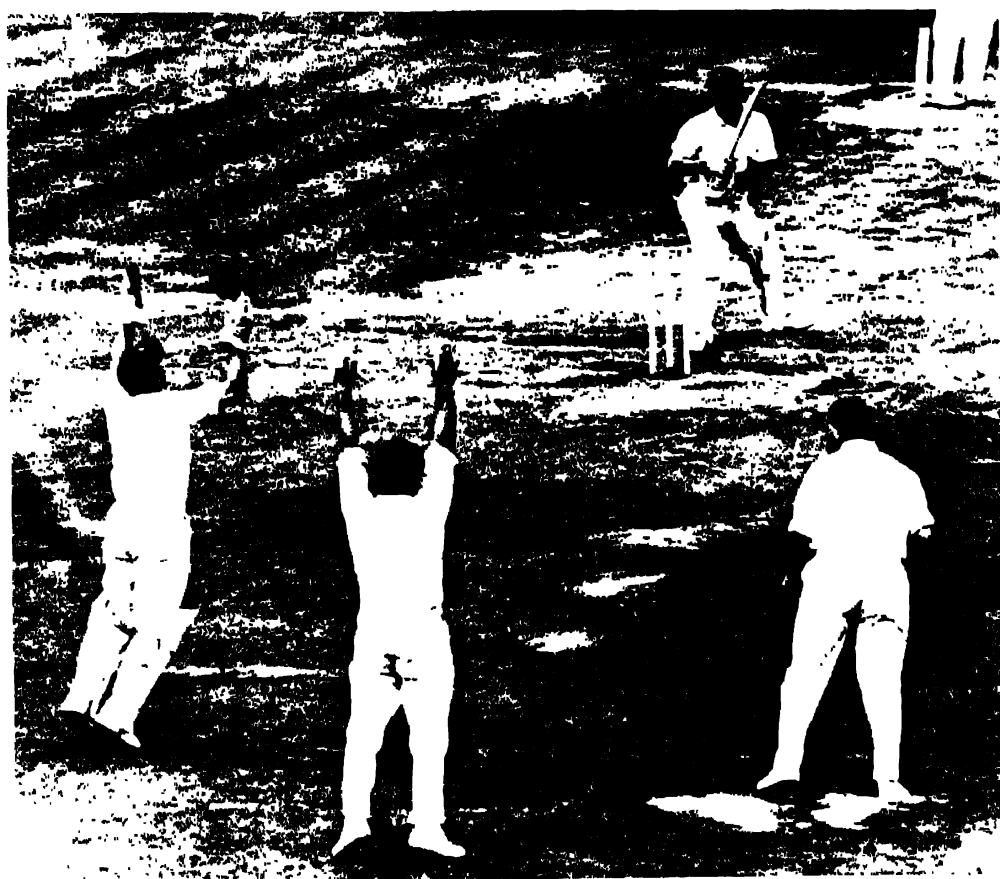
Bromfield makes a valiant effort to hold the catch from Barber but fails in the attempt



Brown caught by Bromfield off Dumbrell for 1

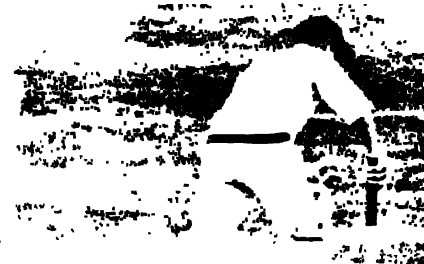


South African fielders Botton and Dumbrill throw their arms up in appeal as Parks is run out by a good throw from Bland



DRAWN TEST AT LORD'S

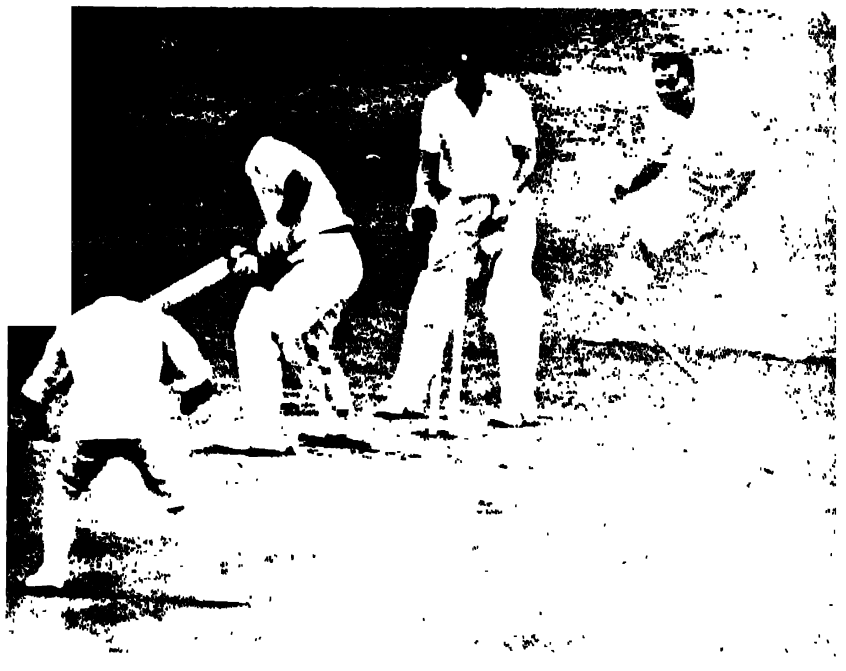
Parks throws the ball up after he had taken a good catch from Barlow off Brown



R. G. Pollock bowled by Brown for 5 in the second innings.

AUGUST 21, 1965.

Bacher turns back to see one of the stumps uprooted by Titmus



All eyes on Edrich as he accepts a catch from Bland after the batsman had made 70 runs.



P. Van Der Merwe is out, caught by Barrington off Rumsey





DRAWN TEST AT LORD'S



Boycott breaks wicket with a good throw to run out Bromfield in the second inning.



Wicket-keeper Lindsay dives to his left to take a catch from Barber off Pollock for 12

AUGUST 21, 1965.



Edrick drops his bat and covers his chin with hand after he is struck by a relay ball from R. W. Edrick.



THE Australians, home from the West Indies, lick their wounds And the South Africans as I write wait impatiently in the wings.

Everywhere, in fact, there is challenge. For, the title of top cricketing nation, so long an Anglo-Australian monopoly, is now within the reach of everyone.

At this moment, I think it belongs without any shadow of doubt to the West Indies. They have complete balance. They have the speed and the devastation of Hall and Griffith, they have Lance Gibbs, a wonderful off-spinner in all conditions. They have Gary Sobers, an absolutely top-class seam bowler for English conditions. And they have Sobers in another role, bowling out of the back of the hand.

Twin Threat

Their batting perhaps promises more than it achieves. Kanhai and Sobers can be great threats, superb stroke-makers. But I think Conrad Hunte is the batsman who has probably done more than anyone else to win them their place in the sun. He has done it by being the sheet anchor around which the rest of the innings can flower. He has been an absolute brick, resolute, patient, a little out of character with most West Indian cricket.

Australia, by virtue of their victory over England last year, are clearly the number two cricketing power. I think that when Veivers and Burge return, they will be a very tough proposition to bowl out.

Simpson and Lawry are bound to have big opening stands in at least one, probably two, matches in any Test series. With O'Neill, Booth and Burge to come, the line-up is formidable.

Veivers, too, has developed into a pretty accurate off-spinner, a good bowler on good wickets, while Philpott's leg spinners provide useful balance to this side of the attack.

Battle For Third

Third place in this cricketing hierarchy is, I think, shared by England and South Africa.

The South Africans are always rugged performers. They have this quality as a race and this helps them rise above their inherent ability. Fast

Cricket Spotlight-13

THE FIGHT

FOR WORLD TITLE!

By COLIN COWDREY

bowling is their forte at the moment with Peter Pollock, a tremendous performer. His brother, Graham, Barlow and Bland are ferocious stroke players, which is a new feature of South African cricket.

Looking back to 1947 and '55, I can only think of Alan Melville, or maybe Roy McLean in bits, as batsmen who played it this way. Mostly they've been rather porky!

So this is a new breed of South African cricketers, and beating them will be no mean task. For, England are in the stage of redevelopment. I think we have a whole stack of cricketers who are fringe Test players, just lacking experience.

A New Breed

The hope is that in two or three years' time, they will all become Test cricketers in their own right. That, at least, is the hope. Whether it will come true, I just don't know. One thing certain is that there are few fully fledged players who could have been sure of winning a Test place in any era of English cricket. We have problems in all bowling departments except off-spin where in Allen, Illingworth and Titmus, we have three pretty qualified spinners.

I think it would be logical, for instance, to say that the odds are against us beating Australia this coming winter. To beat them, I think at least two players will need to emerge in a very big way. Another Tyson will have to appear from out of the blue, as he did in 1954.

Fifth place among the cricketing nations, I think, belongs without any shadow of doubt to New Zealand, despite their poor showing in India and

Pakistan. I gather they had an awful lot of sickness. And, in my opinion, India is the most difficult place in which to play cricket well, until you get used to it. I believe that the New Zealanders didn't really preselect themselves in a true light.

Ready To Fight

If one were to play a series of series with, say, India in New Zealand, then back to India, back to New Zealand and so on... the New Zealanders would win. If three of those series were played in New Zealand, I think they would win 4-1. If three were played in India, I think they would still win, 3-2.

I believe they would win mainly because of their quick bowlers. They've got Motz, Cameron, Collinge and Taylor—four good ones. And, remember, Congdon is useful, too.

All their batsmen are showing application which is the one thing that has been lacking in their cricketing history. The recovery at Birmingham showed that they are prepared to fight and believe in themselves. This is a new streak within New Zealand cricket which, I think, Bert Sutcliffe and John Reid have managed to unbue.

In The Doldrums

India and Pakistan are in the doldrums at the moment, mainly because they are without fast bowling. Their wickets are so slow that they have developed a whole batch of negative bowlers who are quite content to bowl middle, or middle and leg, to a well-set field.

When we travelled through India two years ago, we were seldom presented with a chap who was prepared to run up fast like Freddie Trueman might have done with a really fast run through. And although I grant that they might not receive much reward on their own wickets, when travelling away—especially when coming to England—I think they must struggle.

But the fight for cricketing supremacy is in reality only just beginning.

Our winter tour of Australia... next summer's visit from the West Indies. Any of them could so easily swing the pendulum again. The balance is so delicate.—(To be continued).

WHEN UP IT KEEPS UP



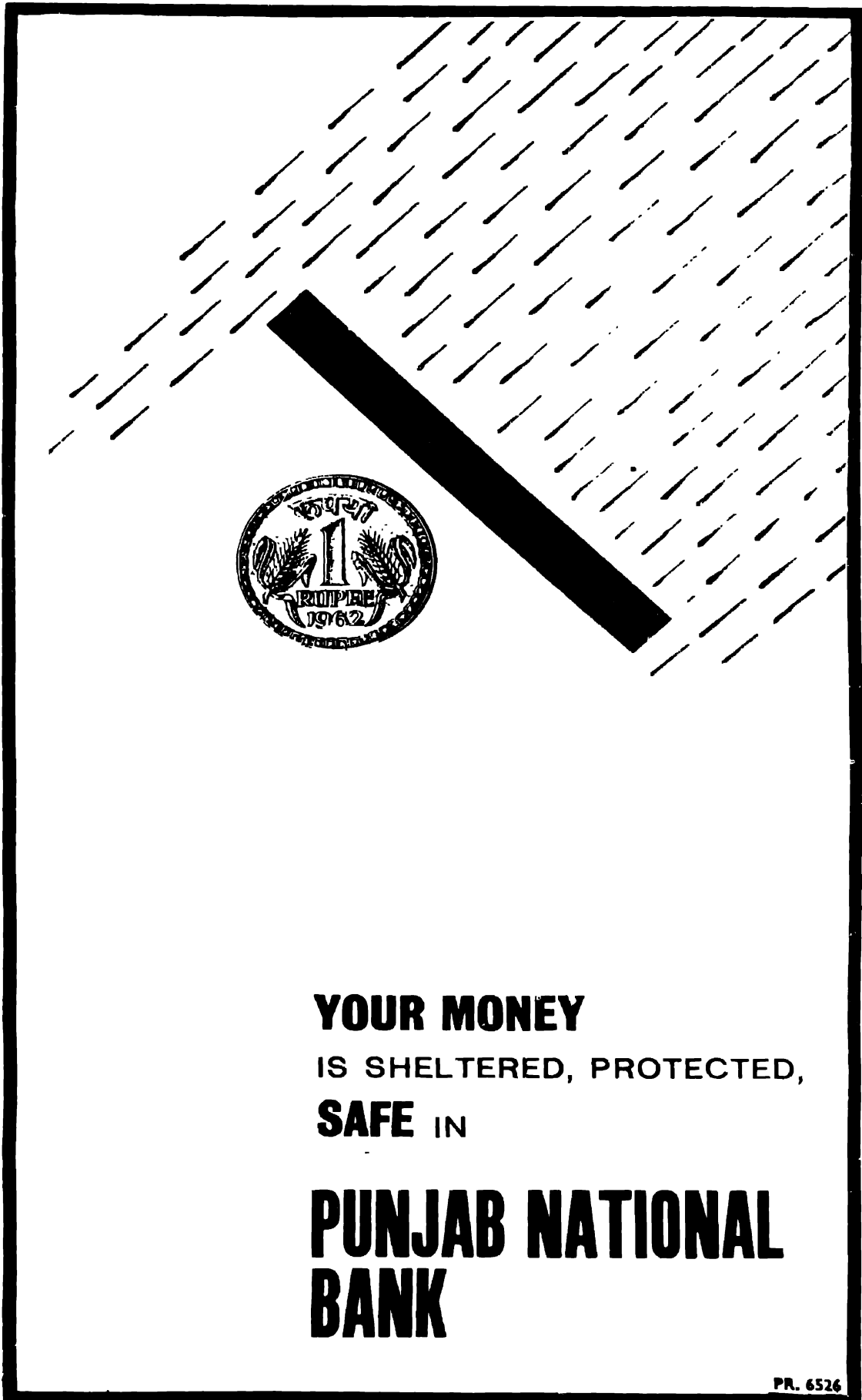
WHEN DOWN IT LIFTS UP

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"ENGLAND expects her men to bowl 'em out or lay 'em out. Next—cricket under arms?"

This headline appeared in *Truth*, the Melbourne weekly, immediately after the Adelaide Test. It was fairly typical of the comments in some Australian newspapers. The rest of the article is quoted to show the feeling that existed in some quarters:

"The Third Test match at Adelaide between Australia and England, if it has done nothing else, has attained pronounced success in driving several further extremely lengthy nails into the coffin of cricket. The great game is being obliterated in an obnoxious warfare of lowly scheming and intrigue.

"England has descended to the backlane tactics of 'If you can't bowl 'em out knock 'em out', and the indignant protests this has drawn from Australia caused the match to develop into something in the nature of a first-class gang squabble.

"Collectively, if not individually, the English side bids fair to become the most unpopular sporting combination ever to visit this country. Its tactics are at last arousing general hostility, and while this may be due mostly to the feelings against one man, or even a few members of the side, the team as a whole must suffer as a consequence.

"It is unfortunate, for among the Englishmen are some of the best and most good-natured athletes who ever entered an arena; but they, too, are forced to share the burden of unpopularity that has been garnered by individual mannerisms and tactics.

Changing Period

"Candidly, Australia is fed right up to the neck with the hypocritical humbug of Captain Jardine and sees little to enthuse over in the seemingly guileless evasions of manager 'Plum' Warner. Mr Jardine doesn't appear to like us very much, and there is a marked reciprocity of feeling on Australia's part in this direction.

"If there were a most popular man competition promoted in Australia at the moment and Douglas Robert Jardine constituted all three starters in it, it would be safe enough to wager that he wouldn't fill a place!

"Judging by incidents in the Test game at Adelaide we would seem to be passing through the changing period of cricket. Oldfield was seriously hurt and the English Skipper promptly despatched a consoling message of sympathy to the wicket-keeper's wife in New South Wales. Woodfull, too, was well in the firing line.

"The Australian leader was hit over the heart by fast bowler Larwood. The real ethics of sport demanded that Woodfull be given a breather for a few overs, but, instead, Messrs Jardine and Larwood conspired to bring about his complete downfall by packing the field around him, and putting up a terrific leg barrage. It was evidently a nice way of expressing their regret that Woodfull was not rendered useless for

further play, as Oldfield was to be later in the battle.

"It certainly seems as though the old order is changing. Soon we may expect to read reports of matches something like the following:

"The Fourth Test between Australia and England turned out to be a great fight. Australia won with the loss of only six men, three of whom were killed outright. The others succumbed to injuries received early in the battle. England emerged from the fracas minus eight killed and three reported missing. It has not yet been discovered how they were missed as it was considered impossible for Australia's offensive of tear gas, poison shells, and jam tin bombs to miss anything. However, the Board of Control, in conjunction with Defence Department officials are inquiring.

"When asked what was likely to come from the inquiry, Sir George Pearce, in characteristic fashion, replied, 'Nothing', as he considered the contest had been conducted in the friendliest of spirits.

"Later it has now been definitely established that the missing Englishmen are located at Darwin. They are in hiding there, and expect to leave for home by the next plane, attempting the Australia-England record. They will be disguised as spare drums of petrol.

"Perhaps, when cricket is played in such a hearty spirit, we shall see some of the thrills that for so long have been absent from it.

"Woodfull and Fingleton will open for Australia from the inside of armoured cars. Larwood will commence sending them down from an 18-pounder placed in a strategic position behind the main grandstand and Jardine, armed with two fountain pens and a couple of dozen telegram forms, will prepare to despatch messages of condolence at cut rates arranged by Mr Archdale Parkhill.

"Newspaper readers will be thrilled with reports from the front like this:

"Larwood's first delivery was a bonzer. It dropped fair on top of Woodfull's tank and made it look as flat as a pancake in which mother had forgotten to put the baking powder. In the excitement of this early blood drawn by England, Jardine almost neglected his duties as captain. Finally, however, he despatched a message of sympathy reading: 'Woodfull has been left with a hand and will probably retain the sight of one eye. This is to be regretted and Larwood and myself are both sorry.'

"Plum Warner, acting as message boy for Jardine, wanted to know whether the Skipper and Larwood were expressing their regret at not having seriously hurt Woodfull. Jardine declined to answer on the ground that his contract forbade him to make any comments.

"While this was going on Bradman had come in first tank down. After having a look at the field, he went off and returned, flying low in a Puss Moth, and easily kept out of Larwood's range. After remaining

for a couple of hours he met disaster when attempting to sweep low over Fingleton's armoured car. It was decided to have a bob-in subscription to raise funds to buy Don a rubber-wheeled chair.

"Jardine wired a message of condolence to Mrs. Bradman and asked whether there was anything he could do. Mrs. Bradman wired back, 'Yes, put in your bob'.

"Fingleton was next to go. He poked out his head to see why Gubby Allen was not putting them on the tank and was well taken by Ames, who sneaked up on him with a butterfly net. Jardine telegraphed to Associated Newspapers: 'Poor Fingleton, you've lost him.'

"Sir Hugh Denison replied: 'That's nothing—we've lost more than that in the last few years'.

"The game continued. Larwood, after a consultation with the captain, changed his range when McCabe and Richardson were together. He flew them high, and one burst among the spectators in the outer.

"Mr. Archdale Parkhill sent a message of congratulations to Jardine and asked him if he would like special telegraph lines reserved and extra telegraphists employed. 'Certainly', replied Jardine, who later requested the services of three stenographers and two shorthand writers.

"The game was held up for half an hour while the English managers

The Larwood Story-14

IF

argued that as there were so many dead-heads on the outer they should be removed and more room made for paying patrons. The latter, they said, preferably should be recruited from the deaf and dumb asylum in order that Jardine would not be disturbed at his work.

"Australia's innings closed for three killed, five seriously wounded and two badly maimed. Ironmonger didn't take the field as he had forgotten where he had left his Roman shield and poison spear.

"The start of England's first innings was delayed owing to Sutcliffe's offer to fight anybody who said he should open up. Larwood was finally selected to take the field first, but another hitch occurred

when he reported that his boot was hurting him.

"Mr. James ('£1,000') Whitelaw cabled an offer to provide a pension for life for England's two openers. England's two openers replied with a request that Mr. Whitelaw provide a couple of suitably inscribed coffins instead Mr. Whitelaw answered, 'Certainly! I'll also undertake to supply your wives with a two-years supply of free washing soap.'

"Mailey telegraphs that an umpire has walked on to the field to inform the crowd which is entrenched behind sandbag parapets, that no decision can be reached as to when England will start. Noble wires that the umpire's body will be removed from the field after dark.

"An Australian bowler operating a patent trench mortar had mistaken the umpire for an Englishman. 'I can remember a similar incident when I captained an Australian team against Warner's men in 1901,' Noble states.

"Don't believe it. He can't remember anything,' says Mailey from the ground. 'Anyway, it was a good length ball that bowled Bradman.'

"Jardine was asked to open for England. 'I can't,' he replied. 'I've got to send a telegram.' It transpired that the captain was engaged in a long-distance chess game with an opponent in England. The game was expected to last three months. It

'Barracking arrangements by special request of Mr. Jardine will be left to Killarney Kate.

"The Board of Control also had a meeting. It agreed to the urgent representations of the Marylebone Cricket Club that the Roman shields used by the batsmen should be reduced by three inches in diameter owing to the number of men given out shield before wicket.

Private Fights! ..

"It was also decided that Test matches in future should be private fights. The public will be kept out. No one will hoot Larwood or barrack Mr. Jardine and the whole of the English side will pay its own expenses while in Australia. Thus keeping the beastly public out, and ensuring that Tests will be played in a silence broken only by the crunching of shattered bones.

"O Yeah!"

At least a million people must have read this heavy-handed satire and in the same issue a story appeared obviously inspired by the remarks expressed by a Sydney judge, Mr. Justice Sheriden, in which he had stated that my leg theory bowling was covered by the criminal law.

Said the article: "Is Larwood with his present type of bowling, unwittingly placing himself within the displeasure of the law? Would the police be justified in intervening to stop him? Supposing somebody died

would be unlawful if the person committing it intended to produce a serious injury to another.

"A man might also be adjudged guilty of manslaughter if he committed an act which he knew might produce serious injury and if he were shown to be indifferent and reckless as to the consequences.'

"In other words, a bowler might say to himself, 'I know that something like this laid so and so out the other day, but that's their lookout,' and keep on doing the thing which he knows by then might cause serious injury. If, then, somebody happened to get killed the bowler would be most certainly liable to be called to account by the law.

"In most Australian States the Police Offences Code includes a provision that a man might be called to account for 'an assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm.' Assuming that any of the foregoing qualifications could be applied to the state of mind of a bowler then, in the opinion of the legal authority, the matter might well become one for the attention of the police.

"According to the legal luminary, there is a case in English law which tends to strongly support these contentions. In that case a footballer died as a result of a charge by another footballer. The charging player was indicted for manslaughter.

"Truth puts forward these views for what they are worth, in view of the agitation everywhere for the adoption of similar tactics by such

SOMEBODY DIED?

By HAROLD LARWOOD

was stressed that scoring a little faster than usual he might make six runs in that time. He was not to be tempted, however, but sent a telegram instead.

"The battle ended in Australia's favour, England forfeiting after seeing Wall practising with two revolvers concealed in shoulder holsters and three machine guns.

"The selectors then called a meeting and announced that the Australian team for the Fifth Test would include Ambrose Palmer, Jack Carroll, Tom Lurich, Hughie Martin (if available). They had thought of sending Strangler Lewis but after discussion it was decided that he might be tempted to drop his headlock for leg theory.

as a result of injury from one of his fast balls, could a coroner commit him for trial for manslaughter?

"All these highly interesting possibilities were discussed with Truth the other day by a well-known legal authority, who has particularly interested himself in what the law might have to say about injuries or deaths resulting from an orgy of fast leg theory bowling.

"It has already been held in British Courts' says this authority, 'that if while engaged in a friendly game such as football or cricket one of the players commits an unlawful act, whereby death is caused to another player he is guilty of manslaughter. The act, although it be in accordance with the rules of the game,

bowlers as Alexander or Gilbert. Deliberate bowling at the body will undoubtedly carry some very unpleasant implications for the bowlers if anything really serious happens.

"Judge Sheriden, in New South Wales, has already referred to the dangers of the legal position and it is well that they should be recognised. That the police should have to interfere with the playing of an international game of cricket would be intolerable. Yet that may easily happen if the present position is made worse by retaliatory methods."

English newspapers did not regard the legal possibilities quite as

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THE LARWOOD STORY-14

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seriously as some Australian newspapers and one London newspaper produced the following story.

"Described on the charge sheet as an itinerant player, Harold Larboard, aged 28, of Nottingham, was charged at Adelaide Quarter Sessions with recklessly and wantonly attempting to do grievous and bodily harm to certain citizens of the Australian Commonwealth, to wit, the Australian XI, by means of a lethal weapon known as the leg trap.

"Detective Kaunstaak stated that when Larboard was arrested he had in his possession an internal machine made of a hard round substance, suspiciously like a hand grenade.

"When taken in charge he was about to hurl this weapon at the person of Bradman.

"Justice Sherrydown created much laughter in Court by inquiring, 'Who is this Bradman?'

"When charged, Larboard replied, 'Ah knows nowt about it, thee go an' see Mester Warner.'

Dissension Stories

"The next witness, Mr Alan Koopcks, described as a radio announcer, explained that leg trap was a contrivance for getting the Australian team out without allowing them to score any runs by bowling in the direction of the wicket instead of at the pavilion. In summing up, Justice Sherrydown described the leg theory as a very serious offence. He added "To be compelled to bat in chain armour is detrimental to free action, and armica is but small consolation."

"He thereupon pronounced Larboard guilty, the sentence being that while in Australia he be ordered to bowl underhand with tennis balls."

Our troubles would have been very few indeed if this had been the only material published. But stories of serious dissension in our team spread quickly and were widely published before the Adelaide Test ended.

Not every Australian newspaper, of course, set out to make us appear a villainous bunch, but some seized quickly on any snippet and played it up in a way which gave the impression that the English side was on the verge of internal revolt because so many members disagreed with the "unsportsmanlike" tactics.

Here is one example showing how rumour was largely misconstrued as fact.

"Incidents without parallel in the history of any previous touring team are making the present visit of England's Test combination one that must culminate in a mild scandal either in this country or when the team returns to England. These incidents are exclusive of anything

that happened on the field, and have taken place on the social side of the tour.

"The undercurrent of unpleasantness that has so long been in evidence has bubbled over into a boiling torrent. There have been amazing scenes in which some of the more prominent men have fared and it looks gunnec as to gooseberries on a first-class showdown starting the sporting world before the Fourth Test match is played in Brisbane.

"There are numerous reasons for the unhappy state of affairs that exists among the men of England who are anything but merry. One of the chief causes of discontent has been the treatment meted to Maurice Tate, who is probably the most popular member of any touring side in recent years.

"Tate is liked and respected by the majority of his team-mates and his appearance on any arena in Australia is vociferously and enthusiastically noted by the crowd.

"Slow smouldering resentment occasioned by Tate's treatment blazoned up when the bowler was once discarded for the Adelaide Test. What is regarded as the deliberate humiliation of the Sussex man so affected a batsman who is England's most dependable run-getter that he gave expression to his thoughts in open declaration that it was immaterial to him whether he made runs or not.

"Whether this prominent player's feelings underwent a change by the time he reached the wickets is not known; but it is significant that he did not make runs in either innings, and showed no disappointment because of that fact when he returned to the dressing-room.

"Tate himself is feeling the position very keenly. The constant insulting of his ability by using him solely in picnic games and matches of minor importance has caused a remarkable drooping of the spirits of this unusually exuberant and cheerful player.

"The decidedly unfriendly atmosphere between Tate and Jardine, his captain, became supercharged following an incident at Glenelg last Friday night. The pair faced each other while strolling along the pier, and Tate did not bother to hide his amusement when a bunch of kiddies remembering the incident of Bowe's clean bowling Jardine at practice, commented on the incident in a way that children sometimes have.

"On their return to the hotel at Glenelg at which they were staying, Jardine spoke to Tate about the incident. Sharp words were exchanged, and according to eye-witnesses, the discussion resulted in something of a scene.

"Quite a few people who have been close to Jardine during the week state that there is more than a suspicion of signs of a conflict on his countenance. Anyway, Jardine has given a hint of seeking another environment.

"Whatever the reason, the captain who was living at the Pier Hotel,

where the remainder of the team is, made inquiries regarding quarters at the Richmond, which is also the place of accommodation of the Australians, and it can be definitely taken that Tate and Jardine do not exchange very many words with each other. Such a position between the captain of an international cricket team and one of his star bowlers must be intolerable; but—well, there it is.

"It is known that unless injuries to other bowlers so impair England's attack to make his inclusion necessary, Tate will not figure among those selected for either of the remaining two Test matches. He will, in fact, be extremely lucky to play in any game of importance as things stand at present.

"Glenelg police guardedly deny that their services were required at any time, either in connection with a row between the players or on another occasion when a party was in progress in honour of certain English players.

"Four or five of the party—not Englishmen—are said to have spent a couple of hours in the company of the police but there is no official verification of this.

"On another occasion, it is rumoured, some of the English players returned to the hotel late at night after a round of the Glenelg side-shows. One member of the party ordered drinks all round just as Jardine is believed to have walked in and informed the 'shouter' that he couldn't do such a thing.

"Can't I?" the other is alleged to have replied. "It's my money and I can dashed-well spend it as I like." One word led to many others, all of a heated nature, and finally a glass of beer was thrown.

War With Itself!

"Adelaide has been simmering with excitement ever since the Englishmen have arrived. Interest in body-line bowling and the resulting injuries to Woodfull and Oldfield have been quickly superseded by an intense anticipation of what the outcome of the evident signs of discontent in England's ranks will be. These things are the topic of every bar and cafe in the city.

"Jardine's disciplinary measures and his methods of handling his men both on and off the field have not endeared him to them. It is certain that the English M.C.C. will have many pertinent matters with which to deal when the team returns.

"A touring side from that country has never before been so much at war with itself, and Jardine's culpable lack of popularity as a leader must be the subject of some inquiry.

"It is tragically unfortunate for cricket that these things should be, and it is certain that the English authorities will take steps to ensure that there is no repetition when future tours are being arranged."

Incidents like the alleged beer-throwing were played up and given considerable publicity. Stories of dissension reached such a pitch that the night before the Adelaide Test finish-

ed we were asked to attend a meeting at our hotel. Next day the managers issued a statement saying there was no dissension and that team members were behind Jardine as captain.

One report of that meeting said:

"With something of an atmosphere of the 'Star Chamber' hovering about the meeting, every member of the English team was gathered secretly in a private room at the Glenelg Hotel late on Wednesday night. Words weren't inlnced in the discussion that followed.

"While the meeting was not called expressly for the purpose of reviewing the Jardine-Tate position, it is understood that this was mentioned. Finally, a motion was passed that players did not desire to enter into any public controversy and that they deplored the introduction of personal feeling into the game.

"On Thursday morning a carefully-worded communique from 'Plum' Warner was handed to the Press at Adelaide Oval.

"In effect this stated that the team wished to deny that there had been any dissension or disloyalty in their ranks, and that they desired to assure the public of England and Australia that they were, and always had been, loyal to Jardine under whose leadership they wished to achieve success in an honourable manner.

"It can be stated definitely that some members of the visiting team are in conflict with the official managerial notification.

"Tate and Duckworth, both of whom have been stood down for three Tests, much to public surprise,

Mitchell, who has been an onlooker at big games—and expects to continue as such—and Pataudi, who has been acting as 'Lemons' lately, have strong views on certain matters."

The meeting that was called on the Wednesday night, the night before the Test finished, was not a special meeting—at least it didn't begin that way. The entire team always had one meeting a week usually on a Saturday night. We used to have a drink to our wives, sweet-hearts and children at home. Some of the players, of course, were teetotal. It was the sort of thing to keep the old flag flying. Jardine and the managers were always there.

Confidence Vote

That was how that meeting came to be held that night. But once we were there the question of alleged dissension in the team was raised. I am a little bit hazy on the exact details but I think Warner did most of the talking. I feel certain that Jardine offered to stand down as captain if it was felt that his handling of the team in the bodyline crisis was causing team members embarrassment. I think he sent off a cable to the M.C.C. to this effect, too.

If my memory is correct I think Jardine wanted to leave the room while a vote of confidence in his captaincy was taken, but was persuaded to stay by the managers and the players.

When it came to a vote for Jardine everybody expressed their confidence in him; because it was a vote for England. Jardine might have been unpopular with a few of the players

but everybody respected and admired him and many of us liked him; and when it came to winning back the Ashes every man in the team knew he was the one person who could lead us to victory.

We all had one thing in common: we wanted to win the Ashes, and that was the thing that united us and ironed out any differences.

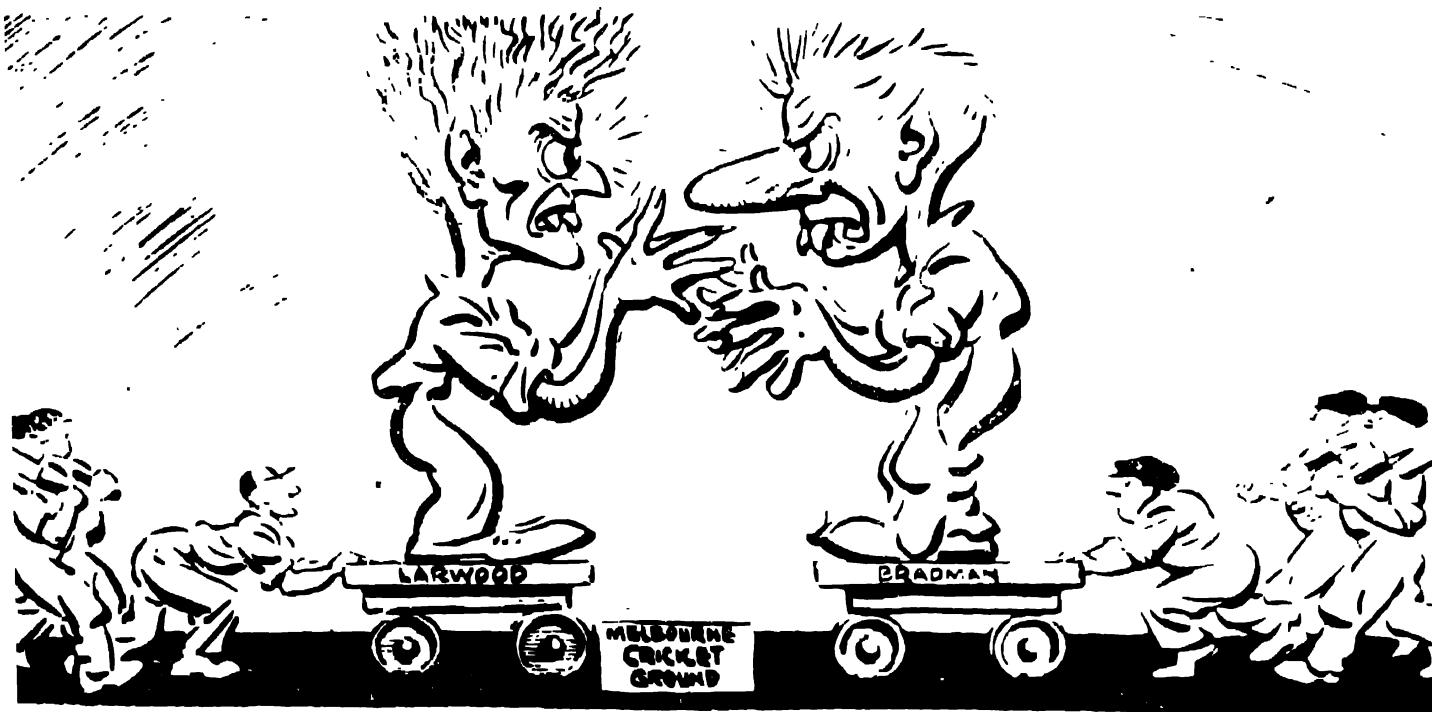
At that meeting there was some talk about fraternising in the Australian dressing-room. Several of our players, mainly those who could not get in a Test, spent a lot of their time in this way. Jardine knew these players were disgruntled and no doubt could see that this was one way in which grievances might be aired through the Press.

There were grievances in the team but they were not nearly as serious as was made out. They were not caused by bodyline, but were only due indirectly to it. There was some dissatisfaction from those who could not get in into a Test, players like Duckworth, Tommy Mitchell, Tate, Bowes, Brown and Pataudi. Pataudi scored a century in his first Test but didn't do so well in either innings of the second and was dropped after that. Jardine considered his batting too slow. As far as the amateurs and professionals went there was the usual distinction between us. We seemed to split up into twos and threes, the professionals and the amateurs mainly staying among their own groups.

I knew Allen didn't like bodyline and wouldn't bowl it, but that

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BOGEY, BOGEY!—By Cumberworth



The second Test match between Australia and England begins at Melbourne to-morrow

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had nothing to do with me and I never discussed the subject with him. As far as I was concerned he was an amateur, and a very reserved one. We were friendly enough on the field but didn't have much to say to each other off the field. We weren't drinking mates. It was the same with Bobby Wyatt and the other amateurs.

The only other person in the team who was against bodyline was Wyatt. I knew he didn't like it but there again it was a subject I did not on any occasion discuss with him. Nor did I ever hear him speak out openly against it. "Plum" Warner gave the impression to some Australians that he was against bodyline in a minor way but he seemed more interested in the gate receipts than on the effect of bodyline.

If, as was suggested later, Warner had to walk warily he certainly did it very skilfully. He never gave me the impression that he was opposed to my bowling methods and, in fact, encouraged me because he was as keen as anybody to beat Australia. Before the second innings in the Adelaide Test he came up to me and said: "I'll give you a pound, Larwood, if you can bowl Fingleton out quickly."

"I'll be trying whether you offer me a pound or not, Mr Warner," I said. He didn't seem to mind what method I used; after all, he was one of the men who selected me and the other three fast bowlers.

I bowled Fingleton for a duck, giving him a pair for the match and he was dropped from the Tests after that.

Misunderstood

Many years later when I told Fingleton about that he said, "Gee, Harold, he must have wanted to see me out pretty badly?"

I think he wanted to see Jack Fingleton disposed of because he blamed him for leaking the story about Woodfull's snub in the Adelaide dressing-room which caused him grave embarrassment at Lord's and elsewhere.

No matter what anybody then said or what they have said since, only Allen and Wyatt expressed any disapproval of bodyline on that tour. Wyatt didn't mix with the professionals off the field, and usually was to be found in his bedroom playing classical records. He was a very studious type of person.

As far as I understood it, everybody, with these exceptions, favoured bodyline because they could see it gave us a good chance of winning the Ashes. But when some of them couldn't get in the Tests they began to moan to outsiders about bodyline, not necessarily because they regarded it as unsportsmanlike but perhaps as an excuse for being passed over.

I think a lot of Pataudi's statements at public functions were misunderstood. He was a very witty fellow but often engaged in mild

sarcasm. Whenever he met anybody at a party or a public function he would say things like, "It's a dangerous thing to score a century in our team—you'll get yourself dropped quickly if you do that." This often gave the impression of bitterness and rivalry among the players but Pataudi didn't mean to be taken too seriously.

The boys who couldn't get into the Tests used to wear a tie with a rabbit motif on them, to indicate their status. It was more or less a joke and I suppose it was their own little way of showing that they were taking their disappointment on the chin. I think Pataudi inspired the idea. Duckworth was probably as keenly disappointed as anybody because he was a splendid wicket-keeper and better than Ames, but didn't play in a single Test, because of his batting. And yet in Melbourne he took off his boots and gave them to me. Any member of the team would, virtually, have done anything when it came to pulling together for England. Personal differences were sunk for a cause that was common to all of us.

A Gentleman

It was said that Tommy Mitchell declared at Perth that he was ready to return home by the next ship because he felt he was not wanted. I think Tommy may well have said so. But the reason was not because he was fed up with the team. He was very homesick.

Some correspondents claimed that when Maurice Tate joined the team in Melbourne he was not welcome as there were already too many players. All of us were pleased by his arrival because he gave us a rest in the less important matches.

I think it was unfortunate that he couldn't get a game in a Test. He was still good enough to bowl for England but didn't fit in with Jardine's plans to use fast bowlers. Maurice still had so much nip off the wicket even at that stage that I think to day he would be classed as a fast bowler. I remember being asked in 1950 how I thought Alec Bedser would have fared as a foil for me in 1932. I said Alec would have done the same thing as Maurice—he'd have been sitting in the dressing-room looking on.

Maurice Tate probably grumbled over his failure to make the Test side, but he would never have said anything openly to embarrass Jardine. Maurice was too much of a gentleman. I doubt very much whether he had much to say to Jardine about his disappointment and certainly there was no beer-throwing incident.

As for the suggestion that I regarded myself as the sheet-anchor and tried to "lord" it over Jardine: I wish I could have felt that way. I would have had a much easier time on the tour. Jardine wasn't the kind of man you could dominate, especially if you were a professional. Although I was annoyed with him on several occa-

sions and thought he was too tough on me, I never had any serious open clash with him and he remained very much my superior throughout. Freddie Brown was another of the unhappy men on the tour. He didn't play in a Test because he failed to come up to expectations. But I thought he was a better player then than when he led the M.C.C. team in Australia in 1950.

There was probably some truth in the story about Jardine wanting to change his hotel at one stage. I know that one night a group of us professionals were having a pretty good party and Jardine, whom we thought had already left for the week-end, rang our room to speak to Fergie, the scorer. We thought we'd have a bit of fun with the skipper and began to whistle, shout and horse around as if it was a pretty lively time all round. The skipper didn't think much of our behaviour and was a little frosty during the next few days.

After the evening meeting during the Adelaide Test members of our team stopped going to the Australian dressing-room.

As far as I was concerned the meeting made no difference to my friendship with the Australian players and Pressmen. Bill Voce, Tommy Mitchell and I usually got about together and I spent a lot of time with Stan McCabe, Bill O'Reilly and several of the other Australian players. Jack Fingleton often had a drink with me. We didn't talk much about the politics of the game over a glass of beer but on the subject of bodyline I used to tell them that I hoped nobody would get it. I think a player like Stan McCabe realised I had a job to do.

No Ill-feeling

None of them showed any feeling against me off the field. I had very little to say to Don Bradman or Bill Woodfull even on the field. The players on both sides were perhaps not quite as friendly as some of us would have liked, but there was no kind of feeling to spoil the game on the field. Australians might not have liked bodyline but on the field they made no complaints, except when some played to the gallery.

I am sure that Gubby Allen did not make his feelings about bodyline known to any Pressman. He didn't mix very much with the Press boys. Gubby kept his attitude and feelings very much between himself and Jardine. I know that in the Sydney Test when Stan McCabe was cracking him all over the field the skipper came across and said, "I think you'd better change your field over to the leg side and bounce them, Gubby."

Allen replied, "No, if you want me to do that you'll have to take me off." There was no unpleasantness in the brief exchange.

It is my belief that Pataudi was the one who told Pressmen about disension in the team, in revenge for Jardine dropping him from the Test team. Pataudi didn't like Jardine and made no secret of it. But that was not the reason for his failure to win a Test place after the Melbourne game. I know that Pataudi told newspapermen one story about Jardine. In a bar one day he said he had been told at Oxford about Douglas's qua-

ilities. The Nawab said, "Before I left England several people told me that there were many qualities I'd like in Douglas. Well, I've been with him now for nearly three months and I haven't found one yet that I care for."

Plum Warner was cultivated by several correspondents when Jardine refused to speak to them after the Adelaide Test. On a train bound for Brisbane one night before the Fourth Test he told a correspondent I know well that he thought bodyline would eventually do harm to cricket. He emphasised that he had no control over the captain. This comment was reported and picked up by every newspaper and gave the public the impression that there was a cleavage of opinion between him and Jardine. I feel sure the astute Warner said what he did in his own interests. If

he did indeed hold this view—and I doubt it—he withheld it until after the tour.

Reporters used to tell me, jokingly, that covering the tour was like being a war correspondent.

Jardine admitted later in his book that perhaps his policy of remaining tight-lipped had been an ill-advised one.

But despite the argument and hostility of the crowd the tour was a marvellous success off the field. We were feted wherever we went. Bodyline increased our popularity and hosts and hostesses in every city and town bombarded us with invitations to dinners and parties.

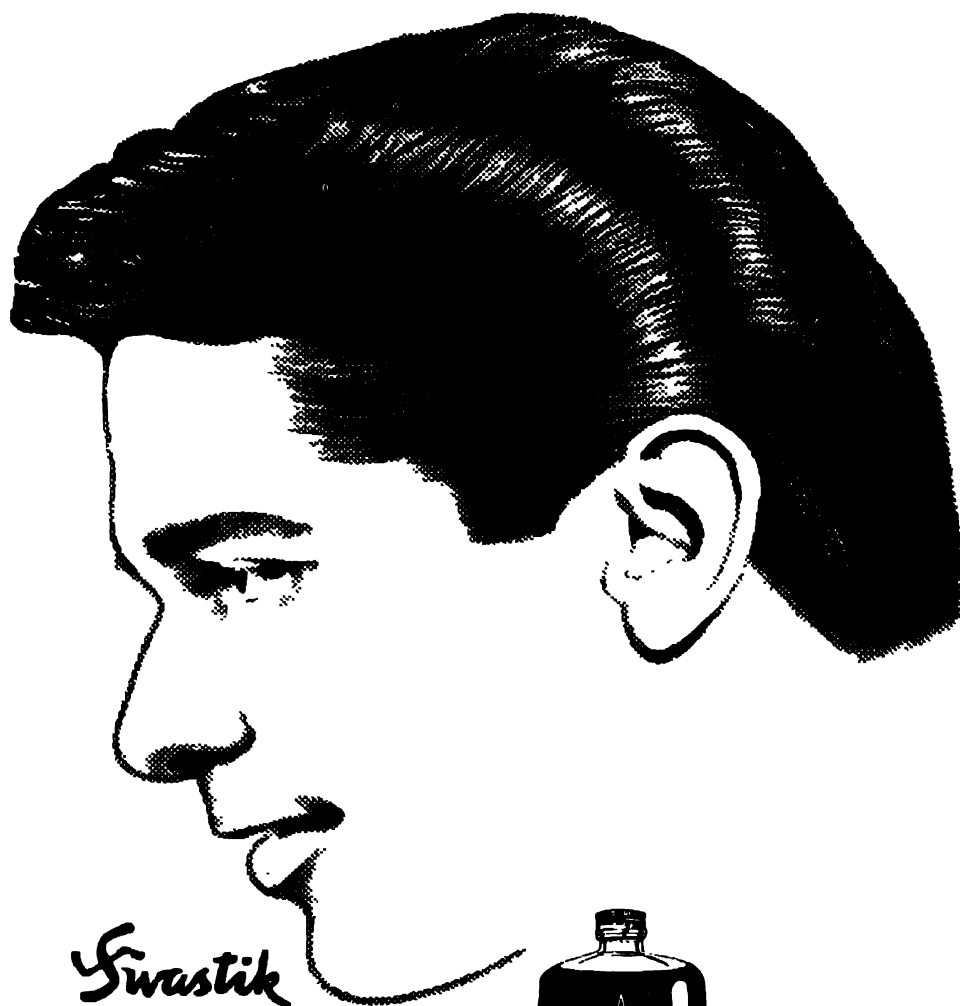
Englishmen living in Australia felt obliged to offer us hospitality because of the situation but if we had accepted most of the invitations we wouldn't

have had a second to ourselves. We had to turn down many offers.

Many people have claimed over the years that Douglas Jardine didn't have a friend in Australia. It was not so. He was very much in demand, especially by socially prominent families and spent a good deal of his leisure time in their company.

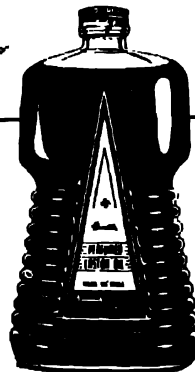
At least one correspondent has pointed out that when Jardine went off to Tasmania for a quiet period at least one attractive woman there was fascinated by his charm, culture and strength of character. But I am sure Jardine went on the trip in search of trout, his second love to cricket. When the bodyline storm was at its peak he placidly collected his fishing rods and took a break.

They can say what they like about the tour but I wouldn't mind another one as enjoyable —(To be continued)



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AIRMEN RETAIN SHOME CUP

By OUR CORRESPONDENT

THE Pilots' Training Establishment, Bamrauli (P.T.E.) have established a tradition in Allahabad soccer of which they may justifiably be proud. They won the Shome Cup Inter-Office football league championship for the second year in a row with 27 points in 15 matches. They won 13 matches and shared honours with a strong D.S.A., Northern Railway, team. Their only defeat was against 2 E.M.E. Training Centre, who were at one time making a strong bid for top honours.

The most consistent side, Bamrauli, fully merited the top honours. Physical fitness, team work, speed and stamina played no small part in contributing to the success of the Bamrauli Airmen. When the Shome Cup Inter-Office started about 20 years back, it was meant only for the office going "Babus"—to give some encouragement and recreation to soothe their nerves. Only five teams took part in the first year. But Royal Air Force, Bamrauli, and Air Force, Manauri, proved too strong and most of the civilian teams were routed. This had a disheartening effect on most of the teams and resulted in many cake-walk victories.

Later on, the rules were relaxed and offices gave temporary employment to players. The contest for top honours became keener and keener and most of the leading stars of the city were seen in action for different teams.

P.T.E. Bamrauli scored impressive victories over E.M.E. Station Workshop, Customs and Central Excise, N.I. Patrika Club, 508 C. E.M.E., and lost to only 2 E.M.E. Training Centre by a solitary goal off a penalty.

P.T.E. custodian Dutt, stopper Bal Krishan, half backs G. L. Sonkar and Nambur shone to advantage in the defence, inside-left Baas (Sr.) was the brain of the Bamrauli attack and engineered many clever moves. Centre-forward Inder Julkha and right winger Lal Chand played with dash and thrust.

The match between D.S.A. (NR) and P.T.E. Bamrauli, was keenly contested and ended in a goalless draw.

The N.I. Patrika-P.T.E., Bamrauli, match, was also a keen en-

counter. Had not the Patrika forwards missed some sitters, the trend of the game would have been otherwise. P.T.E. centre-forward Inder Julkha netted both the goals for the winners. Patrika inside-left Probir Paul reduced the margin with a veritable left footed rocket drive. Bamrauli beat E.M.E. by 2-1.

D.S.A. had good defenders in M. A. Peg, Shafiq, Iqbal, Wilver David, Y. Soni and Usman but their forwards, with the exception of veteran Waqar Ahmad, put up a rather poor display.

E.M.E. Workshop, consisting of seasoned stars like Moolchand, Gafur Massih, Bansilal, Bhopalan and dour defenders like Narbad, D. K. Sen Gupta and Phoolchand and Shambhulal also gave a good display and were runners-up with 24 points in 15 matches. They lost to N.I. Patrika 2-4 and P.T.E., Bamrauli, 1-2. Their creditable win was over D.S.A., Northern Railway by 3-1.

Patrika and 2 E.M.E. T.C. both started with a bang scoring a number of wins but faded away later on. Patrika were well served by their centre-forward Somnath Chanda, who for the fourth year in a row became the top-scorer of the league with 19 goals in 15 matches with three hat-tricks. Centre-half Ashoke Sarkar, left-half Babli Mitter and right-winger Ashoke Malik also impressed in their ranks.

Central Excise with seasoned stars like Hardy David, Anil Das, M. Nazir, Anirudh Singh, Imtiaz Ahmad, Mahindra Dube and Raj Behari also did fairly well and finished fourth with 22 points.

Showing consistently good form U.P. Police annexed the Lucknow Senior Division soccer league defeating Lucknow Loco in the final played at the Central Sports Stadium by a convincing margin of three goals to nothing. The matches were run on a league-cum knock out basis. Altogether fourteen teams participated. U.P. Police, Young Life F.C., Cantonment Heroes, D.S.A. (NR), Central Command, City Club and Anand Club were placed in Group "A". Loco Workshop, A.M.C. North, L.M.P., R.D. S.O. Boys' Club, New Merchants and Post and Telegraphs were in Group "B".

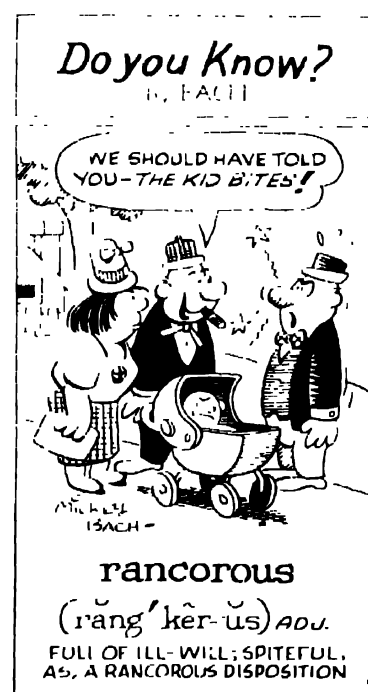
U.P. Police won the "A" Group championship, with 10 points in 6 matches. Their only loss was to Cantonment Heroes. U.P.P. were followed by Young Life F.C. with 9 points, Cantonment Heroes with 8 and D.S.A. (NR) with 7 points.

Lucknow Loco won the "B" Group with 11 points in 6 matches having won five and drawn only one. A.M.C. North were the runners-up with ten points.

The Lucknow Loco-U.P. Police tie was fairly well contested. Loco put up a much better fight than the score of 3-0 in favour of the winners might indicate. For the first ten minutes, Loco held the whip hand but left winger Chatterjee and centre-forward Premlal failed to utilise inviting centres from right-winger Dwarka. U.P.P. right winger Pan Singh Jena put up a sterling display for the winners and was undoubtedly the best player on the ground. In the first half U.P.P. inside left J.B. Thapa scored the first goal with a scorching grass-cutter off an inviting centre from Pan Singh Jena (1-0). In the 23rd minute of the second half, Pan Singh scored the second goal with a high lob which swerved into an empty net with Loco custodian Rajinder well out of position.

Three minutes before the close, Police inside-right Surendra Singh added the third goal with a powerful rising shot after side-stepping a defender.

Central Command Signals won the Lucknow Sub-Area soccer trophy defeating A.M.C. North at the Olpherts Lines, Lucknow, in the final by a solitary goal scored by Amal Raj. Earlier, A.M.C. left-winger D.S. Rawat wasted a penalty kick.



NEWCASTLE'S SURPRISE VICTORY



By DENNIS DREW

FOR weeks, cinemas throughout Britain were packed-out wherever the newsreel of the F.A. Cup Final at Wembley between Arsenal and Newcastle United on April 24, 1932, was showing. Everybody remotely interested in sport wanted to see Newcastle's controversial equalising goal which had helped them to a surprise 2-1 victory.

They had heard about it on the radio; they had read about it and seen pictures in the newspapers; and, for good measure, they wanted to see it on the cinema screen. They watched the Cup final at normal speed and then in slow motion. They wanted to decide for themselves whether or not the ball was over the line and out of play before the Newcastle inside right, Jimmy Richardson, put the ball into the middle to give centre forward Jack Allen his goal.

The film of the incident which will be forever remembered and treasured in the sporting archives, appears to prove conclusively that the ball did, in fact, go over the touch line before the inside right swept it across the Arsenal goalmouth.

Therefore, according to this evidence, it was not a goal and Arsenal were robbed. But, the camera had been known to lie.

As usual, on that great day of football, Wembley was spilling over as the red and black and white shirted teams walked side by side into the big bowl. Arsenal were favourites. They had the big names for this was the era of big-thinking by manager Herbert Chapman, the man who made the Highbury club a world-wide household name.

Arsenal Dominate

The Arsenal side possessed on that day such famous names as Frank Moss, Eddie Hapgood, Herbie Roberts, Joe Hulme, David Jack, Cliff Bastin, and Bob John. From the kick-off the Arsenal dominated play. They were full of ideas and worked to the scheme which had been planned in their last days of preparation.

Inside ten minutes Arsenal were a goal up. There was a flurry in the Newcastle goalmouth, up popped left-winger John between two United defenders, and his header flew into the net.

The Gunners were in good form but, nevertheless, they could make

no further progress against a determined Newcastle defence.

Bad Pass

Just five minutes before the interval, from somewhere in midfield a long ball was swept out to the Newcastle right wing Jimmy Boyd, the man for whom it was intended, was nowhere to be seen.

It was a bad pass, but Richardson decided to give chase and he pounded after the ball striving to reach it before it ran into touch for a goal kick. It seemed a complete waste of effort on his part but suddenly the ball was at his feet and he hooked it into the Arsenal goalmouth.

Half the Arsenal defence seemed to stand still. They were convinced the ball was over the line and fully expected the referee, Mr. W. Percy Harper, to blow his whistle. But he didn't and, in that moment of Arsenal hesitation, Allen moved on to the ball and beat goalkeeper Moss with a fine shot.

Parker's Protest

The referee turned away blowing his whistle and pointing to the centre spot. It was a goal and Newcastle United were back on level terms.

Arsenal were staggered and skipper Tom Parker hurried to protest. "The ball was over the line, ref," he said. But, Mr. Harper, from Stourbridge, was taking no part in an inquest. He ignored Parker and did not even take the precaution to consult his linesman. He kept on running back to the centre of the field. As far as he was concerned, it was a perfectly good goal.

His decision had a marked effect on both teams. Newcastle gained

strength while Arsenal were visibly shattered and rapidly deteriorated.

In the second half Newcastle were in control and defeat came for Arsenal 15 minutes from the end when Allen, for the second time that day eluded the Londoners' defence.

It was a fine goal. The centre forward ran on to a pass from outside right Boyd and glided past the tall, commanding Roberts. He ran on a few more paces and then let fly from 18 yards. The ball barely left the closely clipped grass and poot Moss was left groping the empty air.

Newcastle United had won the Cup by the odd goal in three, one of which will always be disputed.

Newsreel's Evidence

Referee Harper was convinced he had made no mistake.

"The ball," he has said, "wasn't over the line. The rules say that the ball is still in play while any part of it is on the line or above it. The ball was on the line and in the air. I was so certain that the goal was good that I did not even consider it necessary to consult the linesman."

The evidence in the case is provided by a newsreel camera which was slung high above the crowd under the stand roof. But angles and photographs are deceptive. A few feet can change the entire look of a situation and give it another story.

Referee Harper was adamant that his ruling was the correct one. But perhaps, in the circumstances, he should have not been so independent and to satisfy the 93,000 inside the Wembley Stadium and the millions who argued afterwards, he should have sought the opinion of his linesman.

But did the ball go out of play?

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SIX-LAKH YOUNGSTERS IN BIG SWIM

By HUGH SWEENEY

WE are spending lakhs of rupees on specialised sport coaching, mostly sponsored by the Government, but the results have been negligible, judging by performances in international sport. One may well ask the question "Why?" The answer is simple—lack of all-out effort in training. This fact was driven home with telling effect by the well-known American swimming coach, Dr. Robert John O'Connor, also recognised as one of the foremost American authorities on weight training and its application to athletics.

During a three-day stay in Calcutta, Dr. O'Connor lectured to leading Bengali coaches and swimmers on the modern techniques of swimming. It was while discussing a swimmer's training schedule that O'Connor emphasised that every phase of the programme must be an all-out effort. After a warm-up period, the swimmer must go flat out in his repetition, over a given distance. O'Connor, who was one of U.S.A.'s top winning sprinters, in detail a schedule of sprinting six repetitions of 100 metres, with 30 to 45 second intervals between each, stressed that there must be "an all-out effort during each work-out."

The response from local coaches and swimmers made it obvious that this common sense approach to training had been overlooked by Indians in most branches of sport.

Misconceptions

It is common sense, however, that only an all-out effort in training will eventually lead to better and better competitive performances. Indian sportsmen are usually content with only an occasional all-out effort in

training. This I have observed over a number of years, whether it be in tennis, football, basketball, hockey, swimming or athletics.

Another misconception that many Indian sportsmen work with is that a training schedule consists of practising their chosen sport and nothing else. The idea is completely outdated. Dr. O'Connor said in Calcutta that weight training is 100 per cent integral part of any training programme, particularly in athletics.

Weight training to-day is imparted on a scientific basis, after years of study by physical educators. It is concerned with three vital points of the physical make-up of an athlete—strength, endurance and flexibility. Each is as important as the other in its own different way.

The scientific approach to these three is as follows: Strength is built up by low repetitions with high weights. Endurance is built up by many repetitions with low weights. Flexibility is the working of a muscle through a full range of motion. In other words stretching the muscle and connective tissues to the maximum.

Key To Weight Training

This then is the key to weight training, the athlete being advised on what poundage to commence his exercises with and its gradual increase. In specialised cases it is imperative to learn to isolate the muscle, so that particular muscles can be built-up to suit the requirement of an athlete.

Dr. O'Connor, who has spent many years in analysing the body and body-strain, was of the opinion that there was no physical limit to athletics performances. He described the body as "animal." The body, he said, does not get tired but the mind. Of course, conditioning the body for a given performance is essential. This brought him around to modern athletics training techniques where an athlete conditions his body to endure physical pain, a method first introduced by that great long distance runner Emil Zatopek.

Asked to explain the startling physical performances of 14-year-olds to 18-year-olds in swimming, Dr. O'Connor explained that in the U.S.A. youngsters started swimming competitively at the age of



Dr. O'Connor explaining the modern technique in swimming to the coaches



The American coach demonstrating the correct positioning of arms, especially the palms, when a swimmer approaches a turn.

seven "I have known eight-year olds to train four hours a day. This daily grind for about 10 years conditions their bodies for performances that are labelled as remarkable for one so young", said O'Connor.

Fabulous Upsurge

"We had some pretty fantastic results in the National A.A.U. Women's Indoor swimming and diving championships held in April", continued he. "Just as in Tokyo, where American teenagers startled the world by winning six gold medals, the assault on the record book in these championships centred on kids still in school."

"Of those who accounted for the individual records, one (Patty Carretto) is barely 14, another (Penny Estes) is 15, three (Cathy Ferguson, Sue Pitt and Sharon Stouder) are 16, and the other (Cynthia Goyette) is a virtual 'old lady' of 18."

"This fabulous upsurge of American swimming can best be understood by the fact that there are about 600,000 youngsters in competitive swimming in America to-day, and the larger the base of the pyramid gets, the higher and better are those at the very top. The age-group programme cannot help but develop champions, especially with the improvements in training techniques."

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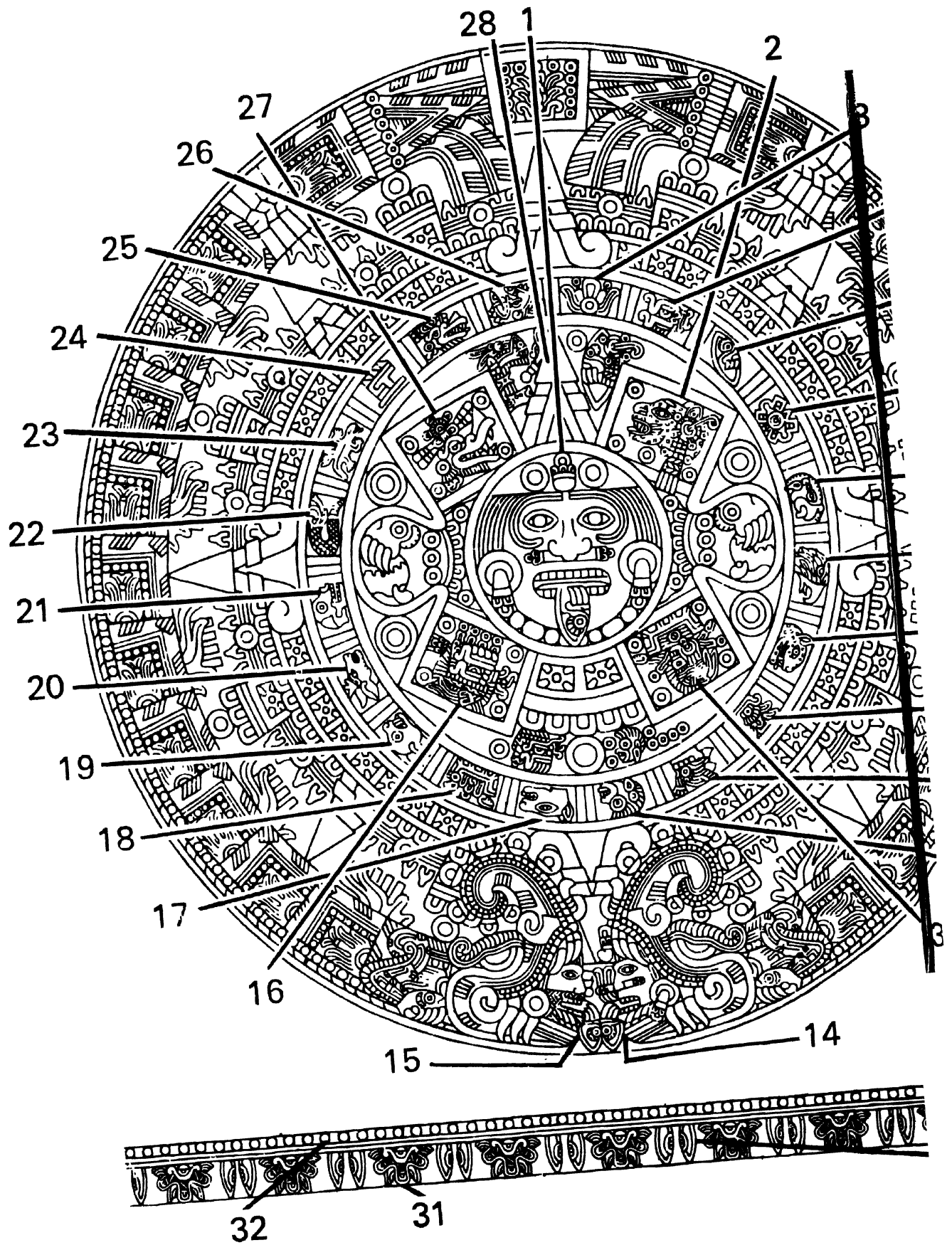


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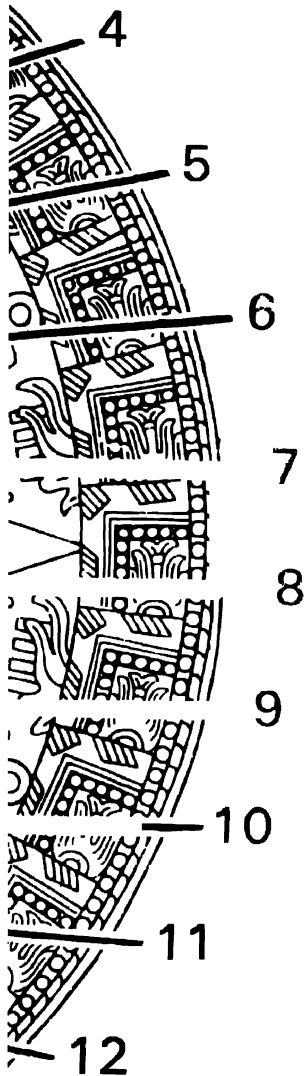
THE AZTEC CALENDAR

29

By T. D. PARTHASARATHY

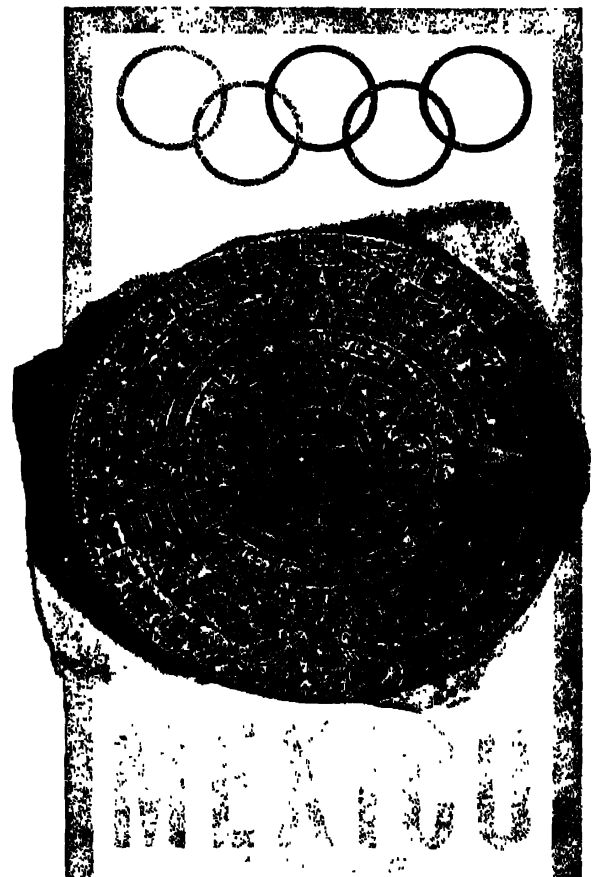
THE 1968 Olympic Games were awarded to Mexico City — the largest town of Latin America — which is very much handicapped in this competition by its geological location. Mexico City, at an altitude of 2,240 metres above sea level, is not conducive to the holding of such big games since the air at such high altitudes has very little oxygen. Although it has not affected our R. Krishnan in his recent tour when he played at Mexico, even according to the tennis ace this altitude WILL definitely AFFECT the athletes. The President of the Mexican National Olympic Committee, General Jose J. de Clark Flores, said after the award of the Olympic Games to Mexico City that their interest in staging the Games was much more than promoting tourism and that it will be of great educational value for the youth of the country and "an aspiring country like ours needs such highlights". The Olympic Stadium for 1968, the Estadio de la Ciudad Universitaria, is different in shape from all stadia in which competitions for Olympic Medals have hitherto taken place. Its longer axis is at right angles to the arena itself.

The choosing of the emblem of the Games of the XIX Olympiad was no great problem for the Mexicans. The Romans selected the Roman Wolf, the Japanese, Rising Sun and the Mexicans, the AZTEC CALENDAR. By Aztec is meant the Mexican tribe dominant till the conquest of Mexico by Cortes in 1519. As the picture on the right bottom shows, the four elements chosen for the emblem were the Olympic Circles, the Aztec Calendar, the name of Mexico 1968 and the Mexican National colours. The Aztec Calendar also called the "Piedra del sol" (Sun Stone) is probably the most vital graphic stone monument bequeathed to us from prehistoric times. Found in the Main Square of Mexico City in 1790, this enormous basalt stone weighing approximately 25 tons and measuring 3.60 metres (11 ft.) in diameter on which the Aztec Calendar is carved. The Calendar is carved from olive green basalt rock taken from the quarries in the southern part of the Valley of Mexico. This stone expresses the doctrine of the ancients of Mexico in accordance with their conception of the universe and sums up their astronomical knowledge. It is very much familiar to all Indians as it closely follows our system of astrology and the cosmogonic suns or the stages of the destruction and restoration of the world are represented on this stone. The science of astronomy and measurement of time is also represented on this stone. The Calendar, which has been studied, is yet to be deciphered completely.



1 The face of the Sun 2 The sign of ocelot sun, 3 to 12 Days dedicated to flower, rain, obsidian dagger, earthquake, buzzard, eagle, ocelot, sugar cane, grass and monkey 13 the sign of water sun 14 the sun in profile 15 the lord of turquoise and god of night 16 the sign of the fire shower sun, 17 to 26 the days dedicated to dog, water, rabbit, deer, death, snake, lizard, home, wind and crocodile, 27 the sign of the wind sun, 28 the "V" shaped figures represent rays of sun, 29 the edge of the Aztec calendar, 30 obsidian daggers like sunrays in the diurnal sky 31 the sign of the planet Venus in the diurnal sky and 32 the stars in the nocturnal sky

The picture on the right is their Olympic emblem



29



30



Northern Railway's players surrounded by admirers after the match



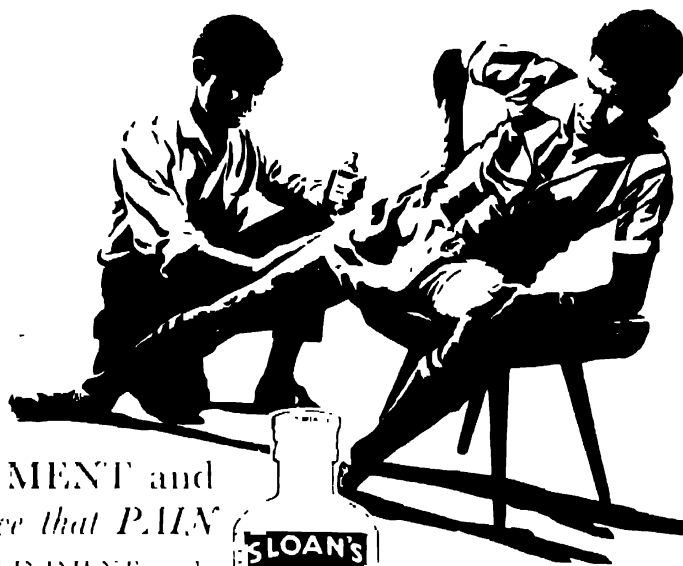
Harbinder Singh, Northern Railway captain, receiving the Narendro Shield from H.E. Ben C. Lim, Consul-General of South Korea

ANOTHER TITLE FOR N. RAILWAY

Northern Railway won the Narendra Shield hockey championship conducted by the Delhi Hockey Association defeating Delhi Police by four goals to nil in the final at Hardinge Ground. H.E. Ben C. Limb, Consul-General of South Korea, presided and gave away the prizes. The Delhi Police were a goal down before the breather and went down after a brief resistance in the early second half.



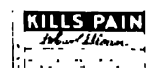
The Manager of the Delhi Police team receiving the runners-up shield



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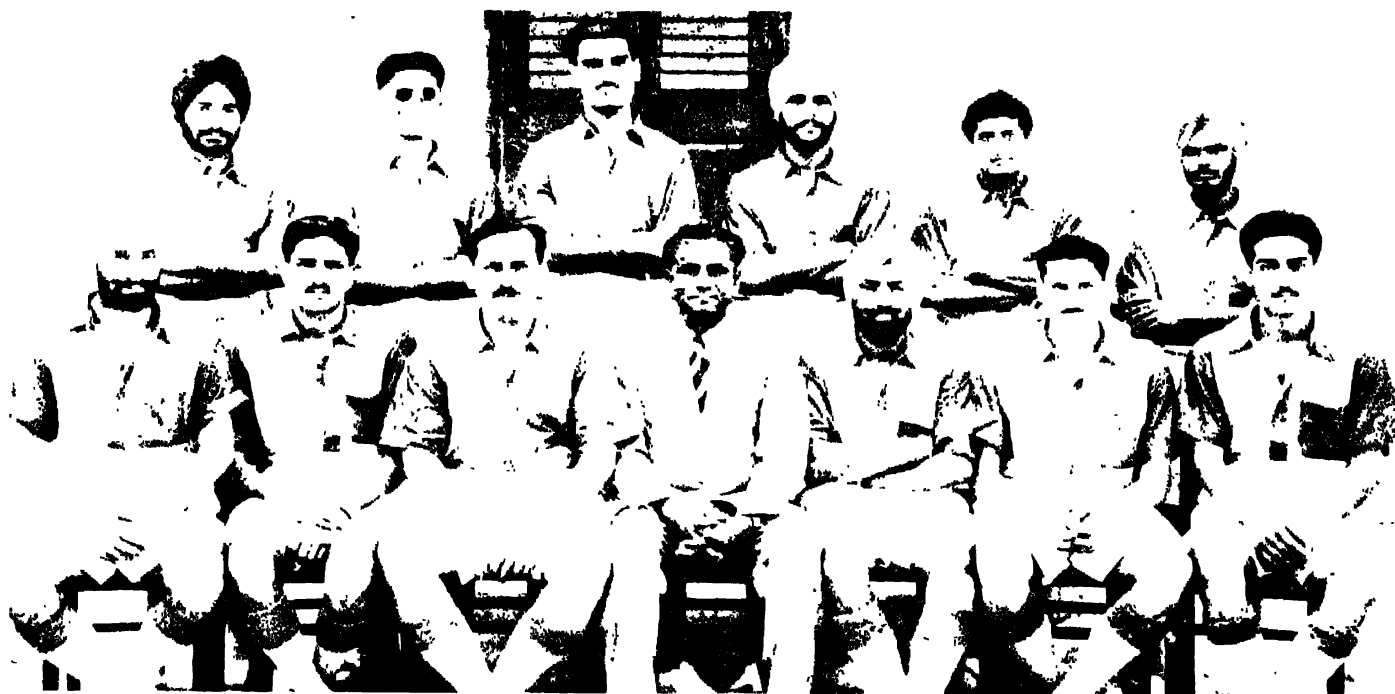
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HOCKEY IN THE SERVICES

By LACHHMAN SINGH

HOCKEY has had a romantic career by travelling from the East to the West and then back to the East. The game which originated in Persia was adopted by the Greeks, Romans, Britons and other Europeans and was ultimately brought to India by British Army units in the early eighties of the last century. The game soon spread in the Indian Army and in many parts of the country. Eventually it became the national game and India for the first time participated in the 1928 Olympic Games and won the world title. India retained the title for 32 years and lost to Pakistan in the 1960 Olympics but this defeat was a passing phase as India regained the title at the 1964 Tokyo Olympics. It was a great achievement and the credit for this victory goes to all the members of the Indian team and particularly to Jem Shankar Laxman, the great-hearted and unbeatable goalkeeper.

From the records, it has been proved that hockey in India owes a

great deal to the Army. The Army Sports Control Board came into being in 1918 and played a very important part in the formation of the Indian Hockey Federation in 1925 with the President and Secretary belonging to the Board. To help in the promotion of the game, the Board held the Native Hockey Tournament at Jhelum (now in West Pakistan) till the outbreak of World War II, which was open to Indian Army teams only. During this tournament, an Indian Army team were selected to tour New Zealand and Australia in 1926. The Army thus took the lead in sending the first Indian hockey team abroad, which created a great impression. Major Dhyan Chand, then a fighting soldier, accompanied the team and made history in the mastery of the game. He was the first Serviceman to play for India in three successive Olympic Games— in 1928, 1932 and 1936. He had the honour of captaining the 1936 Olympic team. He also captained the Manavadar State team that toured Australia in 1935.

The Services hockey team of 1950, runners-up in the National. Seated: Nandy Singh, Upadhyaya, Lachhman Singh (Captain and author of the article), Dhyan Chand (coach), Manna Singh, Bakshi and Midha. Standing: Hardyal Singh, Pindi Dass, Swaroop Singh, Inder Singh, Herbert and Sethi.

In the history of Indian hockey, he is the highest goalgetter in international competitions, during tours abroad and in the country. As one who played with and against him since 1932, I have no doubt that it will take very long for India or any other country to produce a player of his calibre and an unassuming gentleman of his type. On account of his qualities he was bestowed the crown of the "Wizard" in hockey. After partition he toured Kenya in 1948 with the Indian team. Since taking to coaching he has produced wonderful results. He accompanied, as coach, the Indian hockey team that won the International tournament at Lyons, in 1963. At present he is employed as a hockey coach at the National Institute of Sports, Patiala.

Olympians

Capt. Haripal Kaushik and Jem C. Laxman are other Servicemen, who played for India in three Olympic Games. The Armed Forces lost Manna Singh, who died at a very young age. He was a great coach too and if living now would have been an asset to hockey not only in the Services but in the country.

The following Servicemen have had the honour of representing India in the Olympic Games: 1928 (Amsterdam) — Major Dhyan Chand, 1932 (Los Angeles) — Major Dhyan Chand and 2/Lt. Gurmit Singh; 1936 (Berlin) — Majors Dhyan Chand, W. Cullen and Emmet; 1948 (London) — Lt. Cdr. Nandy Singh;

1952 (Helsinki)—Lt. Cdr. Nandy Singh, Sgt. Swaroop Singh, Major Lachman Singh (Deputy Chef-de-Mission); 1956 (Melbourne)—Wg. Comdr. A. S. Bakshi, Sq. Ldr. R. S. Bhola, Capt. Haripal Kaushik, Sub. Hardayal Singh, Jem. S. Laxman, AVM O. P. Mehra (Manager) and Air Marshal Arjan Singh (Chef-de-Mission); 1960 (Rome)—Sq. Ldr. R. S. Bhola, Capt. Haripal Kaushik, Jaswant Singh, Jemadars S. Laxman, V. J. Peter, Hav. B. Patil and Shanta Ram; 1964 (Tokyo)—Capt. Haripal Kaushik, and Jemadars S. Laxman and V. J. Peter and Hav. B. Patil.

In addition, Jemadars S. Laxman, V. J. Peter and Deshmukh, Hav. B. Patil and L. S. M. Piara Singh played for India in the Third (1958) and Fourth (1962) Asian Games; the International tournament at Ahmedabad (1962) and at Lyons (1963). Sq. Ldr. R. S. Bhola and Capt. R. S. Rana accompanied the Indian team on a tour of Malaya and Singapore in 1954. The Services hockey team visited Afghanistan in 1961 and the Indian Air Force hockey team toured the United Kingdom in 1962.

Creditable Achievement

Coming to hockey in the Services, the Services Sports Control Board, being an inter-services organisation, control and co-ordinate sports and games in the Army, Navy and Air Forces. The Board came to be re-constituted in 1945 and held annually the Services hockey tournament from 1949. Five teams, three from Army Commands and one each from the Navy and the Air Force, participated in the tournament upto 1961 and from 1963, on the formation of the Central Command, four Army teams participated. No competition was held in 1962 due to border troubles. Since the inception of the tournament, Southern Command have won six times, Western Command five times, Air Force four times, Navy once and Eastern Command have still to win. It is creditable on the part of the new Central Command, which had played only twice in the competition, to become runners-up on their first appearance in 1963 and annex the championship in 1964. Except for the Eastern Command, the remaining four teams were runners-up thrice during the fourteen years of the competition.

For participation in the Services hockey championship the Army, Navy and Air Force Sports Control Board conduct Inter-Formation/unit tournaments to select their teams. In this way hockey is played in most of the units in the country except in the border areas where due to difficult terrain and high altitudes, it is not possible to do so. However, the jawans are afforded facilities to play six-a-side hockey

where possible, so as to give them entertainment and to keep their tempo and interest in the game.

For participation in the National hockey championship the SSCB hold the Services tournament at different stations in the country and particularly near the venue of the National championship. By this system, the Navy, Air Force and Army Commands get a chance to conduct the tournament in turn and to allow Armed Forces personnel in different parts of the country to watch the game and know their players. It also helps to create good relationship with local state sports associations. The selected Services team are concentrated at one place and members get sufficient combined practice and acclimatisation.

Part of Training

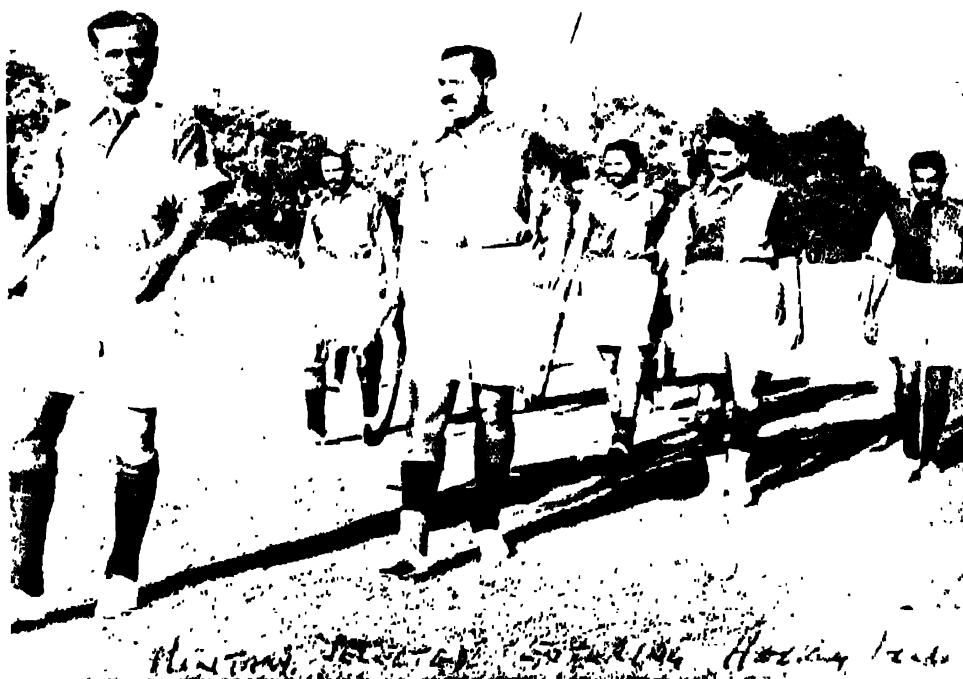
Since the introduction of the Services tournament in 1949 there has been general improvement in the standard of the game. The team participated in the National championship annually since 1950 and they won in 1953, 1955, 1958 and 1960 and were runners-up in 1951, 1954, 1959, 1963 and 1964.

The main reason for the improvement in the game has been due to the fact that sports and games form an integral part of military training. A sports period is included in the daily programme of a unit. It is obligatory on all ranks including officers to take part in, and pay as much attention to, games as to other vocational training. After a day's strenuous training, jawans look forward to the sports period, which not only entertains them but keeps them fit and occupied. They get a chance to play with their officers which develops confidence, mutual respect and loyalty amongst

all ranks. Sufficient playing grounds, playing kit and equipment are provided and facilities afforded while playing for their units during the inter-unit or higher competitions. During the evening match in a unit (which is considered as a parade) all ranks (except those on duty) are present. This creates a very healthy atmosphere for the promotion of the game and boosts up the spirit of the players. In case of injury while playing for a Unit/Formation/Services team, a player is considered to be on duty. He is entitled to free medical treatment. In case of disability, his case for the grant of pension or other benefits is considered on the same lines as other *bona fide* duties. Hockey coaches from units are trained at the National Institute of Sports, Patiala, who on return, impart training to promising hockey players in a unit.

The achievements of Servicemen in Indian hockey have been very good. Further improvement is necessary to maintain their standard, for competing against civilian teams from the Railways, Police, States and finally to help India retain the World Olympic title. Our teams should not depend only on scoring by penalty corners or penalty strokes. This should be kept as a secret weapon. The goals scored by Indian teams in the Olympics were: 1928 (29), 1932 (35 against 2), 1936 (32 against 1), 1948 (25 against 2), 1952 (13 against 2), 1956 (38), 1960 (18 against 2 but lost to Pakistan in the final by 0-1) and 1964 (22 against 7). Except in the 1964 Tokyo Olympics, when 11 goals were scored by penalty corners or strokes, most of the scoring was done by the forwards. To bring back the old order of things, I make a seven-point

Continued on next page



Dhyan Chand leading in the Military team who beat a Civil XI 3-2 in an exhibition match at New Delhi on October 24, 1948.

HOCKEY IN THE SERVICES

Continued from previous page

suggestion for our players and coaches to try.

The scoring power of the forward line can be improved by constant practice of accurate hitting between the goal posts from all angles in the striking circle. To improve accuracy, a few square tins 6" x 6" each can be fixed inside the goal net or on goal boards at different intervals and heights. A "forward" can be given practice daily to hit at least 20 shots from a stationary or moving ball (i.e. a pass from another player) on one tin continuously from any angle in the striking circle. When he can hit the same tin 12 to 16 times, it will give him confidence and the ability to shoot accurately. Further, he should practise rebound shots against a wall and without stopping to set his eye on the ball. A forward should always take a suitable position in the field of play to receive a pass from his team mate rather than

stand and wait for the ball to reach him behind players of the opposite team. He should also go for the ball to help his defenders.

Planning and briefing of the team: Before going into the playground and judging the opponents' strength, the team captain should always give a pep talk and boost up the spirit of his team to go all out for victory only and to take the lead and go on increasing it till the final whistle. He should nominate players (who have been trained previously), to take a penalty or long corner or the penalty push. During the game a player should never be discouraged even if he had made a mistake. In case a goal is scored against the team all players should play patiently, with a cool head without losing heart, till the score is equalised and the lead taken.

Footwork

Co-ordination of body and footwork: When hitting into the goal following a pass from the right, a forward should keep his left foot in

front as it helps the body to be more balanced, makes it easier to divert the ball into the goal. It is very difficult to hit the ball in correct direction if the right foot is leading. Any person with the slightest knowledge of hockey can himself experiment and see the difference. Even a right handed cricketer has his left foot leading when driving the ball.

Open up the game to make holes in the opponents' defence: In attack, play more on your wings and change the ball from one side to another. Use the back passing method and the triangular type of movement between forwards and half-backs. The game will be spread out in the field and there will be more openings in the opponents' defence and this will tire out the defenders. The attacking inside-forwards will thus have more chances of scoring.

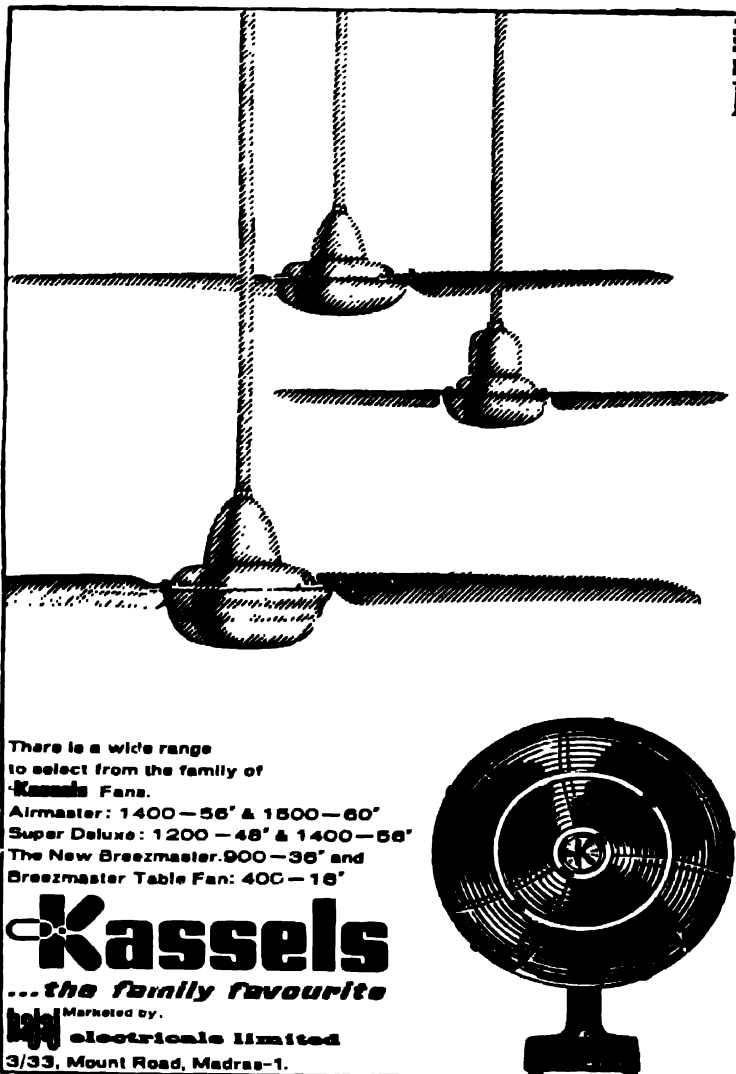
No Retaliation

A player should never retaliate during the game even if he is hit intentionally by an opponent. By retaliation he is always thinking of revenge and depriving his team of victory.

Do not play a selfish game: A player should not play a selfish game as hockey is a team game and the ball should travel fast. Too much hanging on to the ball slows down the rhythm and force of the attackers and affords chances to the defenders to recover their positions. Thus a selfish player is a handicap in the progress of the game and in the victory of his team. Further, all players should be taught positional play and first time passing.

A player should never object to the umpire's decision even if in his opinion it is wrong. By doing so his mind is not in the game. By arguing with an umpire, he is bringing bad name to his Unit and the Armed Forces. The general behaviour of Servicemen during the game and off the field should be always exemplary for other teams to follow.

As one who played hockey, captained the Services team and has had a long association with the game and its organisation, national and international, I have no hesitation in saying that Servicemen will improve upon their present standard of the game in spite of their increased duties at the borders and lack of training facilities there. I have also no doubt that they will not lag behind and will continue to contribute their full share to the promotion of the game in the country and in international competitions. The Servicemen, no doubt, will have to work hard to earn a place in the National team but India will still be looking forward for most of its national players to the Armed Forces to play high standard hockey and to help in retaining the Olympic title.



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HOCKEY WAS MY FIRST LOVE-II

This is the concluding portion of the author's hockey memories.

The first appeared last week.

By M. J. GOPALAN

TO the best of my ability I tried to put into practice what I had observed in the play of the champions. And in 1935, fortune smiled on me for a second time I was extremely lucky to get an opportunity to know more about the game. The I.H.F. sent me an invitation to accompany the Indian team for New Zealand under the captaincy of Dhyau Chand. It was a great moment in my life. My officers were extremely generous to give me the necessary leave and I accepted the invitation. When the Indian team assembled in Madras, I played centre-half. I found it difficult to cope with the team but as I went on playing with them, match after match, in Ceylon, Australia and New Zealand as right-half in most of the matches and centre-half whenever Masud was resting, I learnt many tricks of the game. I will always remember the New Zealand trip as the happiest moment in my life. We were a great happy family. Dhyau Chand treated me like his own younger brother, took me wherever he went and patiently taught me the many fine points of the game. Mr. Behram Doctor, Mrs. Doctor and Pankaj Gupta bestowed parental care on one and all of us. And the whole tour, viewed from any angle, was a great success. To me personally, it was a great and thrilling experience as much from the playing aspect as it was from the social. I was fortunate enough to be chosen in the three Test matches in New Zealand, all of which, of course, we won.

Over there, we had to play under varying conditions, from a dry-bone grass ground to snow covered turf. What amazed me was the way our opponents took to the game. There was a gulf of difference between their first Test match and final Test match displays. In the interval, they had copied our play, practised hard—most of them used to accompany us wherever we went—and in the final Test, they gave us an illustration of how good results can be produced by an average side with constant practice and good understanding better than a side which contains a few "stars" but has no team-work.

People who saw me play after my return from the tour told me I had

become a much improved player. The next year, I might have got another opportunity of representing my country, this time in the Olympic competition at Berlin. But as I was selected to tour England with the All-India cricket team, I could not participate in the trials.

In spite of the many visits of All-India teams and some first-class players including the great Dhyau Chand to Madras, with one team or another, I regret to have to observe that our hockey has not improved as much as it should have done. There have been no attempts to change the style of our play. There is still too much hit-and run and too much commando activity, although there are a few clubs who made honest attempts to play the game scientifically, for example the M. & S.M. Railway, the Madras United Club and the Madras Medical College. On these clubs rested a heavy responsibility.

Fine Players

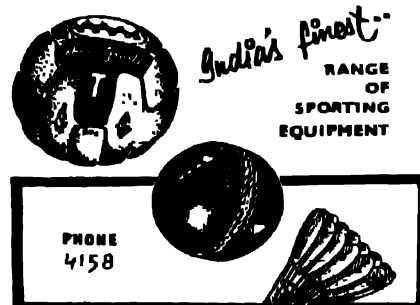
We have produced some fine players in recent times, Francke, O'Hara, Nainakannu, Masilamani, Webber, A. Ealing, Christian, Cullen, D'Costa, Gu'lam Ali, Chandrasekharan, Janardhanan and E. Blankley. It is difficult to find anyone among the present generation to reach their standard. But I certainly have great hopes of such promising players as Domingo and Hurmat Ali (Railway), Gardner of Battery, D'Brass and Nugent of the Madras Medical College, Philip and Scott of the M.U.C. and Mariyan of Spencers.

I cannot close this article without expressing my gratitude to the great public who have always overlooked my many shortcomings and cheered me on. To their uniform encouragement, I mainly owe what I am to-day. I have always tried to play the game for its own sake and if I have not succeeded in it, it is not because of want of effort on my part.

I have no illusion about myself. Any other youngster, given the same chances and the same encouragement I had, might have had a better record than I have. Nobody realises more than I do that I am still a learner, and there is so much to learn and so little time to do it.

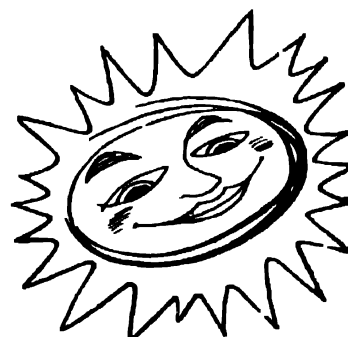
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BENGAL CHEMICAL

4, CHITPADE, KANUNO

WHEN last winter the British authorities cast round for a replacement following the sad death of the Australian professional, George Worthington, they were looking for a man of many qualities. They wanted a player good enough to go on to the court against British Davis Cup players and beat them hollow; they wanted a man with a style worthy of emulation by British juniors; they wanted a man of moral character enough to inspire respect.

They wanted, almost, the impossible. But the man they turned to and asked if he would become the chief British coach was Fred Stolle. The fact that many considerations caused Stolle to turn down the offer is neither here nor there. The point I am stressing is that in chasing after an ideal the

Lundquist. He got to the final of Wimbledon again and lost to Emerson. He lost to Emerson once more in the American title final, and yet again went down to Emerson in the Australian final at the beginning of this year. Six finals and never a major singles championship, but the jinx was finally broken in the French meeting this year when a major crown came his way.

Stolle is a deceptively good player. Superficially he might be considered rather dull, an unimaginative machine, pounding away remorselessly through game after game. There is nothing flashy about him. The richness of his game becomes more apparent the more he is watched. His glory is his backhand, a stroke by which so many players have been brought to destruction. Come up to the net

beat, Emerson to qualify for the final against Stolle.

In Paris, though, Roche showed he still had a backhand that comes and goes. At its worst it is a typical left-hander's backhand, all slice and invitation to attack. It was palpably bad when he played Stolle, but a confident Roche has a backhand of a different order, just as used to be the case with Jaroslav Drobný.

Can't Be Written Off!

The United States' effort to regain the Davis Cup from Australia—and there are financial as well as prestige motives for the USLTA in this—had a curious beginning when Dennis Ralston suffered suspension. It was not a full suspension but purely a Davis Cup one administered by the captain.

SOLID STOLLE AND CONFIDENT CLIFF

By LANCE TINGAY

L.T.A. thought of a one-time Australian bank clerk of 26. I doubt whether such has happened to a lawn tennis player before.

One of the great things about Stolle is that apart from his skill as a player he is so obviously a decent chap. It has sometimes been said that all great lawn tennis players have to develop a vicious side of some sort to their character to achieve success. One can think of many examples to prove this point a fallacy—Jack Kramer for one, Frank Sedgman and Neale Fraser, and certainly Stolle, whom no one ever saw behave on court except with generous sportsmanship.

First Major Crown

It was, I suppose, in the autumn of 1964 that Stolle at last established himself as a fine player (judging by top world-class standards) in his own right. That was when he played for Australia and helped win back the Davis Cup from the U.S.A. in Cleveland, Ohio. But his status as one of the world's great also-rans took a lot of shaking off.

As a doubles player he made his mark in his third tour overseas in 1962, when he and Bob Hewitt won the Wimbledon title. The next year, unseeded at Wimbledon, he reached the singles final and lost to the American, Chuck McKinley. He remained just a finalist for a long time. There was the Australian title match in 1964, in which he lost to Roy Emerson. In the Italian championships the same year he lost the final to the Swede, Jan-Erik

against Stolle's backhand, and leave so much as an inch of room for a passing shot down the line, and you can almost guarantee that Stolle will get the ball through the gap like an expert seamstress threading a needle.

The Coming Man

But Stolle is solid and not flamboyant both in game and in character. I would say he is more of a lawn tennis player in the pure sense than his great Australian colleague, Emerson. When Emerson was a young schoolboy—he is now 28—he was an outstanding athlete, and qualities as a lawn tennis player are more athletic than otherwise.

But with the highly-promising Tony Roche, now only 20, there are purely lawn tennis qualities that mark him as the coming man of the Australian game. This butcher's son from Tarcutta, a tiny town in New South Wales, is largely self-taught. He played either with his father or against a wall until he entered for his first junior event and found himself one of the best juniors in the State. Unlike a lot of Australians, Roche is essentially a touch player, a man who can do things with the ball.

It was as a touch player he made himself famous on the international scene. This was in the French championships in Paris last May, where on the slow, hard courts a touch man may always do great things, when he beat, and well

George McAll. Though Ralston's services could be dispensed with in the early matches in the American Zone, it is hard to imagine a major U.S.A. effort at Challenge or Inter-Zone Round level without this controversial player in the side.

Ralston, now 22, has had disciplinary bothers before. The services of this fiery young man to American lawn tennis cannot be written off for it was mainly his efforts and those of Chuck McKinley that won the Davis Cup for the U.S.A. in December, 1963, even if they did fail to hold off the Australian challenge the following year.

Dedicated Pair

The retirement of McKinley from the top international game was something the Americans could ill-afford, but there are hopes that Cliff Richey might now take over the lead. If energy and dedication alone made great lawn tennis players then Richey would have been at the top already. Since he is only 18, there is time for him to get there, though critics may look askance at a style where wrist, forearm and shoulder are made to do twice the work they should.

I suppose Richey and his elder sister, Nancy, head of the American women's ranking list, are the most hard-working and dedicated pair in the game to-day. By normal standards Richey is super-aggressive, both on the court and off. Since he comes from Texas, where most things are larger than

"WIMBLEDON needs an overhaul!" This is the cry I have heard go up many times in the last few weeks. In fact, it's not Wimbledon that is at fault—it's tennis generally.

Don't, for example, blame Wimbledon officials for not "going Open." They have tried repeatedly without support from international officials and have even threatened to go it alone if need be. But pressure from member countries of the International Lawn Tennis Federation has blocked them each time.

I still think it would be better for the game to allow professionals and amateurs to compete in the same tournaments—but this should not happen in just one isolated tournament. In fact, I cannot visualise an Open Wimbledon by itself. But I can see open tournaments on a world-wide basis as the amateur circuit is run at the moment, with a grand climax at Wimbledon.

And if we had such a system, I am sure that public interest would sizzle for a year or two.

There is no doubt that 1965 was an unfortunate Wimbledon. With atrocious weather conditions, continuity was broken and excitement didn't build up as it usually does. Players were on and off, court with a monotonous regularity and unfinished matches were the order, rather than the exception to the rule. The tournament could not be expected to get off the ground under such circumstances—and it never succeeded.

Australian domination in the men's events gave no spark. Had it not been for France's Pierre Barthes and Holland's Tom Okker, in fact, the first week would have gone by without a murmur.

And in the women's events, had it not been for Christine Truman, Margaret Smith and Maria Bueno, and, to a lesser degree, Billie Jean Moffitt, the tournament would have died. But in spite of all this, I am pro-Wimbledon, and always have been.

As a tournament, it is in a class by itself. More thought and preparation

life, his confidence and ebullience are, perhaps, not out of the way.

Not that he is as outrageously pugnacious as he used to be. In the Italian championships in Rome this year I watched him play the gentle, soft-balling magician, Beppi Merlo. Richey hit and hit and hit. The little Merlo darted and scrambled and hit everything, or virtually everything, gently back. The year before Richey would have erupted in outraged frustration. Instead Richey checked his imminent explosions and merely grinned.

But falsely modest Richey has not become. "You've had good results," I said to him, "so I suppose you're playing pretty well". With a Texan drawl he said, "Yeah I am".—(Indian Copyright: By special arrangement with World Sports, official magazine of the British Olympic Association).

The Tennis Scene-13

THE GAME NEEDS CHANGES!

By FRED PERRY

go into it than in all other tournaments combined—and efforts are always being made to improve it.

Advocates of an Open Wimbledon support their claims by pointing out that names of distinction would make it more interesting for spectators. That is true, but when those same names were in the forefront of tennis a few years ago, you heard exactly the same claims. Tickets are still sold out by the first of the year. Touts make a killing every season. In fact, if Wimbledon could hold more people, so much the better—it would still be full.

Stop Sniping!

The main change in recent years, I have found, is that whereas people were only, too anxious to grab any kind of ticket for any day of Wimbledon fortnight, they now tend to wander along towards the end when things get exciting.

I am sure this state of affairs would not be remedied by an Open Wimbledon. The three or four big names among the present professionals would enhance the final proceedings most certainly, but the rest of them would no more than hold their own in the present company.

I believe we should stop sniping at Wimbledon, and look at the whole tennis system. Some countries, for example, pay better "expenses" and "allowances" than Great Britain, and by so doing, attract the best players.

Take a look at the list of entries in the Continental tournaments immediately before and after Wimbledon. The names of the participants are listed on the posters with their tournament records. Compare these posters with those advertising a professional event and you will find they are identical. Under existing regulations, players can make a good thing out of amateur tennis, and they are doing so without let or hindrance

from the powers that be. They no longer have to become professionals.

The top names can do almost as well by remaining amateur, and there is no tax to pay into the bargain. They can be employed by companies as public relation experts with contracts that are amateur in the strict sense of the word, but they are permitted to play tennis all over the world for the duration of the contract.

What then, is the difference between such an arrangement and outright professionalism? Let them all play together and things would be far better. With the new system of sponsored tournaments in vogue, there is plenty of money for them all. They could be paid a set basic allowance for entering the tournament and given added incentives according to the number of rounds they win in the competition.

That would certainly make some of them work a little harder for their "allowances"!

Badly Needed

No, I do not agree that Wimbledon itself needs an overhaul, but I do think that both the system and the players need one badly.

The players, for example, go strictly according to the rules. No one can blame them for that, but I find it tragic that the whole concept of the game now depends entirely on service with ground-strokes a thing of the past. The member nations of the International Lawn Tennis Federation could do tennis a great service by making a few simple changes in the rules that would stop this type of game and make players use their heads.

A little more finesse would make things more interesting for spectators. And it's this they need every bit as much as the chance of seeing professionals on Wimbledon's Centre Court. —(To be continued).

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On Track & Field-14

BEST IN MY TIME

By SYDNEY WOODERSON

I HAVE been intrigued this week re-reading an article written by a leading athletics correspondent ten seasons ago in which he forecast the world records for track and field athletics in the year 2000.

It is all very interesting, because as impossible as most of the forecasts seemed when they were made in 1955, four have already been surpassed and others are all set to be chopped in the near future! Such is the remarkable advance in world athletics standards in ten seasons.

In 1955, the world record for the shot put, for instance, stood at 60 ft. 10 ins. It had taken 50 years to move this record from 51 ft. to over the 60 ft. mark. Not surprisingly most experts thought the athlete had just about reached the ultimate in this event when the powerful Parry O'Brien, of the United States, became the first to hurl the missile through the 60 ft. barrier.

Good Reason

Thus the athletics writer in his forecast for this record had good reason for assessing that the world mark would be around 65 ft. 10 ins. in the year 2000. But it is already up to 70 ft. 7 ins.!

The javelin record, then 263 ft. 10 ins., he wrote, would go to 300 ft. 1½ ins. It is now 300 ft. 11 ins.

And the pole vault, 15 ft. 7½ ins. ten years ago, he thought would rise to something like 16 ft. 2½ ins. This is now 17 ft. 4 ins. He was not prepared here, of course, for the advantages to be gained from the new fibre-glass poles.

I was prompted to refer to the article again by the fantastic series of world record runs made by the Australian Ron Clarke, during his

recently completed European tour. Clarke clipped one of the forecasts for the year 2000 with his 26 mins. 47.0 secs. run for six miles at Oslo on July 14. Ten years ago this record stood at 27 mins. 59.2 secs. to Emile Zatopek of Czechoslovakia. The writer thought that a minute would be taken off Zatopek's time in 40 years or so. But here is Clarke running even faster already!

Re-Thinking Needed

These latest achievements by the powerful Australian are going to force everybody to readjust their thinking about the capabilities of athletes. He has run with such regularity at world record-breaking pace, and with such freshness all the time, that there seems no reason why other athletes, equally thorough in their training and dedicated to success, should not soon be repeating his performances.

Now Clarke has proved that long distance runners can be so much faster than the likes of Zatopek and Russia's Vladimir Kuc, they will attack their events so much more confidently; as have the milers since Roger Bannister proved that it was possible to race this distance inside four minutes.

Such feats as Clarke is achieving now, I have no doubt, will become commonplace by 2000.

For this reason, I am not prepared to say that Clarke is a greater athlete than either Zatopek or Kuc. I prefer to judge an athlete by his standard in the world at the time of his competing.

Zatopek must remain the king of distance runners of my time not only because he was the first to prove that the tougher he made his

milage in training, the better became his performances on the track.

True Greatness

He would trudge up hills in army boots and go on pounding endless miles a day to make himself faster than anybody else in the world. He finished up breaking almost every distance running record on the books and winning three Gold Medals at one Olympiad (Helsinki 1952—5,000 metres, 10,000 metres and marathon).

That is true greatness in my assessment of running.

Kuc, too, proved himself the greatest of his day, largely by improving on Zatopek's training techniques. Now Clarke is profiting from the lessons learned from the achievements of these two.

Not that I am trying to take any of the glory from Clarke's triumphs. Rather do I prefer to bring the performances of Zatopek and Kuc, such magnificent world champions, into perspective.

Not until Clarke has dominated distance running at an Olympiad, such as Zatopek and Kuc have done, will I go so far as to say he is a greater runner than either of them.

For Mexico

I was interested to read Clarke's comments on his return to Australia about the 1968 Olympic candidates being sent off to special camps at high altitudes to prepare for the Olympic Games competitions at Mexico City (7,500 ft.). He made reference to the possibility of these athletes becoming "time professionals" because of the amount of time they would be away from their normal duties preparing for the Olympic events.

I can recall that not so long ago Australian swimmers were enjoying special camp facilities for lengthy periods to prepare for Olympic Games.

If it was necessary then, I would say that it is more necessary now to have these camps, with the high altitude of Mexico City providing serious problems for competitors. It is necessary that athletes should find out in advance what they will be letting themselves in for in Mexico so that their bodies can be tuned for battle at such a testing altitude.—(To be continued).




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INDOOR WORLD RECORD

A NEW indoor world best time has been run by the German woman athlete, Antje Gleichfeldt of Hamburg at an international athletics meet between Germany and the U.S.A. when she won the 800 metres in 2m 7.1s. She is seen beating Mulder (U.S.A.) and Luczak (Germany). She is 27 and a mother of two children.

Chess

By S. V. R.

MAR DEL PLATA TOURNAMENT 1965

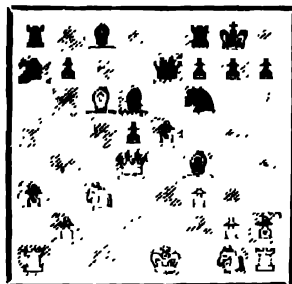
AS already reported in the *SPORT & PASTIME*, dated June 17, 1965, the veteran grandmaster Miguel Najdorf won this important annual event held in April last. He scored 12½ points out of the possible 15, one and a half points ahead of grandmaster L. Stein of USSR who came 2nd. I give below the remaining scores in full: Averbach (USSR) 10; Benko (USA) 9; Bolbochan and Panno 9½ each; Gheorghiu (Roumania) 9; Sanjaneti 8½; Rossetto 8; Cruz and Garcia 6 each; Pilnik 5½; Palermo 5; Belicki and Foguelman 3½ each and Behrens 2½. Below are two fine games from the event. The first is a brilliant miniature won by Stein against the junior world champion and the second, a beautiful positional play by Najdorf against a fellow countryman.

Game No. 505

QP-Nimzovitch Defence

White: Gheorghiu
Black: L. Stein

1 PQ4.NKB3, 2 PQB4.PK3; 3 NQB3, BN5, 4 PBI.PQ4(a), 5 PQR3.BQ3(b), 6 PK4.PP4(c), 7 BPxP.KPxP, 8 PK5, Pxp, 9 QxP.QK2; 10 BK34.NB3, 11 BQN5(d), O-O, 12 BxN (see diagram) RQB4(e), 13 Nxp(f), NxB, 14 QxN, KRQ1(g), 15 QK4.PxH, 16 NK2(h) BR3; 17 BK3.RQ4, 18 PB4.QRQ1, 19 BxB(i), QxB, 20 PQN4.QN3; 21 KKB1.RQ7! White resigns (j).



(a) This is a must move, to challenge White's intended PK4.

(b) 5... BxN or BK2 is usual. It is apparently a prepared move from the way Black handles the defence. White's reply PK4 threatening PK5 seems quite logical and strong, but is neatly refuted.

(c) This is it! If 7 PK5, Pxp, 8 QxP (or Pxp, Pxp, 9 Pxp, RN1 etc.) NB3 etc. with advantage.

(d) Again logical, but merely accelerates Black's development which proves decisive in the ensuing complications.

(e) A fine intermediary, giving up a P to co-ordinate his pieces quickly.

(f) Or 13 QQ2.PxB, 14 KKB2.NQ2 etc. with advantage to Black.

(g) The superior development is beginning to tell.

(h) Not QxBP, RN1, 17 PQN4.Bxp+!

(i) If 19.RQB1.PB4!

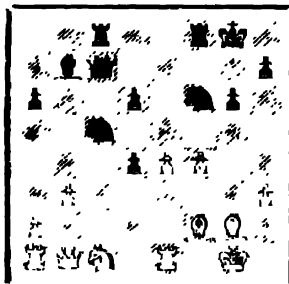
(j) If 22 RB2, RxB+!; 23.RxR, QN8 mate.

Game No. 506

QP-King's Indian Defence

White: Foguelman
Black: Najdorf

1 PQ4.NKB3, 2 PQB4.PB4; 3 PQ5, PKN3, 4.NKB3(a), BN2; 5 NB3.PQ3, 6 PK4 O-O, 7 P.KR3, PQR3(b); 8 BK3(c), QR4, 9 BQ3.PQN4, 10 O-O(d), Pxp, 11 Bxp, QN2, 12.NQ2.QB2; 13 PB4 NN3, 14 RK1(e), RN1, 15 BB1.PK3(f), 16 Pxp, Pxp, 17 BB2.NH4; 18.PKN3.BQ5, 19 NB3(g), PK4, 20 NxB, BPxN, 21 NK2.NQ2, 22 PN3(h), NB4; 23 BN2, BN2, 24 NB1, NB3, 25 QJ2.QRB1(i), 26 QN1, Pxp; 27.Pxp (see diagram) KNxP(j); 28 RxB(k), QB3, 29 NK2.NxR 30 Nxp, QK1; 31.BK3.NB6, 32.QQ3.BxB, 33 KxB, QQ4, 34 BQ2.Nxp, 35.BxN, RxB, 36 NB3.QB3(l), 37.KN3.RB1; 38. NQ4.QQ4; 39.RQ1.QN4!! White resigns (m).



(a) If 4 NQB3, then PK4.

(b) 7... PK3 can also be played, but Black has a Q-side counter attack in view.

(c) Precise is 7 BQ3 first, so that if QR4 then 8 BQ2 when Black cannot play P.QN4, which he is able to do now.

(d) Better perhaps 10 NQ2 to retake with the N in case of Pxp.

(e) He should play 14 BK2-BB3 and start a K-side attack by PKN4-N5.

(f) White's P phalanx—his pride—is disappearing while Black's three centre Ps are intact.

(g) Black wins the NP after 19 BxB, PxB, 20 NK2 PQ6.

(h) If 22 RQB1, then QN2! wins a P, either the KP or NP.

(i) Threat QNxKP.

(j) Better than 27 QNxP, 28 Bxp when there is no attack on White's BP.

(k) Or 28 BxN, NxB, 29 RxB, QJ3 etc.

(l) By a series of threats Black weaves a making net.

(m) As mate follows in three moves. Correction: The correct score in Game No. 502 (S. Koppuswami vs V. Kameswaram) is 18... BN6!; 19. BR2, *SPORT & PASTIME* dated July 24, 1965.

COMPETITIONS

By S. K. NARASIMHAN

Competition No. 232: Results

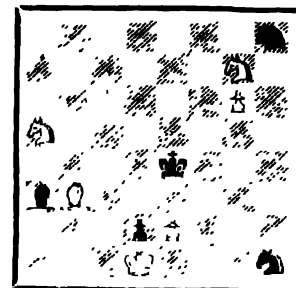
8 1p6, 8; 7p, 8; 6KP, 5pP1; 4k1nQ/white to play and draw 1kh2, f1 Nch1, 2kxN.Ng3, 3kh2, dscch (3 Qh2?h4; 4 QxN.hxQ, 5h4.b5 etc.) NxB; 4kxN.b5; 5g4.b4, 6g5.b3, 7g6.b2, 8g7.b1=Q, 9g8=Q.kf2ch, 10kh2 draws. N. S. Muthu-

swami (Trichi) gets the chess magazine K. Ravindranath (New Delhi, C. Sitaram (Hyderabad), N. Surendranath (Coimbatore), G. K. Viswanathan (Bombay), R. Subramani (Krishnarajasagar), R. K. Katki (Bagalkot), R. Palaniappan (Mettupalayam), K. R. Prabhu (Bangalore), S. Viswapathi (Nirmal) and David Elijah (Bombay) have also sent entries.

Solutions No. 380 b4; 381. Kh8

Competition No. 234

Black(5)



White(6)

White plays and wins

(7n; 6N1, 6P1, N7, 4k3, bB6, 3pP3, 3K3n)

Entries should be sent so as to reach me on or before Sep 4. The first correct entry received will entitle the sender to a chess magazine as prize.

Problem No. 387

A. H. Gouly

(Observer, 1932)

Black(8)



Mate in three

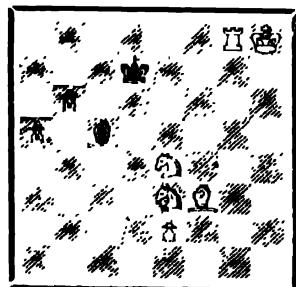
(8) White

Problem No. 388

B. Harley

(C. A. 1910)

Black(1)



Mate in three

White(9)

Postcards containing solutions should be marked "Chess" and addressed to The Editor, *SPORT & PASTIME*, Madras-2, and should reach him on or before Sep. 4.

SPORT IN INDORE

The City Corporation, Indore, recently conducted an open swimming championship. Prof. L. Solomon, a well-known footballer, presided and gave away the prizes.



Khare receiving the individual championship trophy from the chief guest



Miss Jayashree Ghatpande, winner of the women's individual championship receiving her prize



Medical College and Municipal Corporation shared the water polo title. Akolekar (Medical College) (left) and Khare of Municipal Corporation are seen holding the shield



Mankar (Junior), Miss Chandrasen (women) and Munjal (Men), the winners in the Indore District Table Tennis Association championship.

CALCUTTA SOCCER

Mohun Bagan defeated Mohammedan Sporting by a solitary goal in the charity match played at Calcutta, in the league championship, while East Bengal beat B.N. Railway by one goal to nil and also George Telegraphs by three goals to one.

D. Das, B. N. Railway's goal keeper, fisting the ball away from a flag-kick in the match against East Bengal

Arun Ghosh makes a desperate effort to stop A. Moulik (East Bengal) from scoring in the same match





B. Rao of Howrah Union jumps high in the air to collect the ball from Goswami of Mohun Bagan. Bagan won 3-0.



Kamal Sarkar, Mohun Bagan's goalkeeper, leaps high in the air to fist the ball away following a flag-kick in the charity match. Jarnail Singh is seen on the ground.



Jarnail Singh (Mohun Bagan) running in to tackle Papanna of Muhammedan Sporting.

IN 1920 a young lad paid 7s 6d. at a church bazaar for a secondhand billiards cue. Thirty-five years later, using that same cue, he set a snooker record that earned him sporting immortality. The man was Joe Davis, the record was the ultimate in his sport.

The world's top professional snooker players—including Joe himself—had tried for years to secure the record that all the experts regarded as impossible—to score maximum points in one break.

It meant clearing the table—all the 15 reds, a black with each red, and all the colours, completing a break of 147 points under match conditions on a standard table. After many attempts, even Joe began to think the feat could never be achieved.

Joe Davis, who first handled a billiards cue at the age of 13 on the table at his father's hotel in Derbyshire, made his first 100 snooker break in Manchester in 1928—the first of nearly 700 "centuries" before his retirement from competitive billiards and snooker in the 1960's. He twice made a break of 146, but the maximum continued to elude him, as it had all his leading rivals.

It wasn't until he had retired undefeated from world championship play, with 20 world titles to his name, that he achieved his ambition and gained the record that can never be beaten—the ultimate.

Most Memorable Moment

It happened on January 22, 1955, at the Leicester Square Hall, in the centre of London's West End. It was in

Sensations of Sport

AN

UNBEATABLE RECORD!

By FRANK WRIGHT

this same hall—then known as Thurston's—that the "unknown" young man from Chesterfield had made his first London appearance in 1920 at the age of 19. It was there, too, that he achieved many of his greatest performances during the following 35 years. But Joe admits that the compiling of his world record break was the most memorable moment of his career.

There was no dramatic build-up to the record, no well-planned preparation. "It came right out of the blue," to use Joe's own words, during a week's match against his friend and championship rival of former years, Willie Smith. It happened in the last frame of the afternoon's session. Wil-

lie Smith broke the pack without potting a red and Joe Davis went to the table as he had done thousands of times before hoping to make a big break.

Unlike so many sports it is impossible to plan a record on the snooker table. Even if the balls were strategically placed—which, of course, would never be allowed—they still would have to be potted, and even a cue master like Joe Davis never claimed to be infallible. On this historic occasion his only intention was to make as big a break as he could to win the frame. "I had no thoughts of scoring a maximum when I began. I merely concentrated on getting the balls down," says Joe.

With the precision and accuracy that made his name synonymous with snooker, he potted the first four reds, followed each with a black. After sinking the fourth black the cue ball travelled a little too far and ended on the wrong side of the next red.

Joe wasn't in trouble for long. He produced one of those miraculous long shots for which he was so famous and the red smacked into the far pocket. The black quickly followed. From then on red after red went down, followed each time by a black. No wonder they called Joe Davis "the black ball king." At last 13 reds had gone and Joe shaped to take yet another black. As he did so an enthusiastic



For a second he stood weighing up the only chance . . .

spectator called out: "Come on Joe, have a go!"

It was well-meaning advice but it spoiled Joe's concentration for a split second. He hesitated for a moment. The black wasn't difficult but the 14th red was lying about an inch off the side cushion and about 18 inches from the top pocket. Joe had to screw the cue ball behind the red for a safe pot.

The black went unerringly to its destination, but the cue ball finished close to the side cushion on the wrong side of the red—between the red and the top pocket.

Gasp of Dismay

There was a gasp of dismay from the tensed spectators. This must surely be the end of the break, standing at 104, for the 14th red looked unpottable. For a second Joe's face creased into a thoughtful frown as he stood weighing up the only chance—a pot into the pocket at the other end of the table.

Everything depended on that shot if the break was to continue. The spectators sensed it, too, and the Leicester Square Hall grew as silent as a cemetery at midnight. But Joe quickly recovered his normal composure as he prepared to take the shot that was to prove the most momentous of his life.

"I think I must have taken longer over that shot than any other in my life," Joe admitted later.

At last cue met ball. Slowly the red travelled ten feet down the table, not an inch from the side cushion, and gently dropped into the baulk pocket, as though drawn by a hidden magnet. It was a shot in a million, and even Joe's stoical calm could not conceal his delight. As he glanced round the table he realised that the points were there for the taking. The record was in his grasp....

Near Panic

Following the brilliantly played red, the black went down—then the last red and another black...120 scored. Now only the colours remained. It all looked so easy, but Joe confesses that he was in a state of near panic in case he made a mistake.

But although some of his shots were not "vintage Davis," he controlled his nerves and down went the colours one after the other—yellow, green, brown, blue, pink and then the final black. The only voice that broke the tense stillness was that of the marker intoning the score as it mounted—122...125....129...133 139 .. 147.

Even before the black dropped for the last time, however, the applause rose from the excited spectators in a wild crescendo. Willie Smith hurried forward and flung both arms around the neck of his friend, and Joe Davis was soon overwhelmed in the rush to congratulate him on achieving "the impossible" after 35 years.

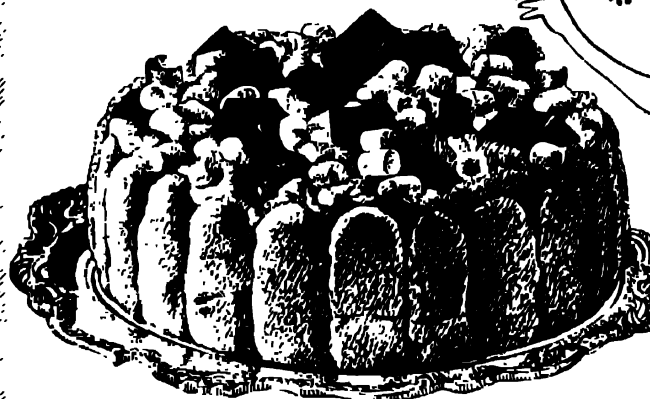
"It was a great experience," said Joe Davis when the cheering had died down, "the most glorious and most satisfying of my whole career. I don't care now if I never hit another ball."

A week after Joe's world record feat the Leicester Square Hall was demolished. It could not have had a more fitting farewell.

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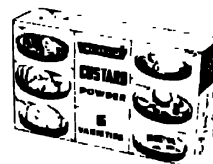
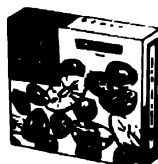
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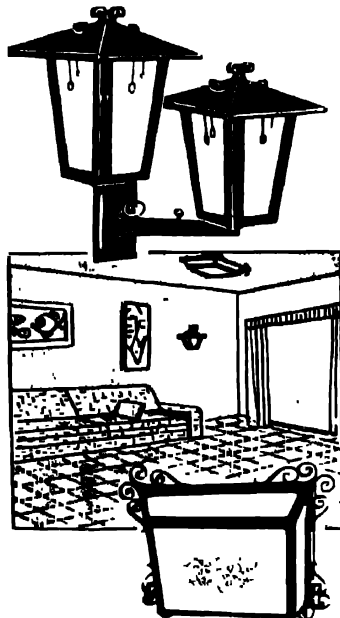
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Bridge

By **TERENCE REESE**

VARIATION OF OLD TRICK!

NEW forms of play are not easily discovered these days. Here South discovered a variation, at least, of an old trick.

Dealer, South. Game all.

S	KJ9643	N	S	1052
H	986	W	E	H. QJ10
D	K6	S		D 10943
C	108			C K95
		S	A8	
		H	AK53	
		D	A8752	
		C	J2	

This was the bidding:—

South	West	North	East
1 D	1 S	2 C	No
2 NT	No	3 NT	No
No	No		

West, on lead, had the sort of problem that I discussed last week—whether to risk giving up a trick by

leading a spade or to make a neutral lead. With a likely entry in the suit called by South, there were good grounds for chancing a spade, but in practice he preferred the 9 of hearts.

When East played the 10, South overtook and led the Jack of clubs, which held. He followed with a second club and rejected the finesse, for he judged that if West had held K98 he would have covered the Jack.

South might have switched to diamonds at this point, but as a 3-3 break in diamonds was not very likely he continued with a third round of clubs, on which East played the King. It was apparent now that if South discarded a diamond East would lead a spade, and the suit would be cleared before dummy could be entered.

To overcome this problem, South made the attractive play of discarding the Ace of spades! When East continued with a heart, South won and led a low spade towards the Qx (better than a diamond, which could lead to entry problems). West won and led a third heart. The defence was held to a trick in each suit.

SPORT & PASTIME Crossword No. 431

CLUES ACROSS

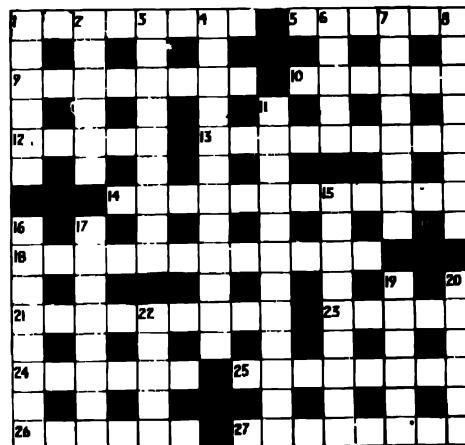
1. Graduate takes quartz to make a rather magnificent building (8). 5. Half-mountainous creature (6). 9. Far too proud to go back into notorious surroundings (8). 10. Was incoherent in her cable (6). 12. "Trouble deaf heaven with my bootless —" (Shakespeare, Sonnets) (5). 13. I'm weighed down and deeply affected (9). 14. To play with such an

association of opposites is to be shifty indeed (4, 3, 5). 18. Mend a cot in no crude fashion, but get the blame for it (12). 21. Record-breaker in the timber business? (3-6). 23. Top-notch danger signal is brought up in the discussion (5). 24. Employed to create a moving silence? (3-3). 25. One of those Whitehall men — by order! (8). 26. Like turning the lady's scarves? (6). 27.

Won't flare up like first love in a fool (8).

CLUES DOWN

1. "Cut is the — that might have grown full straight" (Marlowe) (6). 2. Sally is kind — that is at the finish (6). 3. Lay down the law when the stage doesn't arrive on time! (9). 4. Behave thus, and you won't be untrue to your principles (12). 6. Abandon your holiday (5). 7. He values whatever encompasses sorrow in part (8). 8. Cut down something that's played in your own time (8). 11. They simply won't save themselves (12). 15. Buck up if you don't want to seem late? (4, 5). 16. Invitation to go into puddles to get sea food (8). 17. Tightly wraps up weapons before legs get broken! (8). 19. Real skill — it's unusual in a performer (6). 20. It certainly wasn't the teenagers who could be seen last month in sad disarray (6). 22. There's nothing to censure in this harangue (5).



Solution on page 51



The Stamp World

BULGARIA IN THE NEWS

By RUSSELL BENNETT

THIS week I am illustrating some new stamps from a country about which I have written little in the past. Bulgaria issues quite a lot of stamps, some of them quite attractive ones, but they tend to be rather overlooked by stamp collectors—largely, I think, because the Bulgarian Post Office has not in the past been very publicity-conscious. However, it has remedied this by sending me photographs and information on the latest issues, which I asked for specially on your behalf.

There have been four recent sets of stamps. The first pictures Fruit and Vegetables, for which Bulgaria is becoming increasingly well-known in the world market. Designed by Z. Tasseva they picture: 1st. apple; 2st. grapes; 3st. pears; 4st. peaches; 5st. strawberries; 6st. walnuts.

Set number two is devoted to Farm produce and there are seven stamps in all, designed by the same artist: 1st. maize; 2st. wheat; 3st. sunflower; 4st. sugar beet; 5st. lucerne; 10st. cotton; 13st. tobacco.

Sports are featured on the third set. Several major international events were held in Sofia, the capital of Bulgaria, during May and June, 1965. They were the International University Artistic Gymnastics; the 5th European Artistic Gymnastic Meeting for Women; the Balkan Automobile Rally; the European Weightlifting Championships and the First European Junior Basketball Championship for Women. These events were commemorated

by six stamps: 1st. artistic gymnastics; 2st. gymnastics (women); 3st. weightlifting; 5st. automobile rally; 10st. basketball; 13st. wrestling. Two hundred thousand full sets were printed of these stamps.

The last of the four recent Bulgarian issues commemorated the epic space flight of Belyaev and Leonov. They were designed by S. Sofinov and V. Tomov and printed in two colours. The 2st. shows portraits of the two cosmonauts and the 20st. pictures Alexei Leonov flying outside the space craft.

I'm sure you'll agree that these are a very varied bunch of new designs!

New G.B. Stamp

The 4d stamp in the current definitive series of Great Britain is now being printed in a darker shade of blue. The most noticeable change is a pronounced darkening of the background containing the oval portrait of the Queen. Watch any letters you receive from the U.K., as the difference is not immediately noticeable until you compare the two shades.

The 4d stamp will, with the recent change in British Postage Rates, become the most used stamp, and the change has been made to avoid difficulties in printing the larger quantities that will be needed and to maintain a uniform shade.

Stamps in the darker shade were first issued to Post Offices as early as last April. Existing stocks of the lighter shade 4d. stamps will be



NÖBELPRIS 1904
ECHEGARAY

SVERIGE 30

sold concurrently until they are exhausted. One point the British Post Office stresses is that there is no change in the design, it is merely the colour which has been adapted.

Nobel Prize Issues

Each year Sweden issues a set of stamps picturing famous people who have won the Nobel Prize for

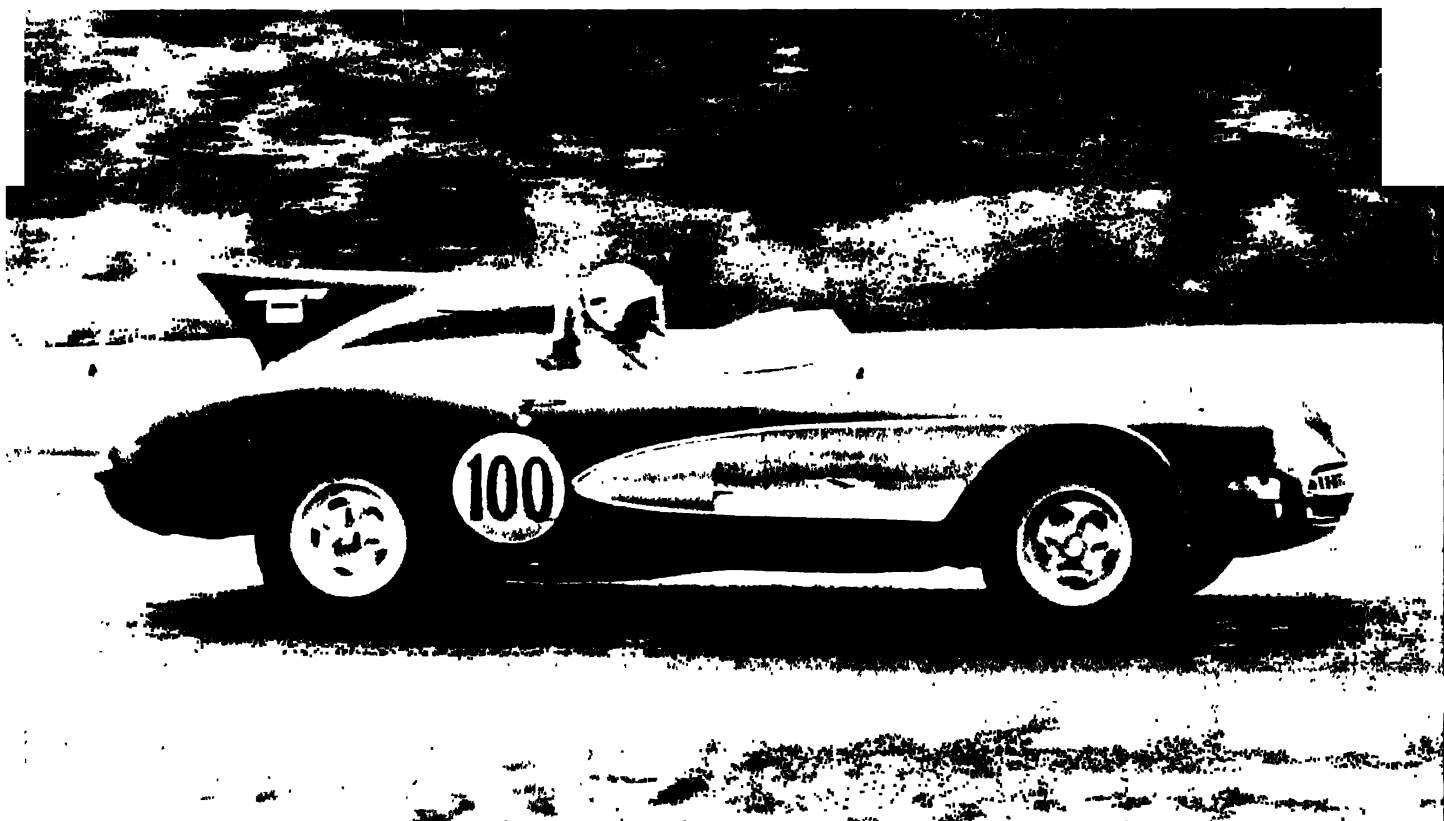
Continued on page 50

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Camera Cameos

By GEORGE ZYGMUND

SHOULD ACTION BE

WITH high speed lenses, shutters and films, there's nothing to prevent the photographer from taking sharp action pictures. Simply setting the shutter speed to 1/500th or 1/1000th of a second, selecting the appropriate lens aperture, focusing carefully is enough to ensure a sharp action picture.

But easy as this may be, often the pictures are more impressive if there is some feeling of movement in the shot, and when it is "stopped cold" there just isn't very much. For this reason the use of a slow shutter speed usually gives results that are far more visually interesting—as well as having a feeling of motion, which is presumably what the photographer wishes to capture in any action shot.

All too often, completely freezing the action results in a picture that is static. What if, for example, you are photographing a racing car travelling at 100 m.p.h.? Use a high shutter speed and you will end up with a pin-sharp negative. You may know that the car was travelling at one hundred, but will any other person, see-



All the excitement and movement of the foreground is captured by using the panning technique, so that only the main subject is sharp

ing the print? As far as people looking at the picture are concerned, the car could equally have been standing still. The picture may have been technically perfect, but the most important thing—the feeling of speed—was missing. You have therefore failed to produce a picture that captures the visual excitement of the original scene.

Subduing Background

Some objects are less difficult than racing cars. A leaping athlete or a galloping horse suggests movement by the very pose alone. But even here, all-over sharpness is often less effective than if there was a certain amount of blurring in subject or background—or both.

The most commonly used slow shutter technique is panning—swinging the camera with the subject moving across the field-of-view. If the camera is swung at the same rate the subject is moving then even a slow shutter speed will render it sharp. But the background, across which the camera has panned, will naturally be blurred.

Besides creating an impression of speed, panning also has the advantage

Although the blurring in this shot is not enough really to give the impression of speed, the effect is still far more satisfactory than if the background were pin-sharp

plain exactly why this is so would take a better psychologist than myself.

The faster the subject is moving, the easier it is to pan smoothly. I can count on getting an object moving at 100 m.p.h. sharp at a shutter speed of 1/30th second almost every time. But when the subject is moving at one tenth of that speed, it is harder to maintain a smooth swing and a much higher percentage of the negatives are unsharp.

In this, and several previous articles, I have dealt extensively with the technique of blurring, simply because I believe that this is something which all too few amateurs have ever attempted. And equally, it is at least a start towards seeing your subjects in a creative manner.

Not Always Bad

But sometimes the sharpness that with the panning technique we are trying so hard to lose is a help, rather than a hindrance. In other words, to our title question of "Should Action be Frozen?", we can answer, "Not always, but sometimes."

Here it is more difficult to be specific, since the impact depends not only on the subject matter, but on the way it is photographed. Action is sometimes more spectacular if it is stopped completely—if the positioning and pose of the subject are extremely dramatic in themselves. I had an example of this in my own work recently, when I was assigned

to photograph a horse show. I took many side views of horses jumping over fences, both sharp and using the panning technique. Of these I much preferred the latter. But my favourite shot of all was one taken with a long telephoto lens from in front of the fence, showing the horse—pin-sharp—apparently suspended in mid-air.

Several Factors

Of course you cannot use the panning technique when an object is coming straight at you and the success of this particular picture was due to several factors other than that. First the viewpoint was a fairly unusual one—few people ever see a horse jumping at them from what is apparently a very close distance. Then the composition worked out just as I wanted and I was also fortunate enough to capture an excellent expression on the rider's face.

Other examples where sharpness is a help rather than a hindrance would include anything where the movement is normally too fast for the human eye to comprehend fully—splashing water, for example, or a pole vaulter at the top of his leap. In other words, try to show the viewer what he cannot readily see with his own eyes.

Both sharpness and blurring have their rightful places in photography. The choice between them lies strictly on the basis of what makes the most effective picture. And all that can decide this is the judgment of the photographer—(To be continued)

'ROZEN?

age of subduing the background—which might otherwise be obtrusive.

Panning will, of course, produce sharpness only in that part of the subject moving in the same direction as the camera is swung. With a racing car, everything except the tyres will be sharp (assuming the panning speed is correct). But with animals and humans, movement takes place in a number of directions. Panning with someone running will not stop the up and down leg and arm movements—but blurring here may add to, rather than detract from, the effect you're after.

The Trick

Like any other photographic technique, panning requires a certain amount of practice before you can count on consistently achieving good results. A few minutes spent in panning with objects moving at different speeds—using an empty camera—will pay dividends later.

The trick lies in starting the pan early, picking up the subject in the centre of the viewfinder, and keeping it there; then following through—as you would when swinging a golf club—after the shutter release has been pressed. The follow through helps to maintain a smooth pan even before you press the shutter—although to ex-

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A Word With The Doctor-134

FOOT RULES FOR FEET TROUBLES!

SWEATY feet is not a very pretty subject, but when the symptoms aren't either! Excessive sweat production is difficult to explain. Like many other difficult symptoms, when in doubt blame emotions.

Oddly enough, in this case you can be right in looking for some severe emotional upset or, more likely, some prolonged mental stress.

Of course, the sweating itself may cause little trouble. Sometimes over-sweating (a certain amount is normal and healthy) can make feet rather sore and it does mean that the absorption from new shoes or socks containing some chemicals or dyes is increased.

But the most unpleasant legacy of excessive perspiring is odour. There are acids in the sweat which in con-

junction with certain bacteria, produce a most unattractive smell. The smell thus produced varies in different parts of the body and in different races but the foot variety is not in the least attractive. Frequent bathing is most important. Never neglect a daily washing in moderately warm water. Don't wear tight shoes. Sandals are excellent if you live in a reasonably civilised climate and are not cramped by convention or tradition.

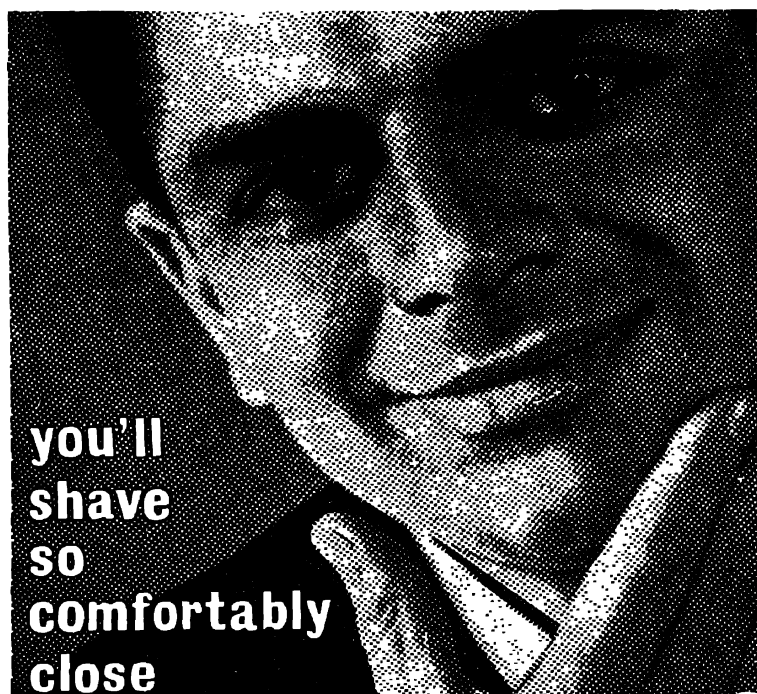
Dust The Feet

Dabbing the feet with a little methylated spirit after their daily wash can help, but don't do it for months on end without a break. Local bathing with a three per cent solution of formaldehyde is useful but only place the sole of the foot in the lotion.

Keep the sole immersed for at least five minutes a day. After bathing, dust the feet with a talcum powder to which a little sodium hexametaphosphate has been added. The chemist will prepare this for you from any good talcum powder.

Many oral drugs have been tried and if you are embarrassed by the complaint it is reasonable to consult your doctor. Unfortunately, so many of these drugs, especially the useful one containing atropine, give rise to some unpleasant side-effects in some people. For example it upsets their powers of focusing properly for a while. Your feet may become as attractive as any bed of lavender but you may find it difficult to keep on them!

In very rare and severe cases a surgical operation of no great severity in which certain nerves to the skin of the feet are cut may be a last resort.—(To be continued)



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THE STAMP WORLD

Continued from page 47

outstanding achievements in different fields. The last set, one of which is illustrated, featured notabilities from various European countries.

Frederic Mistral of France and Jose Echegaray y Eizaguirre of Spain were between them awarded the Nobel Prize for literature. John William Stutt, Lord Rayleigh of Great Britain, was awarded the Prize for physics "for his investigations of the densities of the most important gases and for his discovery of argon in connection with these studies". Sir William Ramsay of Great Britain was awarded the Nobel Prize in chemistry. And Ivan Petrovic Pavlov of Russia was awarded the Nobel Prize for medicine "in recognition of his work on the physiology of digestion, through which knowledge on vital aspects of the subject has been transformed and enlarged". The first three are portrayed on the illustrated stamp and the other two on its companion 40 ore.—(To be continued).

Bombay Cinema Letter

NAZIR Bids Goodbye to Formula!

By OUR CORRESPONDENT

SEVENTEEN years after he wrote it, writer-director-producer Nasir Hussain has "re-discovered" one of his "rejected" stories and decided to picturise it.

Nasir Hussain ranks among Indian film's most successful, nay unfailing, hit-makers with such phenomenal box-office bonanzas as 'Dil Deke Dekho', 'Phir Woh Dil Laya Hoon', etc., to his credit. The maker of "formula" films would now appear to have had enough of the "formula" which, in his case, has seldom failed to pay big dividends.

Keen on changing his style in theme and treatment and departing from the formula, Nasir Hussain ransacked the attic of his old residence in Bombay and, out of over a dozen of his own stories rejected by other producers, he picked up one as the subject of his next venture.

"Unlike my past films", Nasir Hussain told this correspondent, "this one will have a realistic subject without the usual cliches and formula."

The film which was launched recently in Bombay has been tentatively named: 'Baharon Ke Sapne'. The story deals with a father and a son. The former has high hopes about the latter. He thinks the son would become great one day and make him

proud. But all this proves just wishful thinking. When the son does embark upon a career, he finds that contrary to what his father had predicted or visualised, the realities of life were too cruel and grim.

The son is therefore disillusioned. The father too realises the error of his having taken too much for granted but it is a little late in the day. The end, said Nasir Hussain, shows that things don't shape according to man's wishes and life has many hidden secrets.

Although it was conceived and written seventeen years back, the story, said Nasir Hussain, is still as topical and relevant as when it was written.

"I have had more success as a filmmaker than I had ever dreamt of", he reflected, "and now I feel that the time has come when I must fulfil my cherished desire of making realistic films".

With so many hits behind him, Nasir Hussain can afford to take risks and depart from the beaten track. As he so aptly put it: "Who can predict the success or failure of a film?"

TIT-BITS

THE Government of Gujarat have exempted the Hindi film 'Umaalay Ki Godmein' produced by Shree Prakash Pictures from entertainment

tax to the extent of fifty per cent. The duration of the exemption is six months.

SEVEN ARTS PICTURES, a new production unit launched their maiden venture, 'Aasra' on July 28 at the Famous Studios. The picture will co-star Mala Sinha, Biswajeet, Balraj Sahni and Nirupa Roy. Satyen Bose will direct the film and Laxmikant-Pyarelal will provide the music.

LEADING man Rajendra Kumar, director Mohan Kumar and a few other members of Eureka Productions' 'Aman' unit left recently for London to shoot some of the sequences there. They are expected to shoot a few scenes at the residence of the eminent philosopher-statesman Bertrand Russell. This is the first time this celebrity will be seen in an Indian film. 'Aman' has peace as its central idea.

DIRECTOR Raj Khosla has commenced shooting of his new mystery thriller 'Anita', featuring the 'Web Kam Thi' pair of Sadhna and Manoj. The film will be made in Eastman color and will have music by Laxmikant-Pyarelal.

I. N. T. PLAY

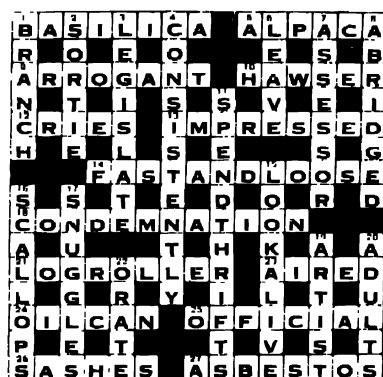
THE Indian National Theatres, a well known drama troupe here, added another feather to their cap recently when they put on board at the Jai Hind College Hall 'Mohammed Tughlaq', an historical play in Kannada penned by Girish Karnad.

Essentially a story of intrigue, the theme in this play races through Tughlaq's life to portray the ruler as a victim of circumstances. A high intellectual that he was, he had to kill his father to ascend the throne and bring all those opposed to his "reforms" under the sword. In the end his actions recoiled on him and left him friendless.

K. K. Suvarna, who directed the play, also enacted the role of Tughlaq with great skill. More often than not flashes of his histrionic ability kept the hall thrilled.

He was ably supported by Kunda Nadkarni as the queen mother and others. Stagecraft was commendable.

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South Indian Stage and Screen

FILM ON A CIRCUS GIRL

By T. M. RAMACHANDRAN

AT the recent convention of the film producers of South India at Woodlands Hotel, Mylapore, two young women, who were present, seemed to evince a lot of interest in the discussions which centred round problems facing the industry such as taxation and raw film import cut. Those who did not know them raised their eye-brows when the two women, dressed elegantly, walked into the hall in the course of the discussions and occupied the front seats.

It soon came to light that the two young women were none else than budding producers, Radha Rani and Saroja Rani, who are running their production company under the name of Rani Pictures, under whose banner they had completed and released

their maiden venture 'Kannadi Maligai' three years ago. This explained their presence at the convention, where they showed that they were very much alive to the problems of the film-makers. "We are essentially artistes but we have become producers only because we can play the roles we like in our pictures," they told me, when I met them.

"The film world," Radha Rani and Saroja Rani said, almost like a duet, "is a tricky world. You have to have a lot of enterprise and courage to get on in the world of make-believe. It's almost like tight-rope walking. In fact, the film world is a graveyard of many aspirations and ambitions. Our aspirations from the beginning have been to find a good break to show our talent in acting and dancing on the screen. To satisfy our inner urge, we started making films ourselves, notwithstanding the risks and headaches involved, so that we can portray such roles which we feel we are confident of interpreting. Further, we like to shoulder responsibilities and work hard in spite of production hazards. After all, film-making has its rewards. To cite an instance, our film 'Kannadi Maligai', though considered a 'B' class picture, has given us adequate profit and enough experience."

Radha Rani and her younger sister Saroja Rani belong to the family of the Raja of Kollengode. Born with dancing feet, they have been giving dance recitals for some years now, having made themselves proficient in Bharata Natyam after a strenuous course in the art. The bug of film acting first bit Radha Rani, who was introduced by her grand-father to a producer, a friend of the family. The initial entry into films apparently seemed easy for her. Making her debut as a danseuse in Soundarya Pictures' 'Pasavalai', Radha Rani continued to dance her way in films like 'Prema Jalam', 'Adutha Veetu Penn' and 'Adavantha Deivam' and bagged her first speaking part in 'Arivali'. In 'Kannadi Maligai', her maiden independent production, she played the feminine lead and showed her talent in unmistakable terms. She is currently featured in a Hindi film called 'Dilawar', produced and directed by Ramesh Vyas in Bombay. She is also now busy with her own second ven-

ture 'Vengai Palam', depicting the life and problems of a circus girl.

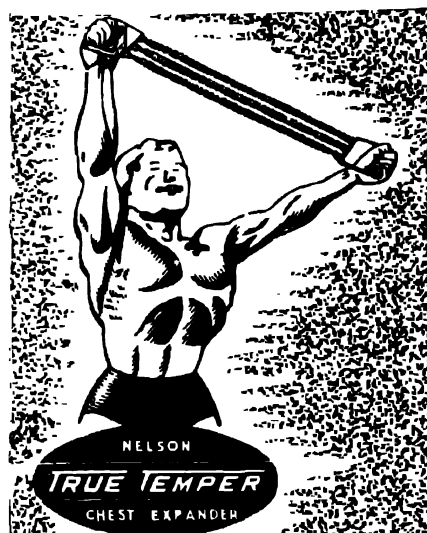
Saroja Rani has been dancing on the stage ever since her fourth year. When she was 9, she had a dancing role in P. Pulliah's 'Pennin Perumai'. The year was 1956. Following in the footsteps of her elder sister, who is 7 years older than her, she danced in quite a few pictures like 'Nattuku Oru Nallaval', (Tamil), 'Sathi Sukanaya' (Telugu) and 'Chandavalli Thota' (Kannada). She got her first speaking part in 'Bhaktha Sabari' and captured the attention of cinegoers in her own subsequent film 'Kannadi Maligai'. She showed good promise in this film with her charm and acting talent. Her next step was a lead role in Lotus Pictures' 'Anna', which was followed by S.A.S. Art Centre's 'Partha Mugam'. She is currently starred in two Hindi films 'Dilawar' and 'Rani Durgavathi' and her own production 'Vengai Palam'. She speaks excellent Hindi and is an accomplished artiste in the true sense of the term.

'VAZHI KATTI'

KANAKA MOVIES' 'Vazhi Katti' is indeed a surprise packet. The picture was in the tins for nearly 3 years and its release in an unostentatious manner raised some doubts as to its quality. But all the misgivings have vanished into thin air and it has turned out to be above average. Said to be based on a real-life incident, the story centres round a domestic servant who is forced by his rich master to marry his ultra-modern daughter, to avoid an awkward situation. But the girl refuses to treat him, her erstwhile servant, as her husband. He then conspires with a pretty nurse and feigns to make love to her to create jealousy in his wife. It works and finally the husband and wife re-join happily. S. S. Rajendran as the servant, Rajsri as his wife, and Vijayakumari as the nurse give a good account of themselves. They are ably supported, among others, by V. K. Ramaswamy and M. R. Radha. The screenplay and dialogue by Nagerkoil Padmanabhan, music by Ibrahim and direction by K. Perumal deserve mention.

FRENCH BALLET

WHEN we get an opportunity of witnessing a classical dance programme and when that performance turns out to be top-class, we get the impression that we are simply transported to a new world of beauty, grace and charm. This was the feeling which almost everyone got when the Grand Ballet Classique De France gave a two-day programme of ballet dancing recently under the auspices of the Madras Natya Sangh at the Raja Annamalai Hall. The prima ballerina Liane Daye impressed with the magic of her movements, nimble feet and irresistible charm. She got brilliant support from a band of immaculate dancers, Nina Vyroubova, Janine Monin, Maina Gielgud, Beatrice Mosena, Juan Giuliano, Georges Gaviloff, Michel Bruel, Michel Nunes and Jimmy Urbain. The success of the programme should be attributed to the director of the troupe, Claude Giraud.



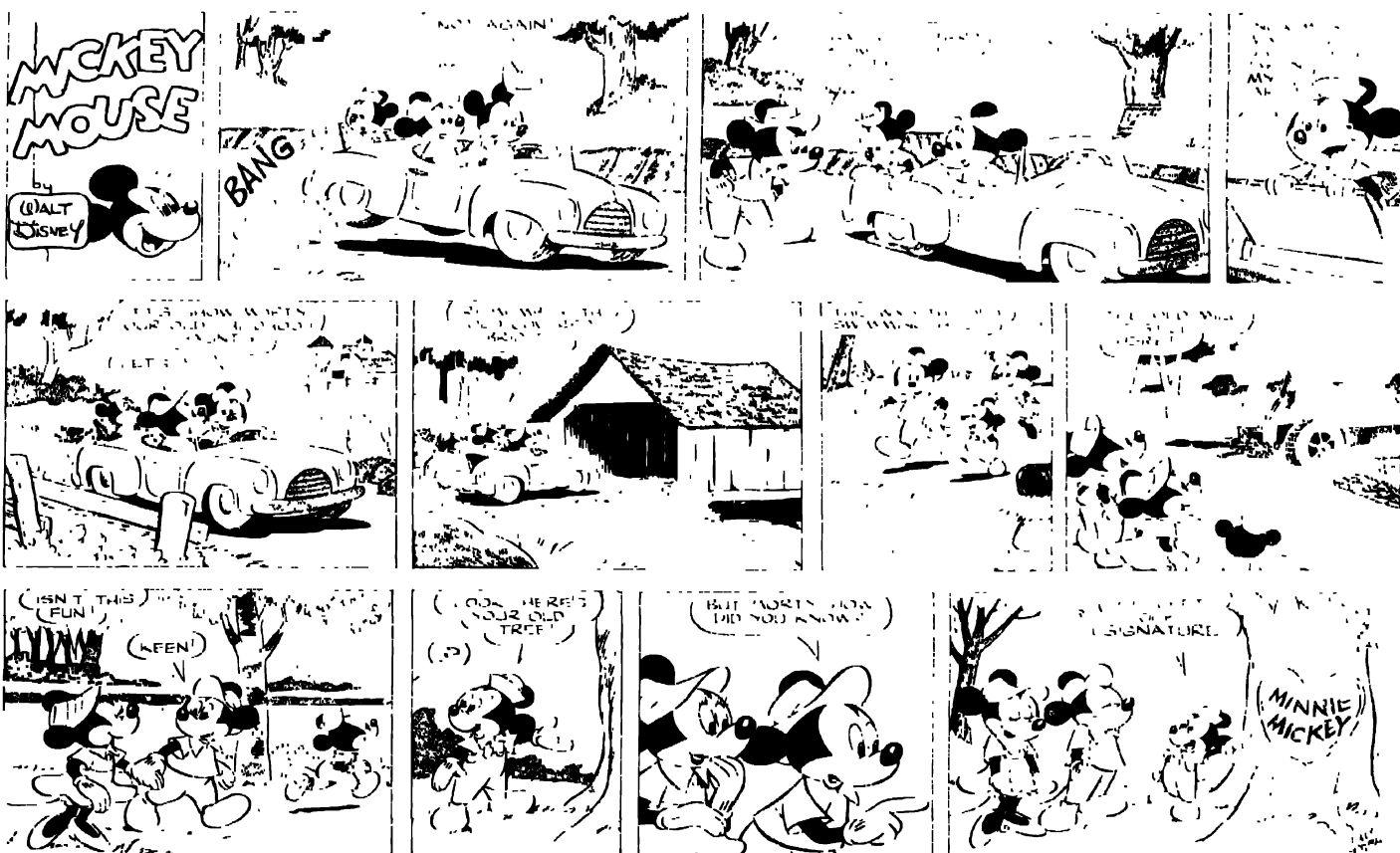
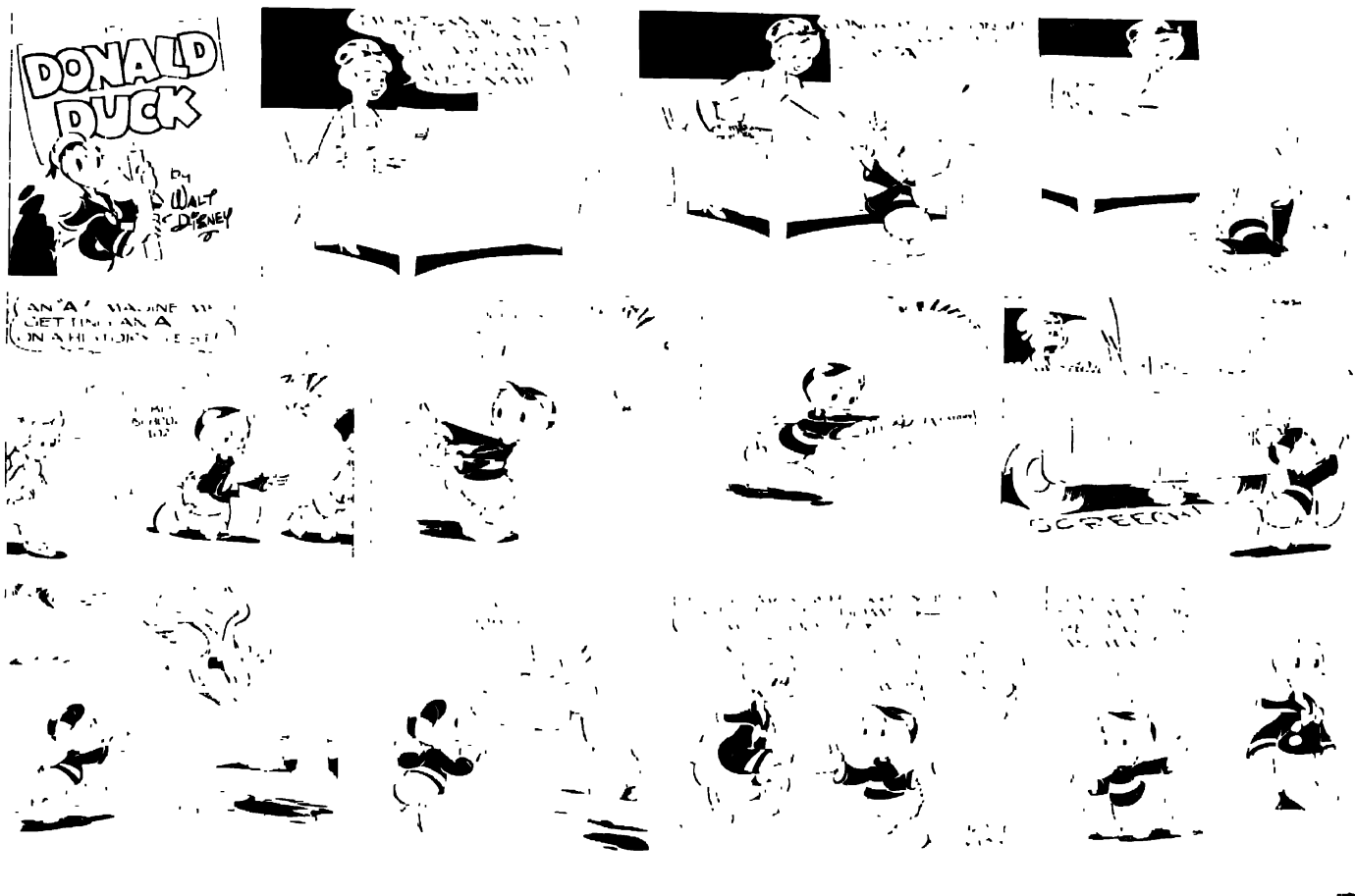
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By "VIRGOAN"

Q: When will I be employed? The time of employment please. What sort of job will it be? Will it be permanent or temporary? Will I be able to prosper and shine in life? Is there any chance of going abroad? Will I prosper in business and if so what kind of business should I take up? Last year I appeared for the B.A. examination and failed. This year I passed in part. Do you expect me to pass the examination next time? Will there be study further? I am of poor health, suffering from chronic dysentery. When will my health improve? When will my marriage take place? Will it be a love affair or an arranged one? Is there a precious stone or a talisman suggested to me to help restore my health. I will be grateful.
D. K. D. Calcutta.

A: I think you may get employed during the month of April 1966 when Saturn moves to the sign of Pisces. Probably this job will be on a temporary basis and during July 1966 you may hope for confirmation.

As the sign of your occupation is said to be pregnant with callings like printing press, publications, journalism, teaching, research and such other mental occupation, I think you may have to choose any one of the above mentioned lines. You may prosper and shine well in any such job if you prove yourself up to the mark.

I think the chances of your going abroad appear to be poor and you will be lucky if such a thing happens.

You will be normal and go on in a healthy way in your job from the year 1967.

Your educational career may end in 1968 when you may get a pass and

complete the course you have chosen. I do not see any strong indications for your further high education after your taking a degree.

Your health appears to improve after March 1966. I believe you will get married only in 1967-68 and you are advised to put up with the delay.

You will get a life partner genuinely and not by questionable means.

If you are very much interested in having a favourite precious stone or gem recommended for every planet to advance and promote your prosperity, my advice would be to have a "Blue Stone" set in a ring.

Q: Will I pass an examination this year? At what age will I get employment and in which line and where? How will my married life be? Can I get qualified before getting employed? How long will my father and mother live? M.A. M.R. S. Madras.

A: The lord of the house of general intelligence and education being situated in the Ascendant and the seventh house respectively your educational prospects appear to be high. This is further supported by the aspect of Jupiter over the houses of education, writing, speaking etc. Hence you will, I think, get a pass in your examination this year.

The occupational house is having the aspect of Jupiter at present and during the latter part of this year too, and the house controlling the occupation is going to have the aspect of Jupiter over it in the early part of 1967. So you may get employment in the latter part of 1966 or early in 1967.

The professional determinant Venus being placed in the house of Mars, the radical Mars aspecting the 10th house, and Jupiter aspecting the radical Mars and Venus indicates the native getting a job in a technical or even in the medical line.

You may get a job in the capital of a province.

Your matrimonial aspect calls for no particular comment. They appear good. Alliance will be good and married life would be very happy.

I think you will get qualified before your marriage. Your patents, it can be said in general, can live for another decade or a little more even.

Q: At what age will I finish my studies? Will I get through in the examination this year? In which line will I be employed? How will my married life be? Is there any chance of my going on a foreign tour? When can I expect my death?—M. C., Madras.

A: You can finish your studies at the age of 24. As Jupiter is going to get into the sign of Gemini in the constellation of Mars, a benefic to your Ascendant, you can pass this time. By an assessment of your chart one can say in a broad way, that you can be a bachelor in law or in commerce. Your married life would be happy. For advancement of your knowledge and study you may have a foreign tour between 1968-69, it appears. Your death may happen when there comes the call of Yama.

Q: As per the enclosed chart when will a good time set in for father, and how?—A. P., Mallur.

A: The father of the new-born may get good time from September 1967. Business and agriculture appear as sources of prosperity.

Q: Though the official atmosphere in the project in which I am working is promising as regards upgradings, I am worried it has not come so far. When will it come? How is my chart? How will be my future. S., Durgapur.

A: You may most probably get your promotion within this month. Your future life will be very impressive and brilliant. You need not worry.

Q: When will the subject have domestic happiness and peace of mind? N. C. V., Nanded.

A: The Ascendant is not occupied by its ruler nor by any other benefices.

2. The fourth house to the Ascendant is with two malefics, the Sun and Mars.

3. The lord of the fourth house, Jupiter is posited in the constellation of Mars.

4. Jupiter, a *Kendrapath* is posited in another *Kendrapath*.

5. From the Moon the fourth house is occupied by Saturn.

All these indicate that the native will have little peace of mind and domestic happiness. Only when Jupiter goes to Cancer during 1967, can there be some peace of mind because the fourth house will be aspected by Jupiter then.

There appears a time favourable for conception, or a birth of a male child during the latter part of 1966, when, I think, if there is conception it will be a male child or if born it will be a male child.

When Jupiter transits the sign of Cancer in 1967 your professional stability may happen. There can be good progress also from then on.


Financial condition appears likely to improve in the middle age of the native, that is after 2 or 3 years. Anyhow when Jupiter enters Cancer he aspects the financial place of the horoscope, and then the present financial condition may ease.

In this Column, "Virgoan" will answer queries on horoscopes, etc., submitted to him (through SPORT & PASTIME). This facility is available only to direct subscribers and other readers of SPORT & PASTIME who purchase their copies regularly through news agents. In sending in their queries, they should send a certificate from the news agent to the effect that they are regular purchasers of SPORT & PASTIME and direct subscribers should quote their subscription number. Anonymous communications will not receive attention.

Queries should be accompanied by horoscopes and the charts may be either in Tamil or English or in Devanagari script. Mere date of birth is not sufficient.


All correspondence should be addressed to "Virgoan", c/o The Editor, SPORT & PASTIME, Mount Road, Madras-2.

PANDIT
D. GOPALACHARLU



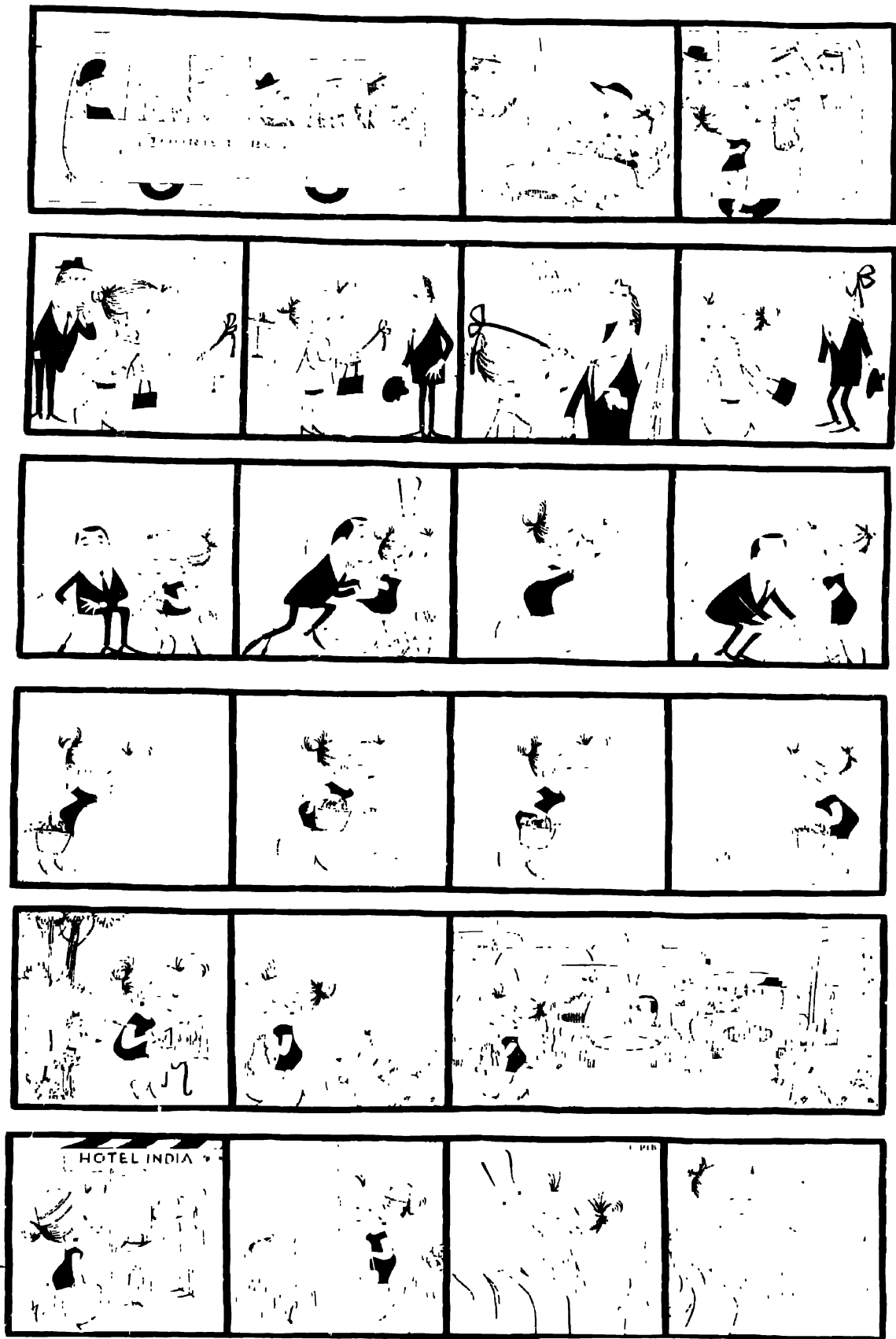
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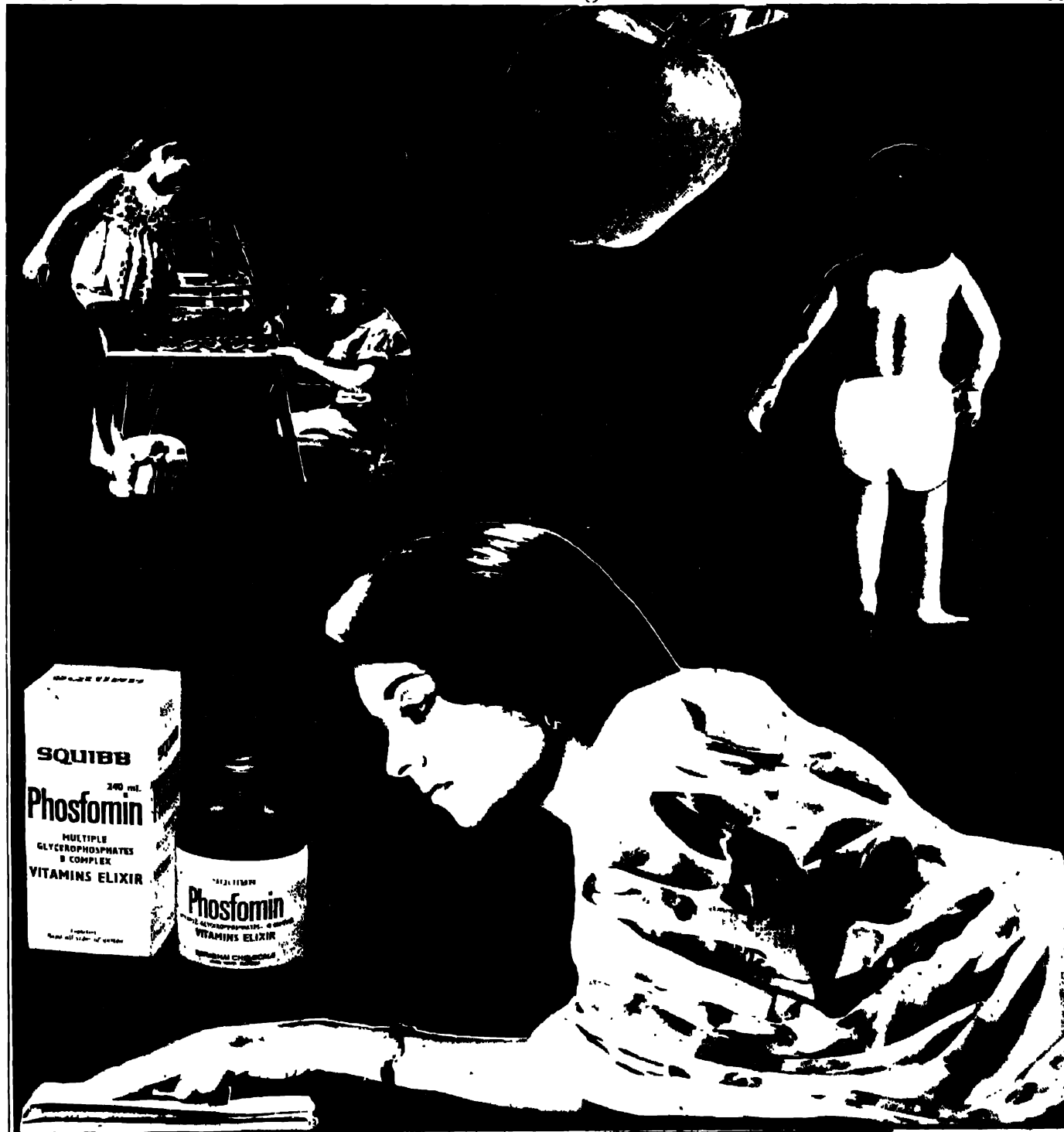
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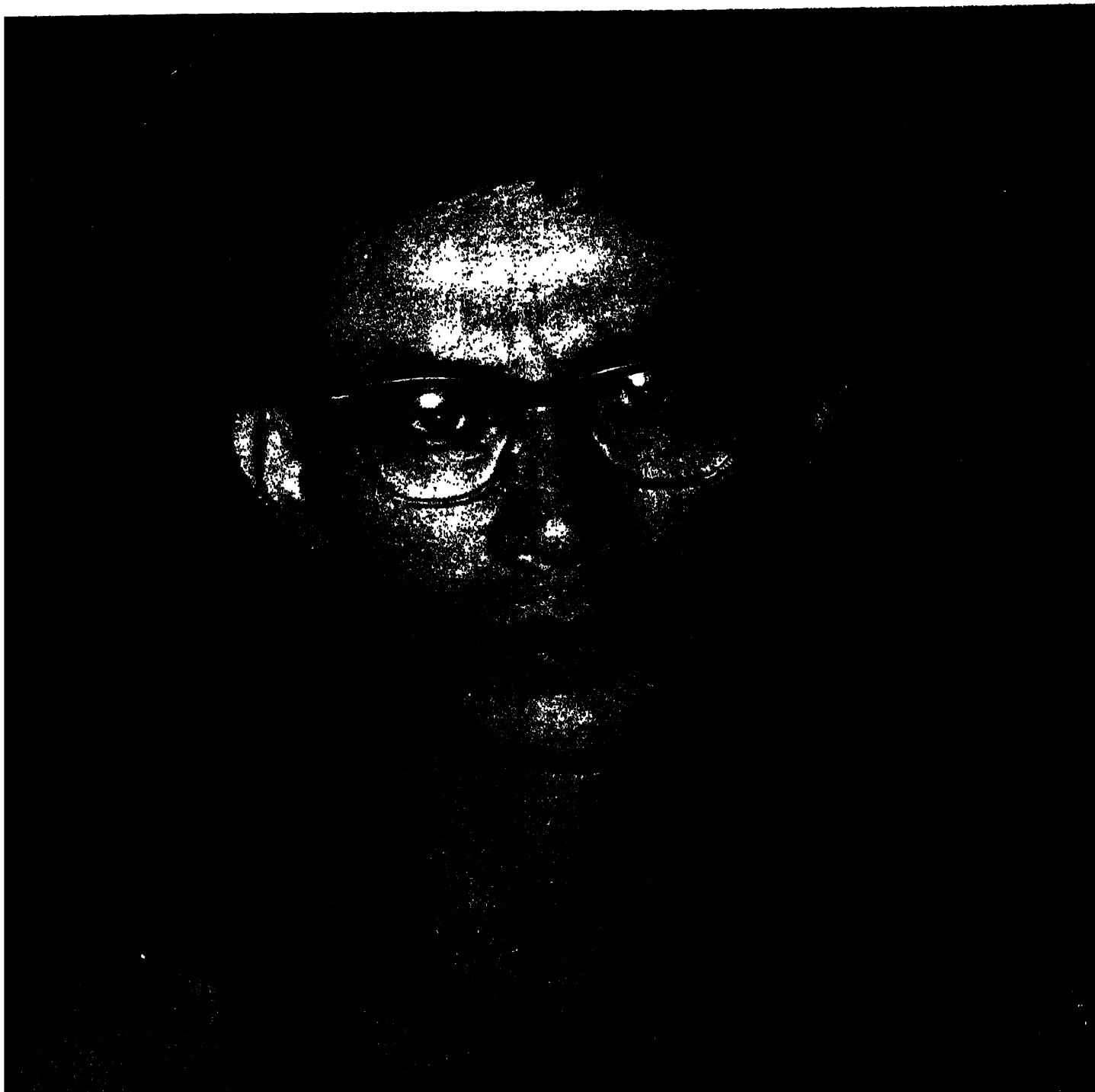
century of experience builds faith

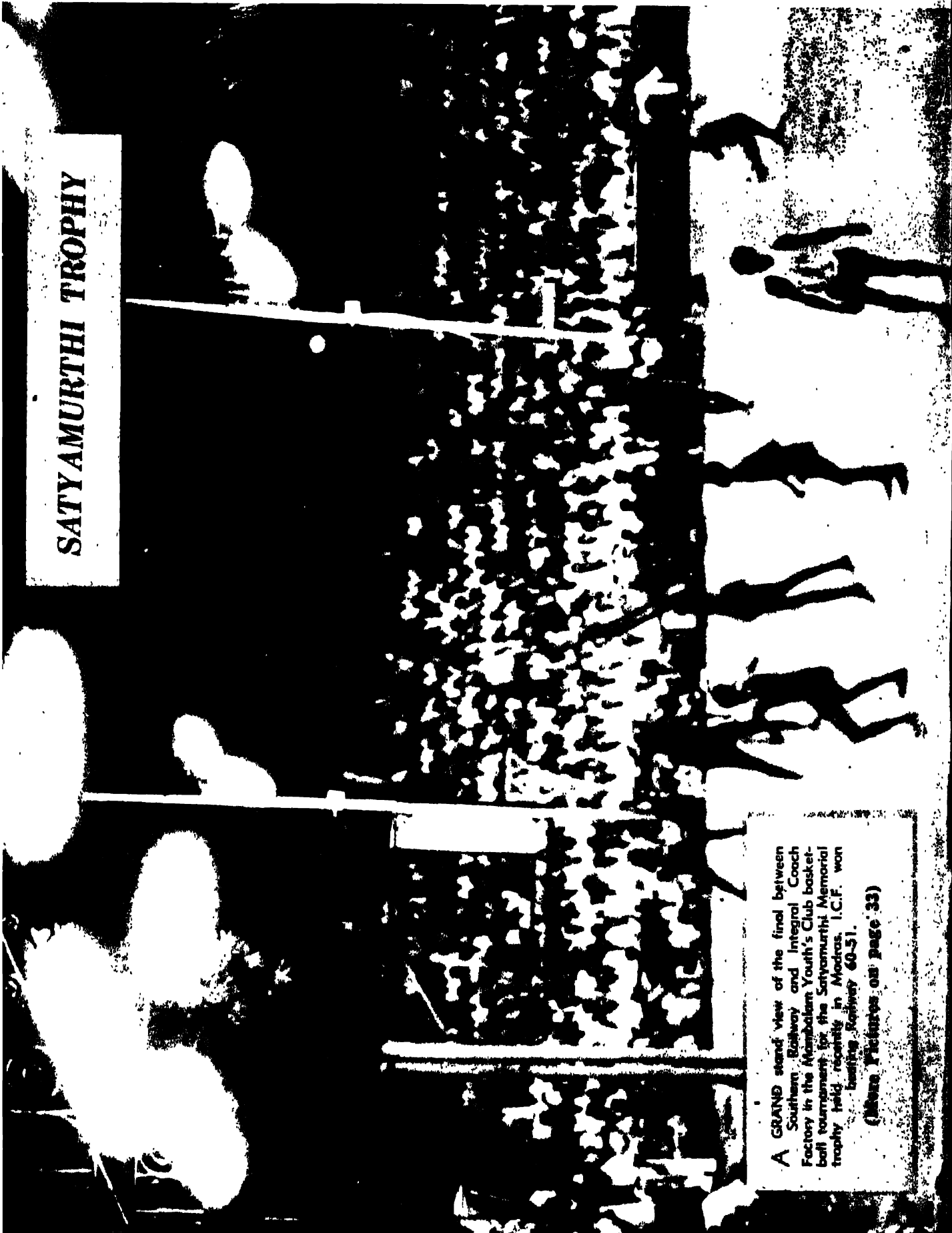
SARABHAI CHEMICALS
UTTARPARA

SPORT & PASTIME

AUGUST 28, 1965

38 PAISE





SATYAMURTHI TROPHY

A GRAND stand view of the final between Southern Railway and Integral Coach Factory in the Madhavan Youth's Club basketball tournament for the Satyamurthi Memorial trophy held recently in Madras. I.C.F. won beating Railway 60-51.

(More Pictures on page 33)

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SPORT & PASTIME

Week Ending Saturday,
August 28, 1965.

ON THE COVER

Japan's all-round and complete athlete, is 28-year-old, SHOSUKE SUZUKI, who represented Japan in both the 1962 Jakarta Asiad and 1964 Tokyo Olympics. Born in Shizuoka-ken, Suzuki stands 178 cm and weighs 71 kg. He is a graduate of the Waseda University and is a company employee. He has to his credit over 6,500 points in the decathlon.

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NEXT WEEK

National Fitness Corps

—C. P. Khanna

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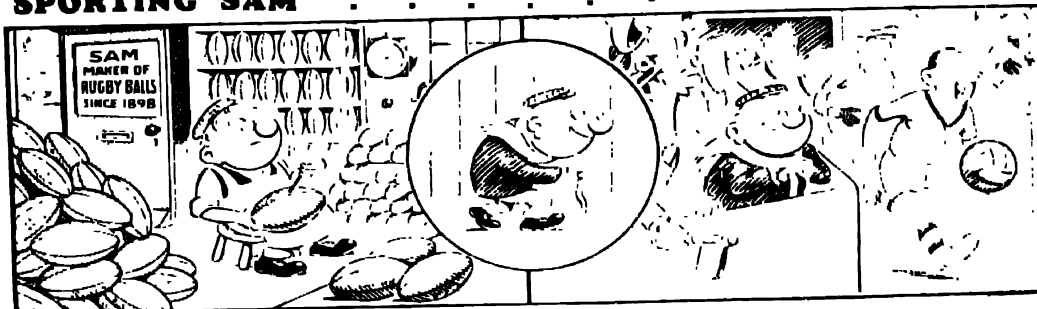
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BOBBY DAZZLER

SPORTING SAM

by Reg. Wootton



THE LITTLE WOMAN



"I hid his golf clubs."

Do you Know?

B. BACH

WHY DON'T YOU TAKE
A LEAVE OF ABSENCE,
BEAUREGARD?

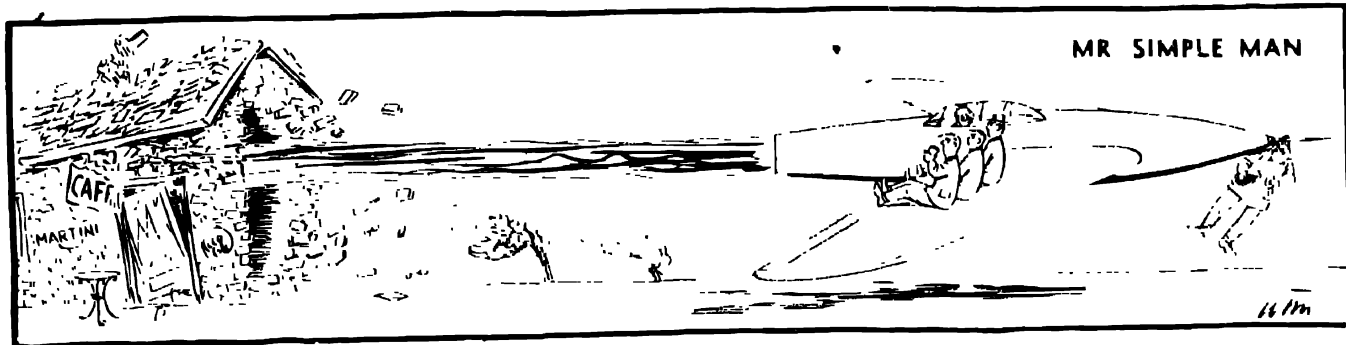


Stoic

(stō'ik) noun

A MEMBER OF A GREEK SCHOOL
WHICH TAUGHT SUPPRESSION
OF FEELINGS, HENCE, A PERSON
INDIFFERENT TO PLEASURE OR
PAIN; AS THE COURAGE OF
A ST. 111

MR SIMPLE MAN



LITTLE SPORT

By Rouso



"WHAT'S likely to be the order for the Test, skipper?"

We were in Toowoomba, Queensland, a few days before the Fourth Test was scheduled to begin in Brisbane and I was chatting to Jardine. I felt close enough to him to be able to ask who might be in England's team without being rebuffed.

"There won't be any Test unless I get a suitable reply to my cable."

"Why is that, skipper? What cable?"

Jardine told me he had sent a message to the M.C.C. telling them he would not lead England's team unless the Board of Control's claim of unsportsmanlike play was withdrawn. He had asked the M.C.C. to use its influence to see this was done.

The Board of Control had just sent its second cable to the M.C.C. It read: "We appreciate your difficulty in dealing with this matter without having seen the actual play. We unanimously regard bodyline bowling as adopted in some games in the present tour as opposed to the spirit of cricket and unnecessarily dangerous to players. We are deeply concerned that the ideals of the game shall be preserved and we have therefore appointed a committee to report on the means necessary to eliminate such bowling from Australian cricket beginning with the 1933-4 season. We will forward its recommendations for your consideration and hope for your co-operation in their application to all cricket. We do not consider it necessary to cancel the remainder of the programme."

The word quickly got about that Jardine would not captain us unless the term was withdrawn and the team unanimously supported him. I don't think anybody disagreed. I remember Jardine stayed up all night waiting for a reply from the M.C.C. He was very irate. He received a reply about two o'clock in the morning but did not tell me what it said except to indicate that it was favourable.

The M.C.C. committee held an emergency meeting after which they sent off another cable which contained an interrogative sentence on the imputation of "unsportsmanlike". The M.C.C. cable said:

"We, the committee of the Marylebone Cricket Club, note with pleasure that you do not consider it necessary to cancel the remainder of programme and that you are postponing the whole issue until after the present tour is completed. May we accept this as a clear indication that the good sportsmanship of our team is not in question? We are sure you will appreciate how impossible it would be to play any Test match in the spirit we all desire unless both sides were satisfied there was no reflection upon their sportsmanship."

The Larwood Story-15

PAYNTER'S "BLINDER"

By HAROLD LARWOOD

When your recommendation reaches us it shall receive our most careful consideration and will be submitted to the Imperial Cricket Conference." (Signed) Findlay, Secretary.

On receipt of this message members of the Board of Control were believed to have held an immediate telephonic conference. The Queensland representatives on the Board, Messrs. J. S. Hutcheon and R. J. Hartigan, opened negotiations with Plum Warner. Warner left Toowoomba hurriedly to have a long talk with them. A British Government official in Australia, Mr. E. T. Crutchley, was invoked as intermediary in the dispute.

Trouble Not Settled

Warner and Palaret made our protest direct to Mr. Crutchley. They told him we felt we were in a false position in having to take the field with the stigma of the Board's term still on us. The next development was the publication of the M.C.C.'s second cable. We looked upon this in two ways. Some thought it amounted to an acknowledgment by the M.C.C. that the Board in its second cable message had withdrawn the term unsportsmanlike and others regarded it as a direct question on the point to the Board, providing an excellent way out of the impasse.

A Brisbane afternoon paper announced that a settlement of the whole dispute had been reached but other papers reported that neither Warner nor Palaret nor the Queensland Board of Representatives would say a word on the result of the conference or indicate what had been discussed. However, at the official welcome to us by the Queensland Cricket Association Warner made a significant speech which indicated that the trouble was by no means settled.

"I pray for peace," Warner said, "as much as any Statesman ever

played for peace at a time when his country was in danger of war."

"A certain liveliness has been about in cricket and I say this seriously, that it has meant a tremendous lot to me because I adore cricket and cricketers. All I can say is that I hope and pray that the sky is clearing and the stars are once again appearing in the cricket firmament."

With some emotion, he continued. "If you stretch out your hand to us we shall grasp it eagerly. And every cricketer in the world will grasp it just as eagerly. England and Australia are two great cricketing powers. We are the masters of cricket. We stand for everything in cricket. Anything that ruffles the calm surface of English and Australian cricket affects cricket all over the world."

"I say from the bottom of my heart that England and Australia in cricket must never drift away from each other. I ask most earnestly that every man of good temper and goodwill will do everything he can to make things right at the present moment, and personal influence radiates like wireless. I ask you to join with me and hope that there will be a happy issue out of all this liveliness."

Jardine, who followed Warner, said simply, "In the present trials and tribulations in the cricket world I hold very strongly that the least said is soonest mended. Believe me, it is not always very easy to remain silent."

The issue remained clouded until February 8, two days before the Fourth Test. Most of the anger and recriminations were solved by the Board of Control's final cable to the M.C.C. but tension lingered on. The cable said:

"We do not regard the sportsmanship of your team as being in ques-

tion. Our position was fully considered at the recent Sydney meeting and is as indicated in our cable of January 30. It is the particular type of bowling referred to therein which we consider not in the best interests of cricket and in this view we understand we are supported by many eminent English cricketers. We join heartily with you in hoping the remaining Tests will be played with the traditional good feeling."

If the term unsportsmanlike had not been withdrawn—and it was interpreted to have been withdrawn by the Board of Control's final cable—I feel certain that Jardine would have stuck to his guns. The situation was serious enough as it was but if the tour had been called off I hesitate to think what a major issue bodyline would have become.

Jardine always claimed that a conference would settle the trouble. But nobody seemed to be very keen to sit down at a table in this way. He said at the time that conferences settled few things but he believed the leg theory could be discussed sensibly round a table. His point was that it was as legitimate as slow leg theory and that you might as well ban left-hand bowling or bowling around the wicket, as bodyline.

Oxenham Incident

Several unusual things happened in Brisbane in the match against Queensland what became known as the Oxenham Incident occurred. I was bowling to Ron Oxenham, a fairly good cricketer, an all-rounder, whom we all thought was a little bit conceited. I was bowling to an ordinary off field when he popped an easy catch to short leg. I was so obviously out that I didn't appeal and turned to go back to my bowling mark. When I turned around I was amazed to find that Oxenham was still at the wicket. I appealed to the umpire. He said he couldn't see, that I had obscured his vision. I knew that was nonsense because I always ran well off the wicket to the left as I followed through. I appealed to the square leg umpire. He said he hadn't been looking.

I was wild. I said to myself, "I'll make you wish you'd left the wicket when you were out." I dropped him several short ones at my fastest. They reared past his face.

He went white.

I was barracked and received a great deal of adverse publicity for poor sportsmanship. Nobody that I can recall seemed to think it important to mention Oxenham's poor sportsmanship in staying at the wicket when he knew he was out. I think ninety-nine out of every hundred people on that ground knew he was out. Oxenham was not the first batsman to stay at the wicket in this way, nor will he be the last. In fact, it is rare for a batsman who is out but receives the benefit of the umpire's decision to leave the wicket of his own free will. I have

seen it happen only three or four times.

A non-cricket incident occurred in the Bellevue Hotel, Brisbane, where we were staying. The licensee of the hotel was Mick Maguire, a former Australian boxing champion. I remember he had four beautiful daughters. One night while Mick was serving behind the bar I was standing there having a quiet drink with Tommy Mitchell, Les Ames and Bill Voce.

An Australian bushworker came in. He was a big fellow, roughly dressed, and sporting whiskers. He started needling us at the bar. Tommy, only a little fellow, had a very quick temper. He took it for a while and then decided he'd had enough. Whipping off his glasses he turned on the big bushman to have it out with him. The big bloke calmly produced a revolver.

I vamoosed. It wasn't until next day that I learned that Mick Maguire had jumped the bar and bundled the fellow out.

It was in Brisbane that I was hit for six for only the third time in my first-class career. A bowler named Gamble, who came in about No. 11 did it. A left-hander, he shut his eyes to a good-length ball, swung mightily and the ball soared out of the ground. It was a stirring hit.

Jack Ryder hit me for a six in Adelaide in 1928 with a ball that went right over the 'keeper, the slips and into the stand. Les Ames was the other one. Les and I were good friends and when our counties played we used to stay with each other. At Trent Bridge one day he was batting when I had one ball to bowl before lunch and I decided to give him a bouncer. And I think he decided it was going to be a bouncer because he hooked me straight out of the ground.

When a coppery glow beats down on Woolloongabba Oval from the sun peeping through a veil of storm clouds and the humidity rises to the 90's, Test cricket in Brisbane is like playing a match near the Red Sea.

Humidity during the Fourth Test was the worst I ever experienced, even more unpleasant than in India. When the weather is like this in Brisbane a violent thunderstorm can swamp the ground. On one occasion in a Test there the wicket covers were washed away. After such a storm has done its worst and the sun peeps down again the stifling heat frays the nerves of both players and spectators.

When we played there in 1933 you could add to this discomfort a setting that was primitive and barren of amenities.

I couldn't imagine a cricket ground of the 1880's or 1890's being less agreeable. It is only fair to say that vast improvements have been carried out at Woolloongabba since. But in 1933, apart from the lack of facilities,

players and spectators were hamstrung by extraordinary rules and regulations which could only be put down to a despotic administration. It would be no exaggeration to say the restrictions could hardly be equalled outside a military camp. Barbed wire sparkled on top of wooden fences which separated the ground into various sections. The dressing-rooms for the players were isolated and guarded like the Berlin Wall. I believe the barbed wire remained at Woolloongabba Oval until 1946.

There was an occasion when Bill Brown, the Queensland State skipper, was out of the Australian team after the war with a thumb injury. He was not allowed to visit his team mates in the dressing-room. And in 1952 Australian vice-captain Arthur Morris was barred from entering the South African dressing-room even though he had been invited there by the visitors' captain, John Goddard. Exceptional hostility was shown towards Pressmen and any reporter who wanted to see either of the Test captains had about as much chance of getting through to the dressing-room as one had of gatecrashing a Buckingham Palace function.

In 1933 an Australian Pressbox wag, Arthur Malley, registered his disapproval by sending a query by telegram to Bill Woodfull to the dressing-room less than 100 yards away. Pressmen of the British Empire were perched up under a superheated galvanized iron roof, where they sweated more than on any other part of the ground. Cricket administrators even imposed taboos on dress in the members' enclosure. Dungarees might well have been appropriate what with the dust and flying paper but women who had the temerity to arrive at the gates wearing off-the-shoulder sun frocks were refused admittance.

More Freedom Of Movement

The M.C.C. protested to the Australian Board of Control in 1934 about conditions there. The Board was loth to deprive Queensland of its Test Match and by some means was able to soothe the ruffled feelings of M.C.C. members. The Board must have reminded the Queensland Cricket Association that public goodwill deserved more attention because correspondents found a remarkable change for the better had come over the administration. One cricket writer observed: "Some of the former verberations had gone, there was more freedom of movement and wonder of wonders, a Queensland Cricket Association committeeman asked me to join him in a drink at a little bar that might have come from a film set of a saloon in Abilene or Tombstone."

The remarkable thing about these irritating rules is that they should have been imposed in a city populated by the most friendly and hospitable Australians one could meet anywhere.

We didn't get any storms in Brisbane for what was only the second Test played there, but they remained

Continued on next page

THE LARWOOD STORY-15

Continued from previous page

a threat most of the time. Brisbane in February becomes Australia's "over" and with the thermometer registering over a hundred degrees the awful heat took a lot of the sting out of my deliveries bowled to a packed leg field.

Voce didn't play as he was unfit and Tommy Mitchell, the slow leg-breaker, came in. Allen and I did the fast bowling.

It was one of the toughest bowling jobs I ever did. I was so affected by the heat that even in my first spell I lost track on my run-up—an extraordinary thing for me—and trod so hard against the leg stump that it snapped off at the base and I felt heavily.

The Australians batted well in their first innings. It was the only day in this Test series when I didn't get a wicket. At the end of the first day Australia had 3 down for 251 with Bradman 71 not out. Australia's openers for the first time in the series had taken the score beyond a century. I can recall that Vic Richardson was hooking me soundly, much to the delight of the crowd, and Woodfull, moving down the wicket, told him that in no circumstances was he to throw his wicket away and give me any incentive. Two of my team-mates close enough to overhear told me that Richardson replied: "I'll show the bastard he can't bowl!"

Vic did that day. He got 83 before Hammond had him stumped, Mitchell bowled Woodfull for 87 and McCabe was out for 20 off Allen, when stumpers were drawn for the day. I think I was too dry even to foam at the mouth; Australia seemed set for a big score.

The Boy Wonder Bowled

That night Brisbane continued to swelter and two city hotels were filled with disgruntled cricketers and correspondents. About eleven o'clock Jardine fired a quiet broadside into a group of Pressmen gathered in the Bellevue Hotel. He accused them of deliberately plying me with drink to reduce my performance. But that was not so, and they rightly denied it. I was not present at the time.

I was elsewhere discovering that the hospitality of the Brisbane people could be overwhelming. About three o'clock, feeling very rosy, I returned from a private party to the Bellevue Hotel, where I found a group of exhausted Pressmen in the lounge still talking cricket. Hugh Buggy was one of them. I bet them ten shillings apiece that I would bowl the "Boy Wonder" inside three overs that day. It was the name Don Bradman was known by in the English side. He was then not quite twenty-five. The Pressmen just laughed and assured me that the Boy Wonder was headed for another score of 200.

But that day not only did I bowl

also clean bowled Ponsford. And I collected my bets.

One paper reported: "The answer to the question, 'Will Australia make a big first innings score?' was provided by Larwood, almost immediately the second day of the Fourth Test was started at Brisbane to-day. Working on a 'dead' wicket he flicked off Bradman's bails and sent Ponsford's near-stump hurtling with a couple of incomparable 'specials' at the trifling cost of 16 runs to England (6 to himself) - and the feat altered the game's prospects. Five of the batsmen fell for 73 runs so that the seven outstanding produced only 89 and Australia were all out for 340 half an hour after lunch."

But the Australians, always "last-ditchers", fought back and due mainly to O'Reilly and Ironmonger we were 6 down for 216. We looked certain to bat one short as Eddie Paynter had been taken to hospital on the first day suffering pretty badly from tonsillitis.

It was at this stage of the game word was received that Paynter was "on his way". I think Jardine might have had ideas about the Lancashire batsman but this was not reason Paynter left his hospital bed and went to the Oval.

Bill Voce was mainly responsible for getting Paynter to the ground. He had been sitting at Eddie's bedside and went out to learn the score. It was a shock to hear what had happened and he hurried back to the hospital where Paynter lay in a fever. Eddie was amazed, too, and insisted on getting up. They got him dressed and Voce rushed him to the ground in a car.

I'll never forget Paynter's face as he came in to bat. He looked white and ill. At no time a great talker, he had even less to say that day than usual. He had the shakes.

I remember batting with Eddie. He remained pale throughout but never wavered. I also recall how considerate Woodruff was to him every moment of his innings. Paynter went back to hospital that night but returned to the crease next day and went on to make 83. I feel certain that without Paynter's score England would have lost the match.

We scored 358 in the first innings. Australia collapsed in its second innings for 175 and we went on to win by 8 wickets.

Paynter's effort was the pluckiest achievement I have ever seen on a cricket field. The courageous little Lancastrian was a better bat than generally given credit for but had always to struggle for recognition throughout his career.

I remember one or two other things about that match. Jardine, described by one London paper as a master of monumental patience, made his determination so plain that it raised the crowd's anger. At one stage he played 82 balls without scoring, and didn't score a run for 83 minutes.

The London Star described one of

ducked six times in succession without attempting to hit the ball. England's victory in the Ashes was hailed in England without any harsh words against bodyline.

One London newspaper reported: "The most human note in the winning of the Ashes at Brisbane yesterday was provided by Plum Warner, joint manager of the England cricketers, when overwrought with nervousness and excitement he could not bear to watch the final stages of the drama. "Only 53 runs were needed but teams have been out for less. Warner stuck it until Leyland was beaten but this shock and the fine bowling of O'Reilly was too much. He left the ground and put his ear to a loudspeaker. "When the announcer said, '144 for 4' he dashed back just in time to see Paynter clinch the series for England with a six. There surely could not have been a more fitting end to the match. Paynter's in-and-out-of-hospital knock did so much to win the game for England that we wanted him to make the winning hit.

Nice Gesture

"The Australians evidently did, too, for with three runs needed McCabe deliberately sent down a full toss to the little Lancashire batsman which he smacked over the boundary. This was a nice gesture that still further strengthened the friendly spirit! which characterised the game. And so to the champagne glasses the pavilion handshakes and the congratulatory speeches".

Another London paper said in an editorial: "Although there is another Test match to come the struggle for the Ashes is over and the moment for congratulations has arrived. Most of the team have earned their share but the part that Jardine as captain, and Larwood as a decisive moral

Do you Know?

By BACI-

(IT'S A LEGACY FROM
YOUR UNCLE, BUT I'M
AFRAID TO LOOK!!



legacy

(ləg'ă-sī) *NOUN*
A GIFT OF MONEY OR
OTHER PROPERTY BY WILL

force have played under very trying conditions in securing the victory stand out above everything else. No captain and no player have ever been more harshly treated not by playing opponents but by the onlooking public, or more violently abused than they.

"Both men, like the first-class sportsmen they are, have shown themselves quite imperturbable. The management of his men on the field by Jardine has been beyond all praise, while the stamina, skill and undeviating purpose displayed by Larwood have played a part in the victory which it is impossible to estimate and difficult to exaggerate."

Even the *Catholic Herald* came up with a crack on England's behalf against her detractors. It said: "A lot of Australians must be feeling foolish these days. The Australian Broadcasting Commission, after saying that it was impossible to play against the 'unsportsmanlike' leg theory, must have been mad when their champions made 250 runs for 3 wickets against it. Batsmen can score against leg theory if they concentrate upon playing cricket and do not play to the gallery."

"Woodfull, possibly to impress the crowd with the terrible dangers he was facing, ducked to a ball that hit his crouching figure in the stomach! Then Ponsford and the redoubtable Bradman, after impressively and repeatedly demonstrating the dangerous 'bodyline' by walking away from it, heard the rattle in the timberyard and were howled behind their leg! Perhaps the Board of Control were wise not to withdraw that word 'unsportsmanlike', there is too obvious a place to attach it if it be allowed to run around loose."

Statue Of Larwood

While the match was still in progress Neville Cardus said in the *Observer*: "There are several ancient monuments in London which are not presentable to the public gaze: I suggest that one of them be taken down forthwith and a statue of Larwood erected in its place. He is to-day one of the nation's heroes obviously. He has changed the face of Test cricket in Australia. Only a year or two ago Australian Test matches were becoming a blight and a bane: batsmen were swollen with runs. They gorged on centuries until they were fat. And they gave themselves to lazy rest on sleepy cushioned turf. Meanwhile, the game languished for want of action and energy. Larwood has put an end to this fatty degeneracy: by his strong arms, he has transformed the slothful lawns of Australia into violent battlefields."

"After many years we are again discussing Australian Test cricket in terms of a howler's prowess: no longer is the tale of it a mechanical repetition of the names of conquering batsmen—Bradman, Ponsford, Hobbs, Sutcliffe; Sutcliffe, Hobbs, Bradman, Ponsford. The sturdy little-man from Nottingham has got rid of stalemate and also got rid of the batsmen's drowsy bed of luxury. And in this game in Brisbane, in

heat of Ethiopic scorplings, he has performed his deeds mainly by pure and classical fast bowling aimed at the stumps. He clean bowled Bradman and Ponsford at a moment of acute crisis for England if Bradman and Ponsford had been able to stay in for another quarter of an hour, they might easily have stayed in all day.

"Larwood by strength and superb determination, lifted himself above heartbreaking circumstances. For, consider his situation yesterday morning: the wicket was a comfortable hearthrug; the sun was pitiless (at breakfast time the temperature reached 87 in the shade). On Friday, Larwood had been mastered, and now Australia's two record-breaking batsmen were somehow to be got out, and Australia's total was proudly poised at 251 for 3.

"In three overs Larwood broke the back of Australia's innings: in three overs he saved his side from a purgatorial day in the sun, snatched the game's prize out of Woodfull's grasp and turned Australian confidence into mortification. And, as I say, the deed was done by fast bowling of the kind that Tom Richardson would have recognised and loved. What are we to think of the way Bradman and Ponsford allowed gorgeous opportunities to slip, by committing elementary, technical errors?

"The accounts of the match from those on the spot assure us that both of these batsmen lost their wickets by forgetting the old simple first principle—always play straight down the line of a well-pitched ball on the wicket. Neither Bradman nor Ponsford could blame the bumping ball this time. Indeed I am beginning to think that leg-theory is wasted on some of these Australian celebrities, and I am already certain that those of us who, in Christian charity, have been trying to sympathise with, and see, the Australian point of view—I am certain we have, out of our concern for cricket as a whole, been throwing our compassion on undeserving objects.

"A Test match cricketer ought not to leave his defences uncovered and exploit a crossbat to a fast, straight ball. I suspect that if Larwood had concentrated his aim on the wicket after over his successes this tour would have been greater still. Why send the ball flying around the head of a batsman who has not proved his capacity to stop great speed hurled at his leg, or off stumps?

"It is rather pitiable the way the Australians have made no creative effort to deal with the fast bowling of Larwood and his leg theory. In all periods of cricket history batsmen have found themselves confronted with strange problems. Usually, the solution has come from quick and concerted action. Not many years ago, V. Trumper and C. Hill exploded the South African's

googly bowling in a single day. These contemporary Australian batsmen seem to have failed to think out a really organised method of countering Larwood: some of them have ducked at the bumpers, some of them have held up their bats as shields; some of them have tried hitting the ball through or over the encircling leg field. But all these expedients have apparently been merely improvised at the last fraction of the last second.

"I can gather no evidence from the reports of men on the spot, or from private correspondence, that the Australians have thought out, and agree upon, a method of tackling Larwood, and have given the method a unified, deliberate trial. I am afraid they have allowed Larwood to upset their powers of constructive thinking. Their attitude to his attack rather reminds me of a conversation which took place between Mr. Winkle and Sam Weller: 'These are awkward skates, Sam', said Mr. Winkle. 'I'm afraid it's an orkard genlman as is using them', answered Sam..."

The Ashes were ours. Despite all the hullabaloo, that little night out at the Piccadilly Hotel had been well worth while.

Greatest Master Batsman

But it was also a time of sadness. Archie Jackson had died of a chest complaint in a Brisbane hospital while the Australians battled to stave off defeat. The Australians were perhaps the most dejected cricket team in history as they sat in a coach of the Brisbane-Sydney Express as it raced south the day after the Test ended. The body of Archie, acknowledged in Australia as "the greatest master batsman since Trumper", lay in the rear of the coach.

Superlatives have been heaped on Archie, but I would say he was one of the most graceful batsmen I ever bowled to. Apart from having complete command of every stroke he had the courage and perfect temperament necessary to a great Test player.

Old-timers thought of him as a reincarnation of the legendary Victor Trumper. He did not seem to hit the ball, he caressed it, using his blade like a foil to alter the angle of direct thrust. Australians used to say Archie did not have the wrist power of the master, but the grace was there and also there was an amazing physical resemblance.

I remember when Archie scored his first Test century in the Adelaide Test of 1928. Three were down for 19 when he came in. He was on 98 when I gave him the best and fastest ball I could muster. The nineteen-year-old boy's feet moved slightly, his bat swung in a perfect arc, and the crowd went wild as the ball clipped the fence. Archie was the youngest batsman in history to score a century in his first Test innings.—(To be continued);



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Shipl-SOM-28

AS Graeme Pollock stroked his way to a half-century of colour and character at Lord's the other day, old men in the Tavern began to talk of Frank Woolley again. Like this immortal man of Kent, the South African is over six feet tall and seems to have an enormously long backlift and long sweep-through of the bat which makes for immense power.

On the strength of that particular innings—which, I am sure, Graeme would not regard as one of his *very* best—the comparison is perhaps a little extravagant. But, then, left-handers do tend to capture public imagination. They are exciting and different—a difference not confined to

But this worry has been partly eliminated by the new front-foot rule. And I think we're going to see a bigger crop of left-handers from now on. You see, when they allowed bowlers to drag, some of them dropped their left foot, two or three feet in front of the batting crease. You can imagine where the right foot went...just outside the off-stump for the left-hander.

Into the Crater

Enormous creases began to develop by the third day of matches and, if the left-hander didn't make runs in the first innings, he got precious little

It's strange how some people become left-handers. I can never understand this.

My eldest boy, for instance, aged seven, plays right-handed. But the next one insists on playing left-handed, although right-handed in every other way—writing, eating and so on. I've been advised that it would be a mistake to try and change him. Yet I gather that if one plays in Germany and some other Continental countries, children are made to start as right-handers. There is no other way.

What I'd really like my son to be is a right-handed bat and a left-arm

Cricket Spotlight-14

BATSMEN MAY SWING LEFT!

By COLIN COWDREY

the fact that they are playing it the other-way-round. They are inclined to be great flashers outside the off-side stump, because the ball is so often leaving them.

Little Men

John Edrich, for instance, is the most prolific player-and-misser. At times when he's flashing, he either seems to miss completely or crash it through the covers.

Nell Harvey again, perhaps the best left-hander I've seen, was a tremendous flasher off the back foot.

The really outstanding ones of recent years, Graeme Pollock apart, have been mostly little men—Edrich, Harvey, Sutcliffe and the like. They often appear to hit the ball harder than the right-hander, but this may be an illusion.

If I am playing Brian Statham, for instance, the ball is coming into me and I'll have to give it a fair crunch to get it away on the off. But if he drifts legwards—say he pitches middle-and-leg and is going to miss the leg stump—then I can just flick it, and the ball will be soaring away. Yet I can use twice as much power on the offside and it won't travel any faster.

A Real Worry

This is certainly true, in reverse, for the left-handers. I don't think they hit the ball on the on-side nearly as well as they do on the off. Also, they have this frightful problem of rough, which is of course a real worry for them.

chance of making them in the second. He was forever digging it out. And the bowlers were naturally trying to pitch the ball into this crater and make life impossible for him.

I will never forget Richie Benaud doing this at Manchester and eventually going on to win the Test for Australia. He went round the wicket to the right-hander, making life very difficult. But, at least, the right-handers, didn't need to play a shot, because with the ball pitching outside the stumps, they couldn't be lbw.

Brian Close, however, was in a most awful predicament and so too was Subba Row.

Desperate Move

Subba Row tried to do it one way by pushing, and survived for a long time by using his pad and that sort of thing. Then Brian Close, who had obviously watched this in agony from the dressing-room, came in and decided his best chance lay in swinging hopefully. He lobbed a six and a couple of wild fours and then eventually holed out. This was a desperate move which, if it had come off, would have been described as courageous. But, as it didn't, people said how foolish it was.

Now, fortunately, they've made every bowler hit the batting crease with part of his front foot, which means that the other one going through won't go far enough down the wicket to cause trouble. It will be on a sort of half volley length. And although I wouldn't say it will be entirely without problems the terror will have gone.

bowler. Then he would get the best of both worlds.

Of course, it's quite extraordinary how badly some players bowl at left-handers. The problem is that the right-arm bowler normally bowls with his hand a foot or eighteen inches wide of the stumps. And if he bowls this way to the left-hander, the ball that pitches middle or middle and leg on a good length is going to miss the off stump.

Over the Line

The best bowlers to left-handers—Leslie Jackson and Hugh Tayfield for example—have been successful, because they have landed their front foot on the batting crease in line with the centre stump, which means that their arm has come over the line of the stumps. Thus the ball they propel, which pitches middle, knocks out the middle stump and you've only got to have a fraction of movement either way to make this a very dangerous ball indeed.

Men like Jackson have developed some knack of swinging the body around, after having plonked their left foot down. Les Jackson has shifted more left-handers than any other bowler I've experienced for this very good technical reason. And I think that the best advice one can give young bowlers learning to bowl at left-handers is: Try and get as close to the stumps as possible and so straighten the angle.

I am convinced that, with the new rule, they are going to need all their guile. Because I believe we are moving into an era of Graeme Pollocks... and, maybe, Frank Woolleys, too.—
(To be continued).



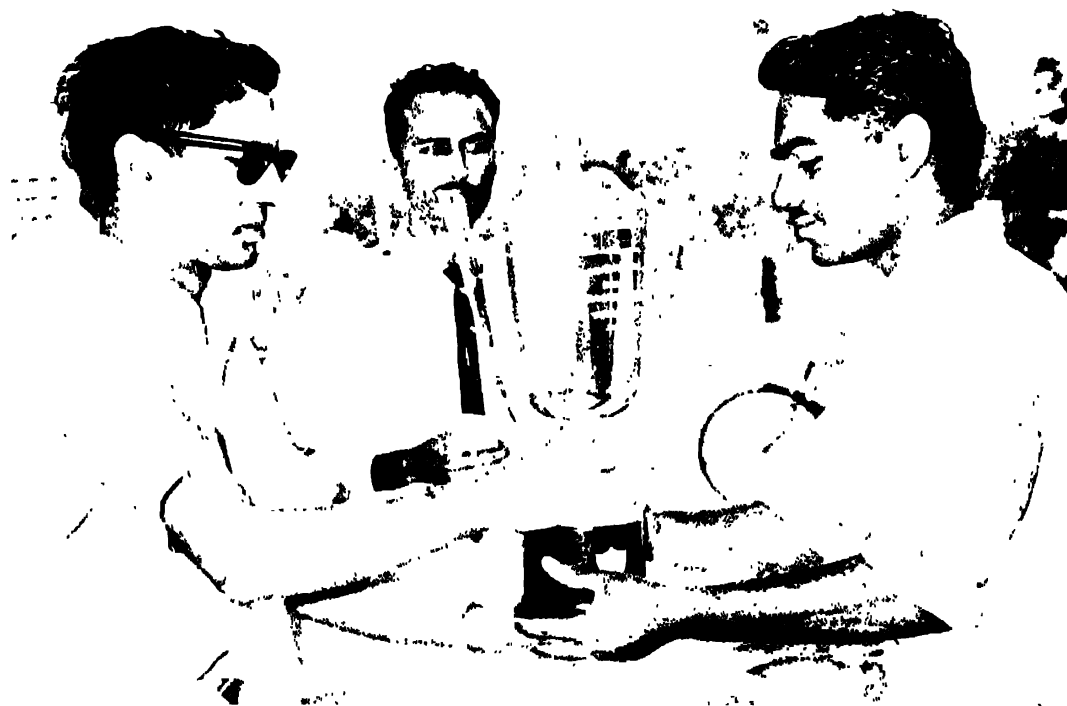
The South Zone team with the Chief Guest Mr. S. Dub, Commissioner of the Indore Corporation.

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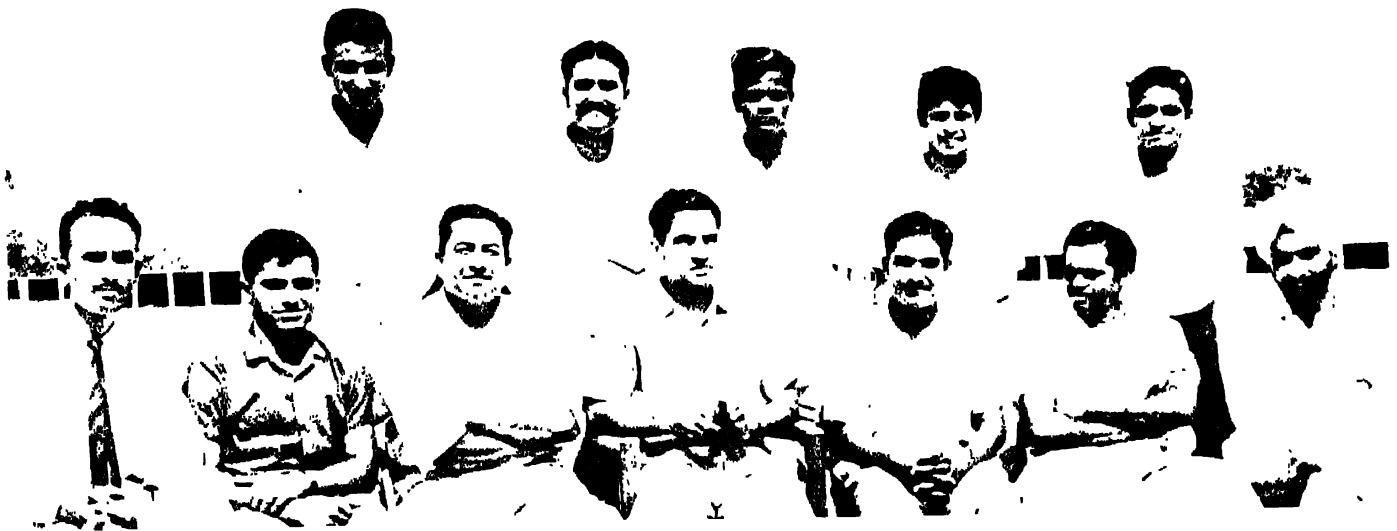
South Zone skipper Jeevendra receiving the Jagtap Trophy

*

The best all rounder's prize went to Ramesh Shah of South Zone



JAGTAP MEMORIAL TROPHY



Mathya Pradeep XI the runner up



Uday Singh (West Zone) was awarded the best batsman's prize



Manjoor Hassan received the best bowler's prize. He played for West Zone

Indore's South Zone won the Jagtap Memorial Cricket tournament held in memory of former Ranji Trophy cricketer D. Jagtap, who died in the hostilities against China in 1962.



Menon of East Zone got a consolation prize

HOCKEY LEAGUE IN RETROSPECT

By ERIC BLANKLEY

DURING the recent Madras hockey season I looked forward to seeing some up-and-coming youngsters, but unfortunately, there was barely a sprinkling of new blood in most teams. I personally feel our local hockey league is the proper place for teams to try out promising youngsters, but most of our teams, especially the "Big Three" in present-day hockey, viz. The I.C.F., Southern Railway, and the State Bank, along with the City Police, who, a few years back, was a real force to reckon with, all preferred to rely on their "old timers", some of whom are definitely in the category of veterans. It was just a case of the same old faces in the same old places. After watching some of these league matches, one feature of the game stood out, like a sore thumb, and that was lack of good goal-scoring forwards. Even our "Big Three" had difficulty in overcoming lesser opposition, because of inept scoring forwards. Take the match between the Southern Railway and the State Transport. The Railway, in spite of a few good chances, failed to get a goal, and was content to earn a point from a goal-less draw.

Much the same can be said of the State Bank—Madras Blues' encounter, wherein I felt that, had the State

Bank's inside forwards only kept a cool head and made their goal scoring efforts, they would have emerged big winners, instead of just scrambling home with a 2 to 1 victory. The vital league match between the I.C.F. and the State Bank further emphasised the lack of a good goal-scoring forward, in any of the teams. The match itself was interesting and keen, but as usual, it was only a snap goal scored by Jabbar, off a long corner, that delivered the goods for the I.C.F. In this match, the bankmen must blame themselves for their defeat—for they had better scoring opportu-

nities than their rivals, only to be frittered away by goal-shy forwards. I feel that not enough practice and training are given to forwards in the most important art of hockey—that of goal-scoring.

The final match of the league was eagerly looked forward to by local hockey fans, the two teams concerned being the Southern Railway and its old rival the I.C.F. Going to the match in high hopes of seeing a stirring battle between these two top-class sides, one felt a little disappointed at the fare served up. As a thriller, the match was a failure, both teams failing to give of their best. Thrills and excitement were conspicuous by their absence, and the game was dull and uninteresting. Both teams appeared tense and nervous, and were content to keep their goal intact rather than attack. The result was that this type of play failed to create any real goal scoring opportunities. In fact, I saw only one really good chance of scoring in the whole match, and that fell to the lot of Cleur of the Southern Railway.

Coming to the match itself, play for the most part was confined to

TIPS FROM THE WIZARD!

By P. K. CHATTERJI

INTERVIEWED by me, the hockey Wizard, Dhyani Chand, had some wholesome tips to offer for hockey fans.

Here are my questions and the Wizard's answers to them:

Question: What type of game do you like best?

Answer: I like the offensive type of game. In our days our attack was our best defence. We kept our opponents so busy defending that they had no time for attack.

Q: What type of game do you find in most of the all India hockey tournaments?

A: The game to-day is mostly defensive. The scoring power and effort of the Indian forward line has faded away. There is hardly any combined forward move of attack. There are very often aimless dribbling and gallery play.

Q: How can a young ambitious player improve his hockey to achieve international status?

A: Such a hockey player must take up the task of learning

the game in right earnest and concentrate on mastering the art and science of the game. (At this point the Wizard recounted his own practice game when he was not included in the Army team. He played solo in the empty ground for hours in the moonlight dribbling against and passing to imaginary players and scoring goals from difficult angles before ghost spectators! "No one knows those hard labours which blessed me with the skill of hockey", he added).

Q: How to gain perfection in the game of hockey?

A: An ambitious player must be in dead earnest. He must see first class players in action in all-India tournaments and try to imitate their finer points of the game. But, the player must not neglect physical fitness. His stamina, endurance and speed will always help him to offer his best to the team.

Q: What is your assessment of "team work" and "individual work?"

A: According to me the team work is more important than individual excellence. A player must know his position in the team and must coordinate and correlate his movements in offensive and defensive technique. We must master the technique of covering, correct positioning, first-time clearances and must be "selfless" in goal scoring glory.

Q: Can you give our youngsters a short formula for gaining proficiency in hockey?

A: I would advise them to stick to the Four "S" formula—Stamina, Speed, Stickwork, and Skill. If the tips given by me are followed and practised, our youngsters will keep the Indian flag flying in world hockey.

Do you Know?

By BACII



stertorous

(stür'tō-rūs) 400
MAKING OR CHARACTERIZED
BY HEAVY SNORING AS
STERTOROUS BREATHING

midfield and neither set of forwards really got going. Defences completely dominated and from the spectators' point of view, they had nothing by way of thrills to raise their enthusiasm—a couple of intermittent light showers of rain, during the match, only served to dampen our spirits more. As the fashion goes nowadays in hockey, the result of the match was decided on a short-corner goal. It was left to that great stout-hearted Railway half-back, Badiuddin, to convert a short corner award, with rather a feeble drive—the ball going in past an unsighted goalkeeper. As

I said earlier, the one good chance of scoring came a little later, when Cleur, after outstripping the I.C.F. defence, failed miserably to score from point blank range. Had he been a little careful he would have undoubtedly scored, and thus made the issue safe for his team. However, the one goal scored, sufficed to give Southern Railway the honour of winning the match and the league trophy.

In connection with this final league match, there was one outstanding feature, which I personally have not witnessed before. It was the repeated

changing of the hockey ball during the game. No less than four or five times was the ball changed due to being unserviceable. This is surely a sad reflection on our M.H.A. whose duty it is to provide new first class hockey balls, for important matches such as this. No reputations were enhanced on the day's play, and the I.C.F. has only to blame itself for its defeat. The team's forward play was inept, it never once really threatened the Railway goal, but in Rajagopal, it has a really promising player, who with careful training and advice, should soon don the State colours.



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SOME of the champions of Tokyo have retired; others are in the process of defending their new-won supremacy. For those who promised, only to deceive, in 1964 the meetings of 1965 are providing an opportunity to forget past disappointments. But what of those athletes who fell between ultimate triumph and abject failure in Tokyo: the silver-medallists whose performances came so near earning them immortality? Wendell Mottley, the 24-year-old Trinidad-born graduate of Yale University who is now reading economics at Cambridge, led his rivals in the Olympic 400m final for all but the last 30 yd, but he reflects on what could have been with admirable equanimity:

"My first reaction after finishing was just a feeling of relief that all the tension and the waiting was over. I passed the 200m mark in 21.7 sec., and was still in front coming into the home straight, but I could feel Mike Larrabee closing up on my shoulder. Every stride of his seemed to be an inch longer than each of mine and he just wore me down."

Mottley, quiet-spoken, studious-looking in horn-rimmed spectacles, and compactly-built at 5 ft 11 in (1.80m) and 11st 10 lb (74.4 kg), was only given an outside chance for a 400m medal before Tokyo—not so much because of suspected lack of potential, for he had already recorded world-class performances, but because of a paucity of competitive preparation.

Indoor Bests

He had run sensationally during the 1964 U.S.A. indoor season, setting world best performances for 440 yd (48.0 sec), 500 yd (55.5 sec) and 600 yd (1 min. 9.2 sec), but had scarcely competed at all outdoors between running a 46.1 quarter-mile in mid-May and the Olympics in October. "I went back to Trinidad to get married and so missed the National collegiate championships in June," Mottley explained. "But I think this was to my advantage. Had I run well in the NCAA, more would have been expected of me in Tokyo and the pressure would have been that much greater."

Instead, Mottley returned to Yale at the end of the summer, did much of his preparatory work for Tokyo on his own under the direction of the University's internationally-famed coach, Bob Giegengack, and then took up an invitation to join the United States team in its final workouts in California. "You can do so much on your own, and running with Larrabee, Williams and Cassell in California gave me that extra edge before the Games," says Mottley. "It also boosted my self-confidence, I would run repetitions over 300 yd with them and see them breathing just as hard as me afterwards. Every athlete fights this sort of psychological warfare with himself, convincing himself that he can win. I was telling myself I could come first in Tokyo, but of course I wasn't altogether being rational about it."

An added reason for looking forward to the Tokyo struggle was pro-

vided by a 43.5 sec 400m time-trial a month before the Games opened. "I got on to one of those big clay tracks in California where nothing can hold you back," Mottley said self-deprecatingly. "A few days later I ran in Vancouver and wanted to get a mark that would make the books officially, but it was raining, the track was heavy, and I only did 47.0."

When he finally flew off to Tokyo he had seen enough of his American rivals to realise that Californian schoolteacher Larrabee would be the man to beat. "I have always had a great deal of respect for Larrabee," Mottley explains. "I think where he scored over your Robbie Brightwell, for instance, was that he really enjoyed his running. He worked just as hard as Brightwell before Tokyo, but I could see how much he revelled in those 300s. He loves the open-air life

48.3. During the subsequent outdoor season he recorded a time of 46.7, but missed a chance of representing Trinidad in the Pan-American Games in Brazil because it would have interfered with his studies.

Following his successful 1964 indoor campaign, in which one of his only two defeats was at the hands of Canada's Bill Crothers over 600 yd at Wembley, came a sparse outdoor season, with only four 440 yd or 400m races before Tokyo. Few other athletes can have reached silver-medal class with such a background, yet his times in the four consecutive rounds of the individual 400m were 45.9, 45.8, 45.9 and 45.2. "In the quarter you've got to go out fast—you must get a good start," Mottley emphasises. "Then you relax. It's not a coast but a mental attitude which you try to adopt. As you go into the last curve

THE YALE MAN AT CAMBRIDGE

By BOB PHILLIPS

so much, that sometimes he disappears up into the hills in California and hikes for days."

Mottley, who left Yale last year with a Bachelor of Arts degree, hopes to go down from Cambridge in June, 1966, as a Master of Letters. He has not yet decided whether to pursue a business or an academic career, and on his final choice depends whether he returns to the United States or stays on in Britain. In any case, he wants eventually to go back to Trinidad to work. On the track he is looking no further ahead at present than the Commonwealth Games next year in Kingston, Jamaica... "then I'll think again."

Started as Triple-Jumper

He began his athletics career as a triple-jumper whilst at school in Port-of-Spain, and, without quite realising it, graduated to the sprints as his track potential became more apparent. In 1960 he won a scholarship to Yale through the help of John Jeffery, who was then coaching in Jamaica and is now head of the Unit of Physical Education and Industrial Fitness at Loughborough. Mottley's scholarship was an academic one but his athletics prowess was taken into consideration.

At Yale outdoor competition is confined mainly to the Ivy League conference and most of Mottley's major races have been on the boards. He first made his mark in a modest way with a 58 sec. 500 yd in 1962, then the following year equalled the world's indoor best for 440 yd with

you kick because you know you're going to be in the last 30 yd anyway."

Sustained Strength

For all his display of sustained strength in Tokyo—which also included 46.2 and 45.0 legs in the heat and final of the 4 x 400m relay—Mottley has scarcely given the natural progression to half-miling serious consideration. "The thought of two laps has always scared me," he says. "I've never run a half-mile, even in training. I know how much the 440 hurts—and the half is twice as far. Running 600s indoors frightened me at first, but 'Gieg' just told me to go out and run a fast 440, then hold on! I was very erratic at first—in one race I went through the quarter in faster than world-record time, but I was really struggling at the end."

His other personal-best marks include 9.7 for 100 yd, 21.0 sec. for 220 yd. round a turn, and 48 ft. (14.63m) for the triple jump, and his training programme suggests that he might find transition to longer distances on the track difficult. But then, as the heir to Larrabee's title as the world's best quarter-miler, there is little incentive for Mottley to change events. A typical early-season week of training at Yale, where in the past he has done much of his training with Olympic 400m hurdles finalist Jay Luck and half-miler Jim Stack, would consist as follows: Monday, 2 x 500 yd. fast, then a short speedplay session on grass; Tuesday, 5 x 300

day, repetition 220s with other athletes in the form of a continuous relay; Thursday, 4 x 390 yd. fast; Friday, jogging or time-trial; Saturday, race.

Greatest Stimulus

Lacking the best opposition in his outdoor races on the athletically—under-developed East coast, Mottley has often found that relay-racing has provided him with the greatest stimulus. He almost gives the impression in conversation that Trinidad's bronze medal in the Tokyo 1,600m relay brought him greater pleasure than his individual silver. "It was a great team effort," he enthuses, "and I hope we have a chance to get together again. I knew the other three—Kent Bernard, Ed Skinner and Ed Roberts—from back home, but I had never run with or against them before Tokyo."

Recalling the final stage of the Olympic 4 x 400m relay, Mottley says, "There was some jostling on the first bend, then Henry Carr shot away. I went after him down the back straight and just as I got up to him he looked over his shoulder at me. I could see the fear and surprise on his face at losing a five-yard lead. His eyes opened up wide, but it was just like giving him a shot of adrenalin. That big, strong guy went away like a Jaguar out of a pit and there was no catching him. I could sense Brightwell coming up at the end, but there was nothing I could do. I really felt mentally drained after the individual final but it was different for him after the earlier disappointment and he was inspired."

His Consuming Ambition

Whether or not Mottley has reached the high-point of his career remains to be seen. Certainly he will find in his future career a satisfaction which may draw him away from the track. At present it is unlikely that he will settle into the casual undergraduate approach to athletics at Cambridge, and he emphasises his consuming ambition to repeat his Tokyo performances on home ground in Trinidad. "All they really think of there is cricket," he says, "but I'd like to do something to help athletics before I retire."

Mottley's 46.3 sec. quarter-mile in this year's Inter-Varsity match was rightly hailed as the finest post-war performance in the meeting, and he quickly allays my suggestion of it being a casual performance: "People were saying to me before the match that it must seem very ordinary for me running there after competing in the Olympics, but there was plenty of tension. It's really something to feel you're taking part in an event which has been going on for so long. The atmosphere of the meeting was rather like Ascot. People came up to me afterwards and said things like 'That was a nice race.'"

Supreme Accolade

It is the mark of a great athlete that he is able to make the transition from one environment to a completely different one and still produce

world-class performances. Although Mottley, whilst at Yale, was not caught up in the furore of inter-collegiate competition—he never once raced in any of the great Californian meetings which highlighted the U.S.A.'s domestic season—the garden-party atmosphere of his early meetings in this country must have seemed very unfamiliar.

Robbie Brightwell, now channelling much of his enthusiasm for athle-

tics into coaching, was impressed almost beyond speech by one of Mottley's early-season performances. Afterwards, with time for reflection, he summed up his former rival's capabilities with the simple but supreme accolade for one outstanding quarter-miler from another: "He's a great athlete" -- (Indian Copyright By special arrangement with World Sports, official magazine of the British Olympic Association)

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FROM SCHOOL FIELDS TO OLYMPICS

By B. TOMASZEWSKI

SHE emerged too quickly and unexpectedly on the Olympic podium in Tokyo. To the sports reporter she was a new arrival, the sports fans did not yet have time to get used to her presence among the selected group of the greatest athletes stars and record holders. Everything had happened so quickly. In this respect Irena Kirszenstein's sports career was not typical.

I met her at the training camp in Spala only a few months before the team's departure for Japan. She was sitting on a bench in her tight training costume and looked completely unprepossessing. She seemed extraordinarily slim and not more than 16 as she sat there with the large frightened childish eyes, and pale face and the dark curling hair. When the coach called, "Irena, get going . . . They'll be off in a minute!" she stood up and only then did I notice how tall she was. She walked with the soft, slow movement which I had so often observed among women athletes and which so frequently conceal enormous speed and doggedness. We had just exchanged a few words at that time. Irena told me then that she was worried by the time she had lost because of a contusion she had suffered. At the beginning of that summer she had sprained a biceps in her upper leg. However, she claimed that she felt wonderful now and that she should finally improve her score. But neither Irena nor I mentioned the Olympics then. The Games were too close and the talented junior athlete did not expect to be in the team. But things took a sudden turn and events followed at lightning speed.

Two Months Later

Two and a half months later we met under totally different circumstances. I was sitting in the radio cabin at the National Stadium in Tokyo. This was the first day of the track and field games and the sensational 10-kilometre race was in progress. The American Mills again came up to his rivals. Clarke of Australia was in the lead. When they passed the broad jump starting line, her red and white costume flashed across my field of vision. She was getting ready for another try. I knew she was in the finals. I did not know what place she had.

So I said quickly into the microphone, "There's Kirszenstein now. I'll come back to her in a minute."

Mills is falling back, Clarke and Gamaudi in the lead!" The women's broad jump contest took a back seat. When the race was finally over I could at last turn my attention to Kirszenstein.

Irena was in second place. A wonderful series: 5 metres 88 centimetres, 6.43, 6.56, 6.03, 6.60 and the last try was offside. Rand of Great Britain, was ahead of her.

Rand a lovely, tall girl was very friendly with Irena throughout the



Irena Kirszenstein (Poland) winning the long jump with 20 ft 9½ in, beating Mary Rand in the athletics match between Great Britain and Poland at the White City, London

contest. From the distance they did not look like rivals. They sat together on the bench and observed the other contestants take the jump. Kirszenstein ran softly and sprang lightly. She fought the contest on the Olympic stadium as if she were on the sports field at school. The dramatic and tense ten-kilometre race was now followed by this calm and uneventful contest. Four years before Tokyo Irena Kirszenstein began in sports through the agency of the press and radio. In school she was a rare visitor on the sports field. She jumped, raced and played ball. Four years later at Tokyo and in her first tries she immediately found herself on the victors' podium. The history of this swift career seems to contradict the sensible theories of the great role that years of training, camps, constant touch with the leading world athletes, and the whole scientific background of sports play in the development of a first-rate athlete. Kirszenstein did not go through the whole rigmarole in the "racing stable" as the Olympic teams are called by some. She was classified among the best almost without attracting notice. She made the leap straight from the broad ranks of teen-agers who played around with sports half-seriously.

Her Plans

Attending the university without missing a class, Kirszenstein trains four times a week. She boards a streetcar that takes her to Bielandy, a district far from the centre of Warsaw where the famous Academy of Physical Education is situated in a beautiful forest. In the winter she does several miles of road work and then trains in the gym hall. She says with a smile that she must develop muscles and so she practises with the shot put and even does some weight lifting. She intends to improve her 100-metre result. She intends to run her crown distance of 200 metres less often. She does not agree with sports authorities that she will soon be the first woman to jump more than 7 metres. If this should happen it will not be until a few years from now. What are her plans? She wants to finish school and continue in track and field. She intends to give up competitive sport when she's an "elderly lady" of, let us say, thirty.

Irena is 18 years old now. She was born in Leningrad. A year in Leningrad, 17 years in Warsaw and yes a month in Tokyo. What a life!

One Moment

Several months after having won three medals at the Olympics in Tokyo—a silver medal in the broad jump, a silver medal in the 200-metres and a gold medal in the 400-metre relay—she confessed that going to Japan she was ashamed to admit to her family that she hoped that "In the 200-metre run I may win a bronze medal perhaps. In the broad jump I should win some points and in the relay well with Teresa Malina and

SO Peter Snell has decided to step out of athletics. It is a great pity, for I am sure he could have brought the world record for the mile down to around 3 mins. 50 secs if only he had the enthusiasm to "re-build" himself for the attempt.

He would have broken Jazy's record by now in my opinion if his preparation had not been upset by the stomach ailment which "hit" him in Canada. I am convinced he did not appreciate the extent to

ed to his unexpected success in the Olympic 800 metres final five years ago.

Until he reached Rome very few people had ever heard of him. In his one race outside New Zealand at that time he had beaten Herb Elliott and Tony Blue in an 800 metres event in Australia, but his time of 1 min. 51.3 secs. was nothing to get really excited about compared with standards elsewhere in the world, and Elliott was regarded

running into defeats here. It is not pleasant to find yourself trailing behind runners over whom you had been so commanding only a few months earlier. Snell, deep down, thought he could soon shake off the effects of that set-back in Canada.

Misjudged Opposition

He misjudged the extent to which the opposition had improved at his distance since the last Olympics. Had he not done so, I think he

On Track & Field-15

A Great Runner

By SYDNEY WOODERSON

which this illness had sapped his super energy. One only had to look at him while he was in London early in July to realise that this was not the same fit Snell who, so confidently, took those two Gold Medals for the 800 and 1500 metres in Tokyo last October.

It is so easy to be wise after events, but if he had called off his European tour when he first fell ill, had gone home to recuperate and come back to England for the late season events, then I think we should have seen a very different Snell.

Surprise Success

But it is too late now. Snell has made his decision and the sport is poorer, much poorer, for his departure from the arena.

His has been a wonderful career, of course. How I remember that afternoon in Rome when he storm-

ed more of a 1500 metre man, or milier. He did not rouse any special attention when he won his first round heat in Rome in 1 min. 48.1 secs., or ran second to the Belgian world record holder Roger Moens in the second round with 1-48.6.

Lydlard's Prediction

Many were impressed when he improved to 1-47.2 in taking his semi-final ahead of Moens. But Moens was thought to have plenty in hand to deal with the New Zealander in the final, and there was also the powerful West Indian George Kerr showing a faster time of 1-47.1 in the other semi-final.

Then to see Snell storming ahead of Moens in 1-46.3 to bag the Gold Medal was something I shall never forget. It was all so exhilarating. The crowd rose to him. He finished with incredible strength. Not until then did we really appreciate that a new world star had arrived.

I remember his coach Arthur Lydlard warning at the time that far greater feats were ahead for this boy. Indeed they were.

Within 18 months he was cracking the world record for the 800 metres (1-44.3) and the 880 yards (1-45.1). My world marks for these distances made in 1938 were 1-48.4 and 1-49.2! The same season Snell took the world mile record from Herb Elliott with 3-54.4. And two years later he brought this mark down to 3-54.1.

Run of Defeats

It was the natural speed allied to his strength which appealed to me so much. There was never any suggestion in Tokyo of his being beaten at either the 800 or 1500.

Even when he was hanging right at the back of the field one sensed that he could come through and win as he liked. And he did. That was his greatness. And the reason why I had so much faith in his ability to race even faster while he was on his recent tour.

I could well understand his disappointment when he suddenly started

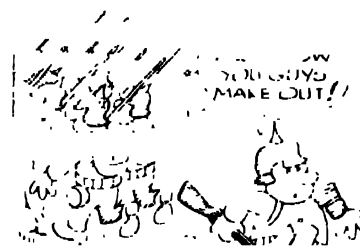
would have taken a much longer rest after his illness before going into battle with them again and running into that unfortunate sequence of defeats.

I was looking forward to seeing him in just one more race in London. He was due to contest the Emsley Carr Mile at the White City and this was to have been his all-out attack on the world record of 3-53.6 now standing to Michael Jazy of France. Alas, the attempt will not be made now.

I send Peter my best wishes for his future. I have no doubt that he will sit back now and marvel at how the standard of athletics goes on improving from season to season—just as I have done since my retirement 20 years ago. (To be continued)

Do you Know?

PLEASE



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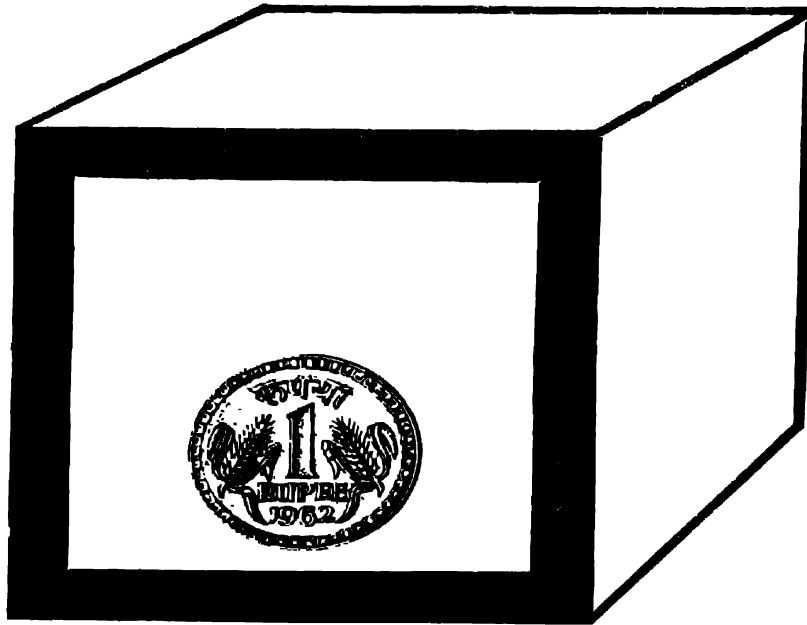
AFRAID, COWARDLY, LACKING EVEN THE RUDIMENTS OF COURAGE; AS A CRAVEN SOLDIER

Ewa, who knows whether we shall not get one of the medals...."

"The Olympics and Tokyo seem unreal now", she says. "Like a film that I had seen when I was very tired. I remember clearly only every moment of the contest in the stadium. I remember how I set the starting blocks and when I close my eyes I can see the tense faces of my rivals and the rising noise of the stadium. And then again everything stops and becomes unreal. When I stepped up the podium I felt distracted and abstracted. I remember only that one warm moment when I was deeply moved by the sounds of our national anthem."

Irena Kirszenstein won successes recently in London and Prague. She won the 100 yards race at an athletics meeting held at the White City Stadium, London on July 3, clocking 10.6 seconds, which is equal to the European record.

At the Rosicky Memorial Track and Field Tournament in Prague on July 10, Irena finished the 100m. race in 11.1 seconds. The result is 0.1 seconds better than the world record of Wilma Rudolph of U.S.A.



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The United States tennis players around the Wightman Cup after defeating the British team by 5 matches to 2. They are in the foreground with the cup: Nancy Richey and Julie Heldman. Background, Karen Susman, Coach Margaret Varner, Captain Mrs Margaret Osborne Dupont, Mrs Hazel Wightman (after whom this event is named), Carole Graebner, Billy Jean Moffitt and Janie Albert.

WIGHTMAN CUP WINNERS



NOWGONG CUP COMES DOWN SOUTH

By A. Z. KHAN

Ameer, captain of Hindustan Aircraft, receiving the Independence Day Cup from Mrs. Priya Bala Barooah, wife of the Education Minister of Assam.

ANOTHER year of the renowned Independence Day Cup football tournament, the Blue Riband of Assam football at Nowgong, came to a successful conclusion on July 26 when the final was played between the Hindustan Aircraft of Bangalore and Leader Club of Jullundur.

There were 24 entries among which mention may be made of Hindustan Aircraft Sports Club, Bangalore, Leader Football Club, Jullundur, Indian Standard Wagon Sports Club, Burnpur, Ambala Heroes Club, Durgapuri United Club, Somesh Smriti Sangha

A group photograph of the Hindustan Aircraft team



Malda, Subhas Athletic Club, Asansol, Katihar Sports Association, Youngs Cultural Club, Jalpaiguri, Young Men's Club, Malda, Maharana Athletic Club, Assam Rifles, Dergaon Police Club, Oil India XI, Duhajan, Shillong Town Club and Nowgong F.A. XI.

In the presence of a record crowd of over 25 thousand at the Nowgong Sports Club Ground, Hindustan Aircraft, Bangalore, lifted the coveted Independence Day Cup, defeating the holder for the last two years, Leader Football Club, Jullundur, by a comfortable margin of four goals to nil. Before the kick-off the teams were presented to Mr. Dev Kanta Barooah, Minister for Education, Assam and the President of the Assam State Sports Council, who later presided over the trophy awarding ceremony after the close of the game.

Bangalore Aircraft deserved to win. It was a game of skill versus speed, in which the defenders, specially stopper Ameer, the captain of the Aircraft team, shone to advantage. At times the Jullundur players were completely outclassed by the Bangaloreans' skilful movements. The re-



Aircraft team, photographed with the trophy

Aircraft's goal keeper Muthu, falls to his left and punches away a shot from Leader's Club forward Nirmal Singh.



puted international Damodaran, centre-forward of Aircraft, not only scored the first two goals but was practically the brain behind the speedy forward movements of his side. Leader Club played its best as it could but lost to a superior side. Leaders' reputed custodian Ravi Kumar, made several smart saves with his timely anticipation.

From the very kick-off, Aircraft moving in most business-like fashion started invading the opponent's area and in the 17th minute its outside right Varadaraj just missed the mark. In the 19th minute, centre-forward Damodaran, made a solo move deceiving stopper Nirmal Singh Nishi, of the Jullundur team, dashed in with the ball and scored with a fine half-rising shot that caught Ravi Kumar napping (1-0). Two minutes later, Damodaran again moving with the ball, sent a through pass to outside right Varadaraj and meanwhile took position before the goal-mouth anticipating the ball from Varadaraj who in turn, nicely centred in. Damodaran made no mistake in netting a fine deceptive header (2-0).

With change of ends, Leader trying hard, got a fine opportunity at the 11th minute but its outside left Piara Singh just shot wide from near the goalmouth. But in the 15th minute Aircraft right-half Arokiadass moved with the ball from the centre-line by passing several defenders and made a very accurate backpass to inside-left Shanmugam, who scored a gem of goal by a smart grass-cutter (3-0). In the 17th minute, Jullundur's left-back Gurmail Singh was caught for tripping Damodaran a few yards ahead of the penalty box. The direct kick awarded was taken by outside right Varadaraj, who found the rear end of the net. Towards the end Jullundur, as if resigned to its defeat just tried to kill time while the Aircraftmen, playing at ease, delighted the crowd with their fine skill.

The Education Minister, Mr Barooah, in his speech congratulated both the teams on the fine soccer they served out and hoped that in future also outside teams would come and participate in this tournament. He also

paid a tribute to the spectators who helped to make the tournament great success.

Mr Nurul Amin, Director of Sports & Physical Education to the Government of Assam, gave a short history of the tournament and expressed satis-

faction that for the first time that coveted trophy in the North-Eastern part of the country moved to the South.

Sumati Priya Bala Barooah, wife of the Education Minister, gave away the trophies.



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AUSTRALIAN sportsmen have achieved international fame in a wide variety of fields, including tennis, cricket, rugby football, horse racing, athletics, yachting, swimming and lawn bowls but there is no doubt that if one sport were singled out as Australia's national game, it would be tennis.

Not everyone plays cricket or rugby. Not everyone runs, or swims or follows horse racing but it often seems that nearly everyone in Australia plays tennis or at least follows the game.

The Lawn Tennis Association of Australia and the six State tennis

throughout Australia. The majority are public ones, run by local councils and clubs, on which tennis is played every day of the week throughout the year. There is also a large number of private courts built beside houses in the prosperous suburbs of the big cities, and in country towns. One cannot travel far in a populated area without seeing a tennis court. Overseas visitors often remark on the large number of outdoor night tennis courts which can be seen from the air as aircraft land or take off from Australia's major airports. All these night courts are floodlit, and they stand

cess of tennis in Australia. Credit is also due to the efforts of thousands of people who work in an honorary capacity for tennis throughout Australia, and the efficiency with which junior tournaments and coaching classes are conducted.

Nearly every town has its tennis committee to watch over players of all classes. About 500,000 players are registered; that is, they belong to recognised clubs and pay annual fees.

In the six States tennis associations conduct tournaments for age groups, ranging from under 10

AUSTRALIA'S NATIONAL SPORT

By CHARLES BERGER

associations which are affiliated to it, estimate that nearly 10 per cent of the nation's people play tennis. That makes a total of more than 1,000,000 people out of a population of 11,000,000. This figure does not include the many thousands who play tennis off and on. It is the official estimate of the number who compete regularly.

L.T.A.A. officials estimate that there are more than 15,000 tennis courts

out brilliantly among the shops and houses as passengers look down from the aircraft.

Important Reason

One important reason for the popularity of tennis in Australia is the climate. The country enjoys a feast of fine, warm weather. Unlike many parts of Europe and North America, there are few really cold days. Snowstorms are virtually confined to the highlands. This means that tennis can be played throughout the year in most parts of Australia. Even in the southern States of South Australia, Victoria and Tasmania, there are organised team competitions throughout the winter as well as the summer. Night tennis is not so popular in winter but thousands of enthusiasts still find the time to play after work while the majority of the population are content to stay indoors.

The States in which tennis has the biggest following are Victoria and New South Wales. In each of these States, it is estimated that more than 250,000 people play the game regularly.

There are about 7,000 tennis courts in the two States of Victoria and New South Wales, while the remaining four Australian States have, on an average, about 2,000 each. Many are grass courts, but the majority are porous courts with a surface of en-lout-cas or clay which drains water away quickly after rain. Asphalt and concrete courts are more popular in areas with bigger and heavier rainfalls.

Tennis Committees

The excellent playing facilities

years to under 16 years in the junior field, in country centres and capital cities. Any boy or girl with potential is watched carefully, selected for junior State championships, and later assigned for special junior classes, conducted by prominent coaches.

Intensive Coaching

Tennis has gained tremendous popularity in recent years in the sub-tropical northern State of Queensland, where intensive coaching schemes have produced a number of outstanding players.

The best of them have been Mal Anderson, current Wimbledon champion Roy Emerson, and Rod Laver, who all achieved the distinction of representing Australia in Davis Cup matches. They were all country boys to begin with, and they were "discovered" in city coaching classes.

Laver is the only player in the world apart from the famous American, Donald Budge, to win the Grand Slam of four major international tennis titles in one year—the Wimbledon, French, United States and Australian singles championships.

It is against this background of the popularity and success of the game, that Australia has been enjoying such an exciting era in tennis since World War II. Australian players have captured the Davis Cup 12 times in 19 post-war Challenge Rounds. In addition they have consistently dominated the world's top tournaments — Wimbledon, the United States, French and Italian championships.

Do you Know?

By BACH



FURIOUS, RAGING, GOING TO EXTREME LENGTHS IN GIVING VENT TO A FEELING OR OPINION, AS A RABID POLITICIAN

LONGER rallies...skill triumphing over brute force...spectators flocking back to watch tennis...No, this isn't a dream! It could happen—and all it would take is one small change in the rules.

To-day's basic trouble is that players are able to rely on service to such a degree that, under certain conditions, this alone can win them matches. They can combine mastery of the fast service with a swift, confident follow-up to the net. They have my complete admiration; it shows they have learned their trade well.

But I have yet to be convinced that this is the type of game to attract large crowds. To-day, the art of using ground-shots to make openings has almost disappeared under fast conditions. Only on slower, hard courts do we see the sort of tennis we had a few years ago.

Behind the Line

And to my mind, this situation arises directly from a regulation which was never easy to administer in the first place—the foot-fault rule.

Thirty years ago, the server was expected to keep both feet behind the line until the ball had been hit, and one foot had to be in contact with the ground at all times. This meant that no matter how hard a ball was hit, the server was restricted in the ground he could cover in his follow-up to the net. His opponent was able to chip the return to his feet, forcing him to make a defensive volley. The receiver then had a chance to make a passing shot, or, at least, the possibility was always there.

But some players discovered that, by swinging over with the back foot before hitting the ball, they could gain ground in their net approach. This made the receiver's task of getting the ball at his feet a little more difficult.

Impossible Task

The server knew it was a foot-fault. But he also knew that no linesman in the world would foot-fault him all the time on the show-courts of any country for fear of incurring the crowd's wrath. And so the manoeuvring became more and more blatant. The "hop" and then the "skip" followed. A foot-fault judge's task became impossible.

The next move was to simplify matters by allowing players to do whatever they liked on service, provided one foot was behind the baseline. It was an easy matter to work out just how much they could get away with from that point.

First, the swing-over of the back foot before hitting the ball gave them

The Tennis Scene-14

CHANGE THIS RULE!

By FRED PERRY

a few extra inches nearer the net. Then the hop and the skip, added to a forward motion from the time the ball was thrown up, added further valuable ground.

Two Feet Closer

Before long, players discovered they could get at least two feet closer to the net on the follow-up than could a player of thirty years ago. And, remember, two feet is a long way when you are trying to follow-up a ball travelling at about 100 miles an hour.

It means that the receiver—no matter how good his ground shots—has no chance of chipping the ball at his opponent's feet. A ball that would have reached that point some 30 years ago would now be only about knee-height to the incoming server. Ironically, this advantage is legal under the existing rule, for there is simply no way of stopping the server from gaining that extra footage. He is still serving according to the limits of the foot-fault rule.

By the time he has achieved a few infringements as well, he can control the net position without much trouble. He no longer has to work for his opening; he can force it right from the start. The receiver is forced into an impossible position. His only hope is to hit his return as hard as he can in the hope of knocking it right past the incoming volleyer. Successful or not, the spectator sees a two-stroke rally at best.

No Restrictions

Surely this state of affairs is hardly calculated to make the game inviting for the cash-paying customer. Which brings me to the one change I would make to put new life into the game. I

would simply have a special line some three feet behind the existing baseline. The server would have to be behind this new line before serving. And there would be no other restrictions on his action. He could do just what he does now jump, skip, the lot. But he would never in a million years get any closer to the net than an inch or two inside the service line. From there, he would be vulnerable to the skill of a player who had a good control of ground shots.

The man who used his head would come into his own and there'd be far less of the grand-slam stuff that has marred Wimbledon for me—as it must have done for others—during the past few years. Openings would have to be created and worked for.

Longer Rallies

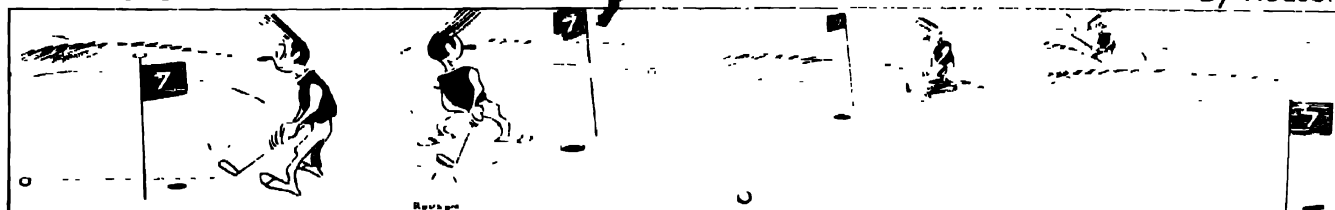
The rallies would be longer. I am sure that the spectators would get a better run for their money. I am equally sure there would be more excitement.

We needn't worry about linesmen making mistakes by having an extra line to police. Only the foot-fault judge would be out of a job, for there would be no need to worry what the server tried to get away with. Whatever he tried, the best he could do would be to get level with the existing baseline—and from there it is still 39 feet to the net!

I have heard all sorts of suggestions for changing tennis. There is even one idea to lower the pressure of the ball so that it couldn't be hit so hard! But the addition of an extra line three feet behind the present baseline is, for my money, the simplest way to stop the domination of the big service. Certainly, I believe it is well worth a try.—(To be continued).

LITTLE SPORT

By Rouson



S. P. Misra and S. S. Misra, the winners of the doubles title in the Moin-ud-Dowla tennis tournament



No other family in the State has ever had such a wonderful record.

Mr. Jai Narayan Misra, a prosperous contractor and theatre-magnate, has been giving every encouragement possible to the members of his family to indulge in tennis. They, in turn, have been doing extremely well in local tournaments. Shiv Prakash Misra, the elder of the Misra brothers, has been representing India in Davis Cup matches and has a good record in the country.

Head and shoulders above all the other players in Andhra Pradesh, "S.P." beat his younger brother Shiv Shanker in the final. It was no mere formality. At least Shiv Shanker would not think so. He gave of his best and fought gallantly for every point. Shiv Prakash won 7-5 and 6-4. It was the fifth year in succession he was annexing this title.

There was also no doubt about the outcome of the men's doubles' final.

THE MISRAS DOMINATE

By N. GANESAN



The Junior singles winner Shambunath Misra.

The men's doubles finalists: Narasimha Rao and Sajjad (left) and S. P. Misra and S. S. Misra (right).

THE Moin-ud-Dowla tennis championships conducted by the Secunderabad Club ended in a blaze of glory for the Misras. The house of the Misras cornered almost all the honours of the tournament. They produced the junior singles, men's singles, men's doubles, mixed doubles and women's singles champions

Shiv Prakash and Shiv Shanker together outplayed Narasimha Rao and Sajjad.

Another Misra who has been showing great promise and appears to have a bright future in India tennis is Shambunath Misra. He duly retained the junior singles title. A good stroke maker, he even battled his





Mixed doubles winners
Rekha Misra and S. P.
Misra

way into the men's singles semi-final, where he succumbed to his cousin Shiv Shanker. He beat Osmania University's Mohan Raj and then the more experienced Kunzru in the quarter-final.

Blow To Tennis

All these victories were expected. But what provided the biggest surprise to the spectators and the greatest joy to Mr. Jai Narayan Misra was the victory of Rekha Misra in the women's singles. She claimed the title for the first time, beating Mrs. Saraswati Reddy, the top seed, in the final. It was Mrs. Reddy who won the first set, giving away but one game. But playing steady tennis and committing few mistakes, Rekha caused Mrs. Reddy to lose patience and cry in the next two games. Rekha left the court jumping with joy. Her happiness was understandable. She is the

first woman member of the house to win a title.

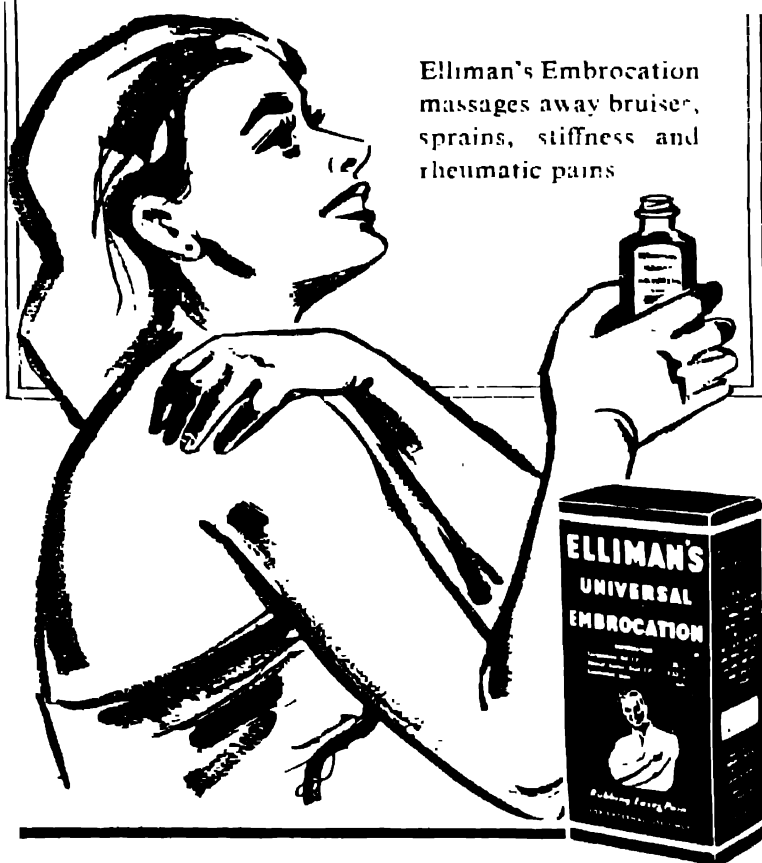
Rekha obtained a second title when, partnering Shiv Prakash Misra, she won the mixed doubles beating Kunzru and Mrs. Reddy easily. While Shiv Prakash won three titles, Rekha missed it. She and Naseem Syed Hussain lost to Mrs. Reddy and Keerti Kunzru. Mrs. Reddy figured in three finals and it was some consolation to her when she won at least one of them, the women's doubles.

Once a very popular sport, tennis has not been attracting more and more votaries in recent years. The game received a great blow when the Mehdi Jung stadium was demolished last year. One of the well-built stadia in the country, many great players of the calibre of Tilden had played on its court. The Andhra Pradesh Lawn Tennis Association have no court of their own and this is a great handicap for their functioning effectively. Realising this, the State Sports Council are considering a proposal to construct a tennis stadium also in the city. It is in a couple of District centres that the game is flourishing. They must be encouraged to continue to do the good work.



Rekha Misra, who won the women's singles event beating Mrs. Saraswati Reddy in the

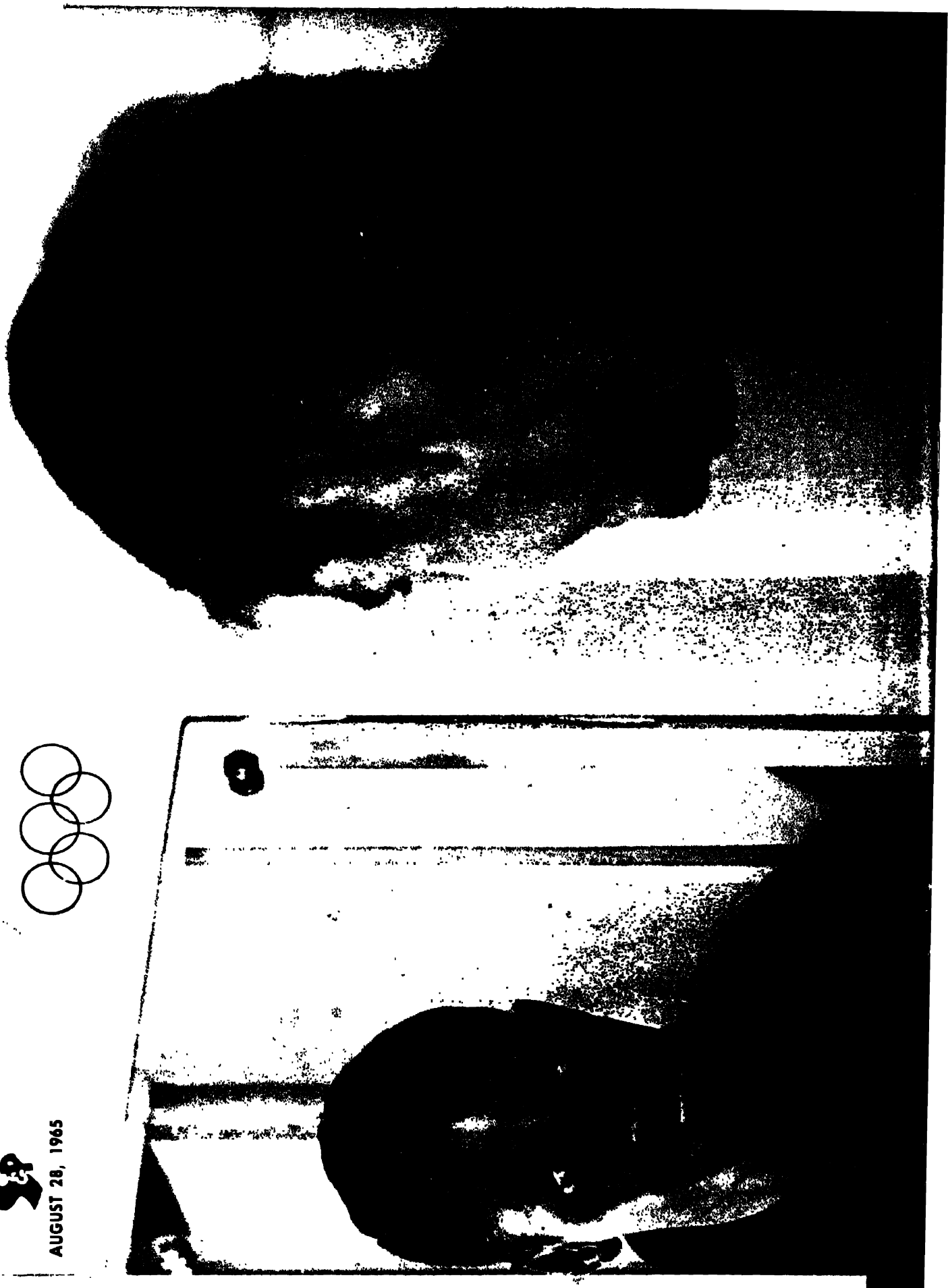
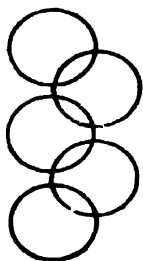
Rub in **Elliman's** Rub out **Pain**

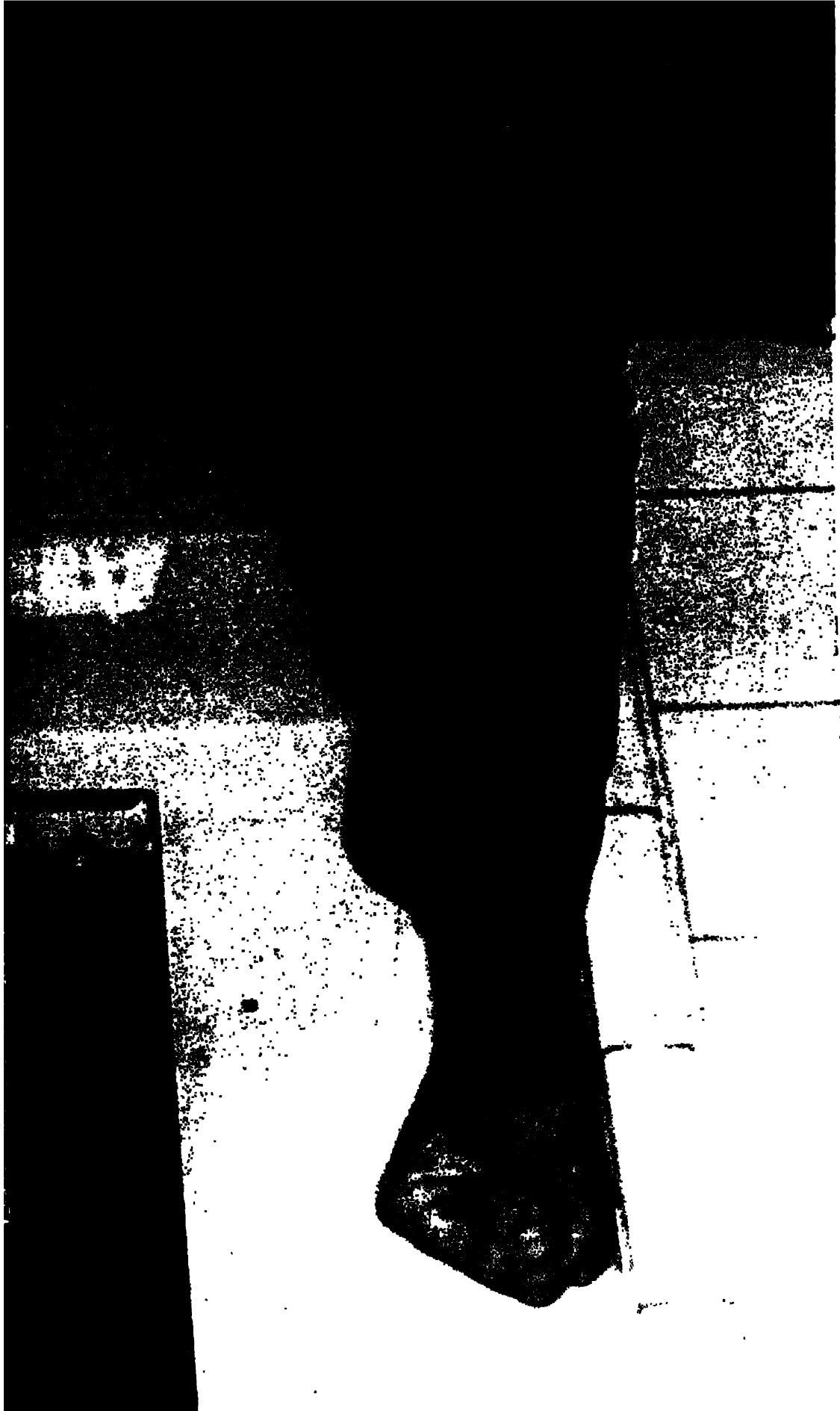


Elliman's Embrocation
massages away bruise,
sprains, stiffness and
rheumatic pains



AUGUST 28, 1965





A MEMBER of the American squad to the Tokyo Olympics was the 26-year-old, 6 feet 3 inches, 220 pound, Hodge who took the ninth place in the decathlon with 7,325 points. He hails from New York.

RUSSELL HODGE

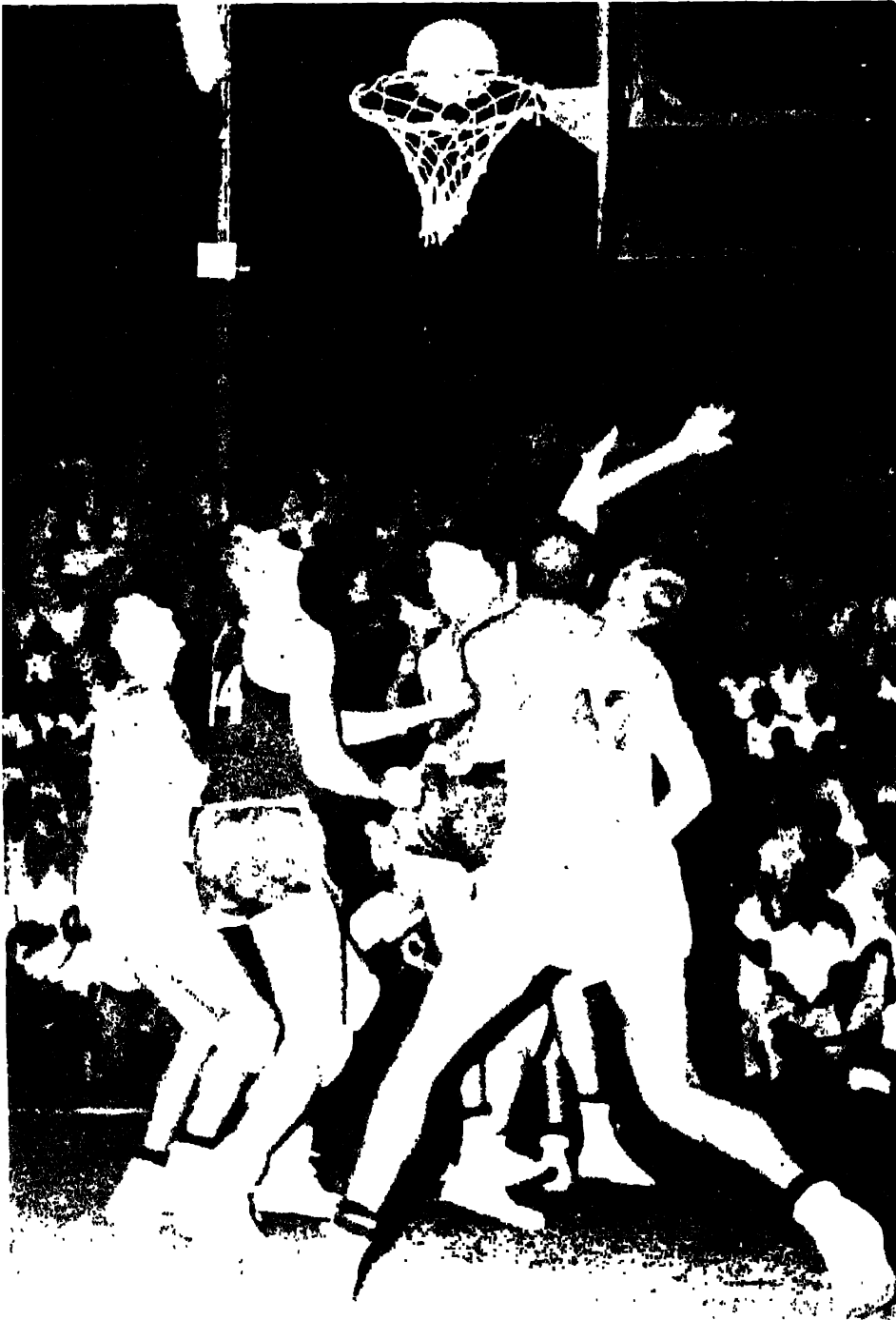
FIELD AR CLASSIC DISPLAY

By K. S. NARASIMHAN

EVEN in his wildest dreams, the father of Physical Education in India, the late lamented H. C. Buck, would not have expected such great enthusiasm as was in evidence on July 31 and August 1 at the Corporation playground in Venkatnarayana Road, in T'Nagar when within the specially erected huge arena, big gatherings were treated to a classic display of the finer points of basketball, the game which he introduced in our country 46 years ago. The Springfield College from Massachusetts, the birthplace of basketball, gave its first exhibition in Madras, inaugurating the cultural tour of India and the Far East and thrilled the big gathering with a breath-taking brand of play never before witnessed here.

The growing popularity of the game is well-known, particularly after the fillip received by the staging of the National championship a few years back and the best we have seen has been from the Services stars led by the tall Sarabjit Singh. In these days when visits by foreign experts in any game are next to impossible because of the foreign exchange crisis, the U.S. State Department has earned the gratitude of basketball fans by providing us an opportunity to enjoy a top-class game served by representatives from the homeplace of the game (nay of physical education itself). In point of acquiring perfect physical condition and developing quick reflexes, basketball provides ideal training for youth and the games in the city and the clinic which the visitors arranged under the leadership of Dr. Edward Steitz, Director of Athletics and Head Basketball coach of Springfield College, should have sown the seeds for vast improvement in the game.

It was a pity that the first day when the visiting Collegians played among themselves—Maroons vs. Whites—a deluge stopped play four minutes before halftime. On the second day the visitors beat Madras by a big margin and towards the end gave a repeat exhibition performance. Right from the minute when the Springfield heroes bounced into the court to the accompaniment of thundering cheers they thrilled those present with an exhibition of boundless energy and amazing skill in all departments. The visitors excelled with their ability to get in the basket.



All eyes on the ball. An incident in the exhibition match between Springfield College "A" and "B" teams.

AUGUST 28, 1965.

the quickest time and scoring in un-failing fashion from every angle. The display of the rebound expert, Lawrence Buell, the six-foot six-inch giant, was easily the best ever seen in Madras. The facile manner in which he wove his way through and gave the finishing touch by almost "placing" the inflated sphere into the basket elicited well-merited applause. And how fast the score-board was kept busy with 62 points collected in 16 minutes! It was a tribute to the visitors' class, both in passing and shooting, that even as the rain grew in intensity, the huge gathering on the first day stuck to their seats till the game was finally abandoned.

I thought that from the way they played, no opposition could do any damage against them, but the Madras players did very well to lose only 58-97. The organisers deserve praise for ensuring play on the second day despite the previous night's deluge.

Apart from the unique technical skill, both in passing and scoring, the visitors showed remarkable agility and perfect physical fitness. The way they engineered their moves and in a wink positioned themselves for scoring was superb. One striking feature was that while opponents were expecting a pass in the air, the visitors sent the ball bouncing along the ground in most purposeful manner. In addition to Buell, who gave a dazzling display at the pivotal position to get the highest individual score of 23, Leon Drury, the tireless defender, thrilled the spectators with his skill in originating moves and accuracy in set shots—he scored 12 points. Paul Wagner earned 20 points mainly through good shots from the zero angle while Robert Sisson contributed 12 and W. Scanlon 14.

As Dr. Steitz emphasised in an interview, height certainly helps the

player in great measure, but lack of inches could be compensated for by skill and agility. Despite the acknowledged fact that they were facing giants in the game, the Madras team did not suffer from any nerves and rose to the occasion with a creditable tally of 58 points. Suryanarayanan and Sunderraj were impressive, particularly the former, each scoring 14 points but the work of Dyaneswaran was most noteworthy for his proficiency in breaking up moves of the fast visitors and setting his own colleagues on the attack.

Mr. E. P. Royappa, the President of the State Basketball Association, Dr. J. P. Thomas, the Director of the YMCA College of Physical Education,

Mr. S. Padmanabhan, and of course, the USIS deserve congratulations for the success of the local programme.

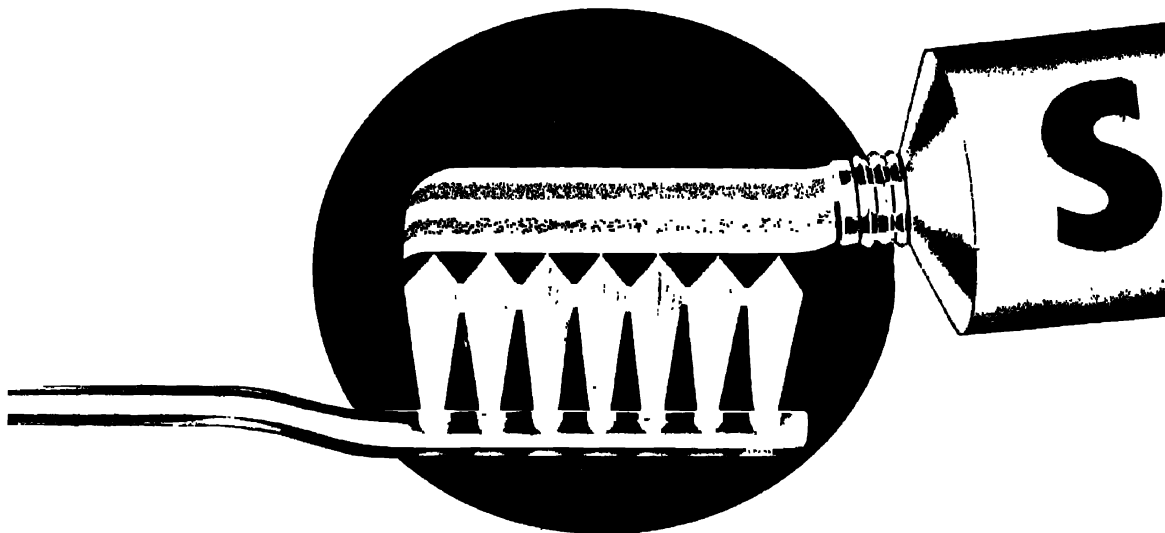
It was highly befitting the unique position of Madras as the place where Buck introduced the new game into the country, that the visitors started their tour here. As for the quality of game served by the birthplace of the game, one wonders how remarkable must be the standard of U.S. the unbeaten Olympic champions, when a College team itself, was so brilliant.

Sunderrajan jumps high in the air to thwart a jump shot from Lawrence Buell, in the exhibition match between Madras and Springfield College.

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①cleans your teeth **②**cleans your breath

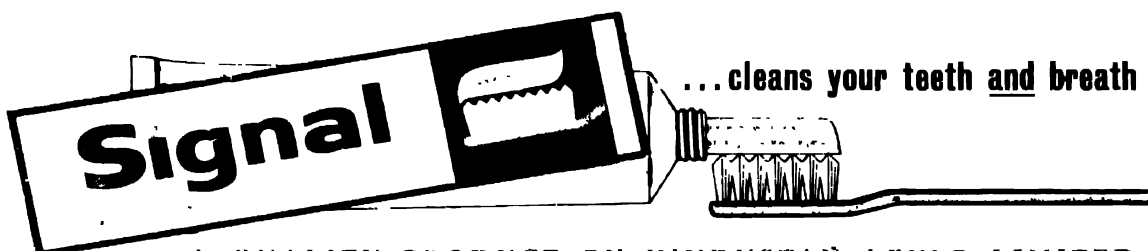
*** The red stripes contain HEXACHLOROPHENE**

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While SIGNAL cleans your teeth...the Hexachlorophene in the stripes cleans your breath. That's because Hexachlorophene is a protective ingredient

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All the family will love SIGNAL's red stripes, bubbly foam, fresh minty flavour... and its clean, clean, whole-mouth-clean feeling. Get SIGNAL today!

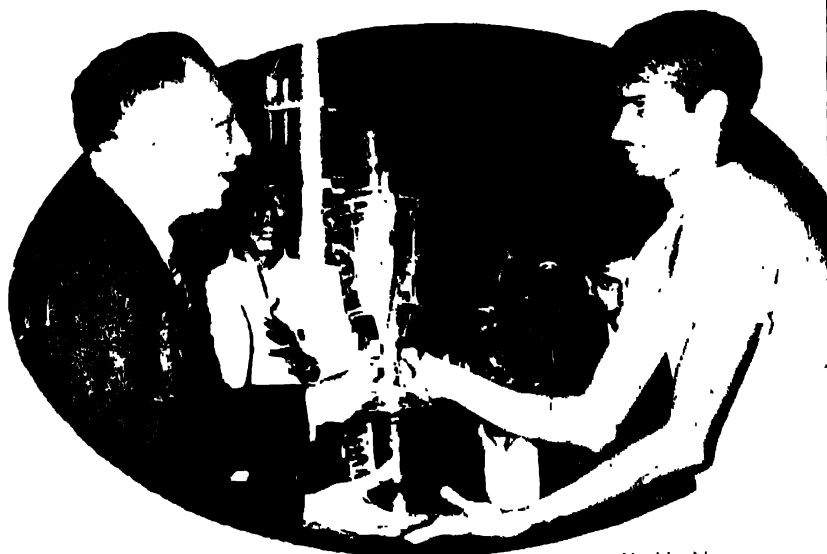


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AUGUST 28, 1965

SATYAMURTHY MEMORIAL TROPHY

Integral Coach Factory claimed its second trophy of the season when it won the Satyamurthy Memorial Trophy in the Mambalam Youths' Club tournament, Madras, defeating S. Railway. (An action picture of the match appears on page 2).



Mr. K. M. Nanjappa, General Manager, Indian Overseas Bank, giving away the Satyamurthy Memorial Trophy to Jayaraman, captain of Integral Coach Factory



A group photograph of the winning team Integral Coach Factory



The Southern Railway team



Jayaraman, captain of I.C.F., receiving the trophy from Mr. D'Alwis, the chief guest

MAGNOLIA TROPHY FOR I.C.F.

Integral Coach Factory annexed the Magnolia Trophy in the Ace Basketball Club tournament, defeating State Bank of India Recreation Club at Madras. Mr D'Alwis, Assistant High Commissioner for Ceylon presided and gave away the trophies.



Selvaraj, captain of the State Bank team, receiving the runner up shield from the chief guest



Meenakshisundaram of Southern Railway jumps high and puts the ball into the hoop in the match against I.C.F.

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India's
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for coughs
and colds



Percy Engineer of the St. Xavier's High School 'A' team.

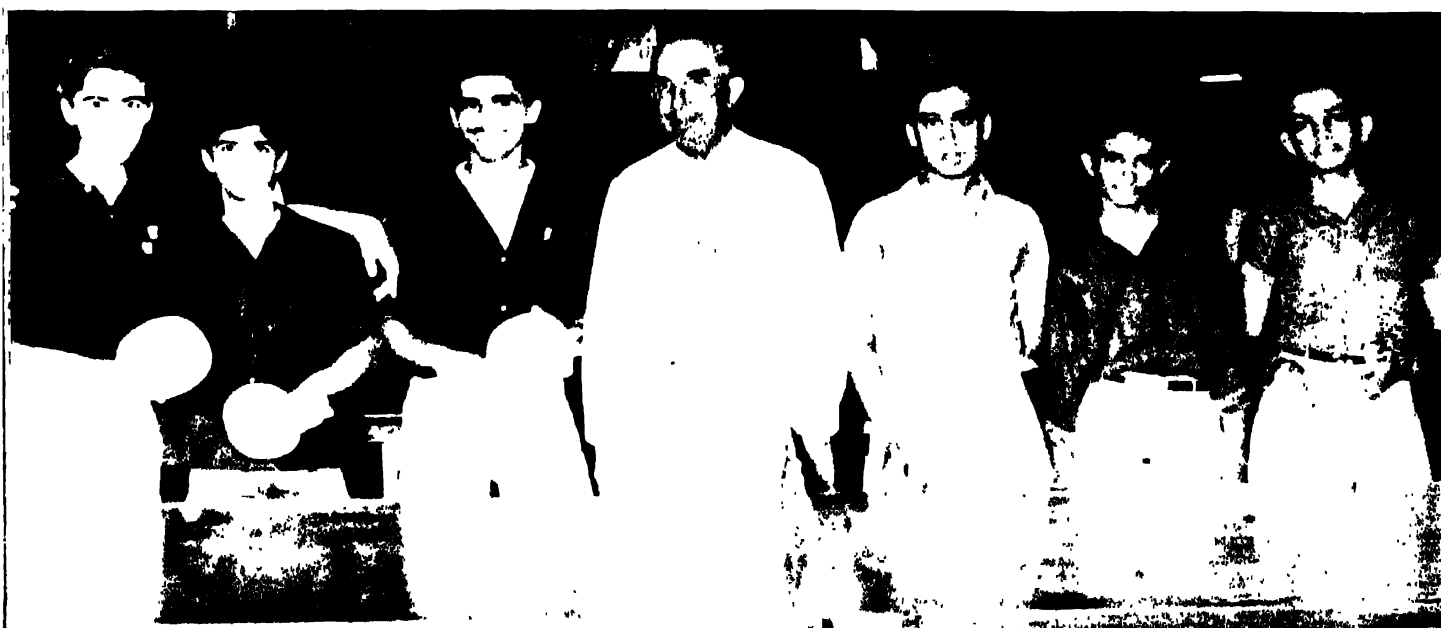
The St. Xavier High School 'A' and 'B' teams, winner and runner-up in the Gujarat Inter-School table tennis.

Xaverians' Clean Sweep

By P. F. KEKOBAD

THE finals of the Gujarat State Inter-School table tennis championships were played at the Ahmedabad Parsi Gymkhana on Sunday July 25, under the auspices of the Gujarat Table Tennis Association. It was the St. Xavier's High School's (Ahmedabad) day. The Xaverians asserted their superiority in the most convincing manner as their "A" and "B" teams swept all opposition before reaching the final, making it an all-Xaverian affair.

In the first singles Percy Engineer of the "A" team driving forcefully on the forehand and defending dourly on the backhand downed the colours of Dilip Patel 21-14 and 21-14. In the second match Perviz Engineer and Zaheer Kekobad ("A") were up against a tough combination in Shainik Shah and Davindra Gupta. Before the former pair could settle down and find their touch their opponents playmg well had



captured the first game at 21-18. But from the second game onwards both Engineer and Kekobad forced the pace and brought off some spectacular forehand speedy shots which left Gupta and Shah standing. Under relentless pressure, Gupta and Shah went into a defensive shell and this brought about their eventual downfall at 10-21, 14-21. By virtue of this 2-0 lead, the St. Xavier's "A" team won the championship and the "B" team became runner-up. Much credit for St. Xavier's complete triumph goes to its Sports Coach Rev. Brother Bou who spared no pains to train up and en-

courage his boys in table tennis and all other games too.

The Gujarat State Inter-Club T.T. League Championship was captured by the L. D. Engineering College of Ahmedabad. Tall and athletically-built Ashok Parekh of the L.D. Engineering College, was in devastating form and with his telling forehand drives and consistent backhand chops experienced very little difficulty in disposing off Suketu Vyas of the Mayur Club in two straight games (21-10 and 21-12). But then bespectacled Harsh Sodhan of the Mayur Club levelled up matters beating Bupendra Patel of the

L.D.E. College in two straight games (21-13 and 21-12). Later, in the crucial doubles which proved to be most interesting and brought the house down, Ashok Parekh and Bupendra Patel (L.D.E. College) combining very well, started attacking from the word 'go' which threw Harsh Sodhan and Suketu Vyas (Mayur Club) on the defence. The former pair won the first game at 21-15. In the second Sodhan and Vyas asserted themselves, driving forcefully and smashing occasionally to make quite sure of it at 21-9.

Continued next page

fabrics of finest artistry

*Fabrics of finest artistry
in variegated designs and colours;
so pleasing to the eye,
so soft to the touch,
for all the world to be adorned.*

Mandator Inscription 473 A.D.



The weaving of fabrics in India has been a work of beauty inspired by the finest artistry. Nowhere else in the world has the handloom been put to such creative use and on such a vast scale.

This rich tradition, inherited by seven million weavers, has now been further enriched by the introduction of new designs and techniques to meet the needs of modern dress and decor. India's handloom fabrics are today more beautiful than ever before and are available in richer designs, colours and patterns. These are finding new uses and markets everywhere and are in demand all over the world. Last year the export of handloom fabrics earned Rs. 14 crores in foreign exchange.



**ALL INDIA
HANDLOOM
BOARD**

XAVERIANS' CLEAN SWEEP*Continued from previous page*

Then followed the decider, in which telling forehand drives and smashes, backhand flicks, delicate drops and placements were on view. Ultimately, after a ding-dong struggle Ashok Parekh and Bupendra Patel captured the game at 21-19.

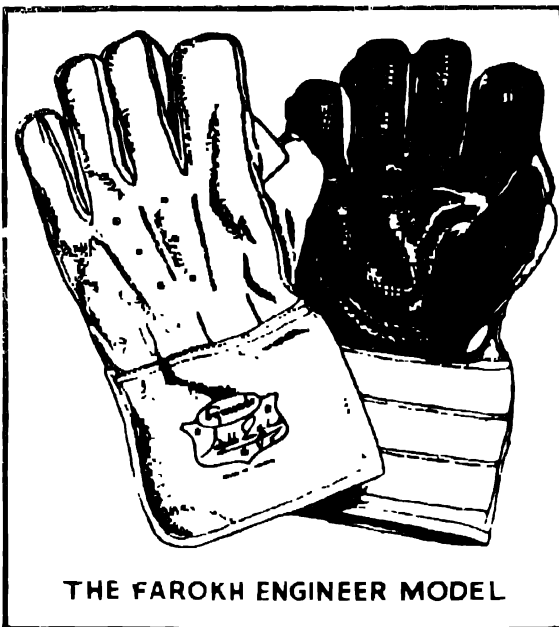
Ashok Parekh (L. D. E. College) and Harsh Sodhan (Mayur Club) clashed in the singles and the fourth match of the tie. A lot of fireworks was expected in this encounter but it was a most disappointing and tame

affair. Parekh called the tune and he led Sodhan a merry dance by setting a hot pace from the start. Parekh played a bold, attacking game which paid him rich dividends. Sodhan tried to break the smooth rhythm of Parekh's strokes by chopping heavily on the backhand and spinning nicely on the forehand. But it was Parekh's day and nothing could upset him. He coasted home to a well-planned victory in two games. So the L. D. Engineering College of Ahmedabad became the Gujarat State Inter-Club champion team.

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In all its design. The most important feature perhaps is its comfort, which makes it most possible. This has been achieved by the use of superior and selected quality leather that has gone into making it the outstanding Cricket Glove. The leather used is more resilient, thus reducing the possibility of rendering the gloves hardened and uncomfortable after use. In addition they are light.

Symonds gloves are padded in such a way that the hand easily adapts itself to the line of the ball.

**THE FAROKH ENGINEER MODEL**

Symonds



Perviz Engineer and Zahoor Kekab
of the St. Xavier's High School 'A'
team

Do you Know?

by BACH

**interdict**

(in'ter-dikt') VERB
TO PROHIBIT, DEBAR, BAN,
AS TO INTERDICT HUNTING



BOBBY LOCKE'S FIRST OPEN WIN

By DENNIS DREW

RECORDS show that Bobby Locke, of South Africa won the first of his four Open golf championship titles from Ireland's Harry Bradshaw by 12 strokes in a 36 hole play-off over the Royal St. George's links at Sandwich, Kent, on July 9, 1949.

The scores were: Locke 135 (68); Bradshaw 147 (74, 73).

These are the bald facts which dispassionately show that Bradshaw, the "dark horse" of the championship, was outclassed on that windy summer day among the sandhills by the sea.

After the fifth hole in the morning round, when the rather portly and stately Locke thumped a brave and wonderfully straight wooden club shot to the green for a birdie four, it was obvious that he was out on his own. There was never any doubt about the result.

Fateful Holes

It was strange, however, that this play-off should turn on the fifth hole as it was there that Bradshaw made a decision which he will regret for ever.

It was a decision taken in the second round which without question cost him an outright win in the Open, a bumper financial year as champion, and the distinction of being one of the few players from the British Isles to win the event in post-war years.

Bradshaw, until that summer, had not been a prominent cross-channel tournament competitor and his excursions had been restricted. But despite this the jovial heavy weight with a grip and swing which horrified the purists, had quite a big reputation at home in Eire. He arrived quietly on the scene a few days before the championship was due to start on Monday, July 9. No one took much notice of the Irishman as he practised over the fairways at Sandwich and at the qualifying links of the Royal Cinque Ports club at nearby Deal.

Led Qualifiers

That he was playing well only Bradshaw alone knew. Just how well he was playing came to light in the two qualifying rounds. He

had a first round 67 and then led the qualifiers with a total of 139.

Professional golfers often feel that it is onerous to do well in qualifying competition and possess the opinion that such good shots and scores are wasted before the real fight gets under way. Bradshaw was not one of these and at the end of the first round proper he was in joint second place in the field of 96, with a round of 68, a stroke behind the Scot, Jimmy Adams.

Hooked His Drive

But, no one really took any serious notice of this performance. After all, there were still three rounds to go.

And so to the second round. Bradshaw was out in the morning when the majority of spectators had not arrived at this rather remote club and only a small handful of people elected to follow him.

He went well enough over the opening four holes which he covered in four strokes, a piece—strictly par. Then came that all-important fifth hole.

Bradshaw's drive was hooked slightly, just a slight bend in its flight and it rolled towards the edge of the rough. Indeed, from the tee, it was a shot with which Bradshaw felt comparatively satisfied.

But then came the shock. When Bradshaw reached his ball he found it resting neatly in the neck of a broken bottle.

A Gamble

He had never suffered such cruel luck in an Open championship. There was no explanation as

to how the bottle came to be there for the links were excellently tended.

Bradshaw stood over the spot, bewildered. He asked the little knot of people who sadly expressed their sympathy, to move away. He took the heaviest club in his bag, a wedge, and took up his stance. He had decided to free the ball by playing it and the bottle together. Aware of the danger from flying glass, Bradshaw swung hard at the target, squeezed both eyes shut and turned his head aside.

Contact was fair and square. The broken bottle was shattered into a thousand pieces and the ball was free, rolling 30 or 40 yards up the fairway.

Unsettling

But the experience had completely upset the usually placid Irishman. He had dropped a valuable stroke and he came away from the fifth green with a six on his card. He took time to settle down again and it was not surprising that he finished with a 77 for a half-way 36 hole total of 145, and down the field. But a night's rest worked wonders and Bradshaw strung a 68 and a 70 together on the final day to force a tie with Locke with an aggregate of 215.

And so after all, the bottle and the extra stroke at the fifth hole made all the difference between success and failure.

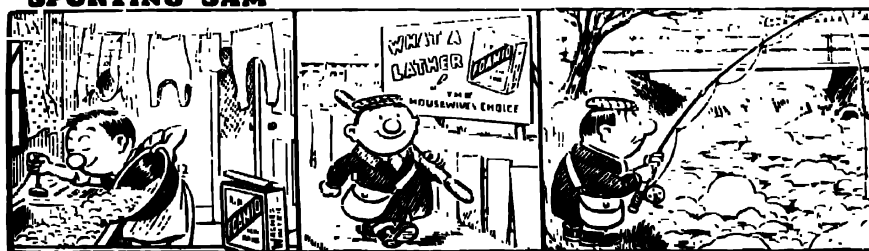
Without Penalty

Bradshaw, in fact, could have removed his ball from the bottle without incurring any penalty, for according to the rules the bottle was an object outside the game. He could have picked up, dropped the ball over his shoulder into a playable lie and saved that vital shot which would have doomed Locke to failure.

But consider Bradshaw's position. He knew that he was playing at peak form and that it could have been his winning year. He did not wish to incur any penalties or possible disqualification to spoil things.

"I did not wish to involve myself in any trouble", he said. He should have played it safe by sending his caddie back to the clubhouse with a request for a member of the championship committee to go out to give an official ruling. —(To be continued).

SPORTING SAM



Chess

By LEONARD BARDEN

WORLD TITLE BATTlers

THE series of eliminating matches to decide who will meet the wily Armenian Tigran Petrosian in next year's challenge contest for the world title, is reaching its final stages. Boris Spassky, the 27 year old Soviet grand master, whose relaxed good humour, athletic build and American-style crew-cut make him look more like a sports star than a chess master, waits in Moscow to see who will sit opposite him in the final eliminator.

Will it be the former champion, Mikhail Tal of Riga, reckoned the greatest genius for dazzling sacrifice play since Alkhine? Or will it be Bent Larsen, the self-confident, outgrowing grandmaster from Denmark, who has been the surprise outsider in the elimination series?

At the time of writing Larsen and Tal are deadlocked in their ten game match with the score 3-3. Larsen won the first game, Tal the second and two hard fought draws then ended indecisively. By the time this article appears, the match will be over. Later news is that Larsen won the fifth game, Tal the sixth.

Already Larsen, who forecast that he would win the match 5-1, has held the former champion better than was expected. The Soviet reports on the match do not give all the moves in the first game, which Larsen won. Here, though, is the score up to the adjourn-

ment when Larsen had a clearly positionally decisive advantage. The remaining moves will be given with my next article.

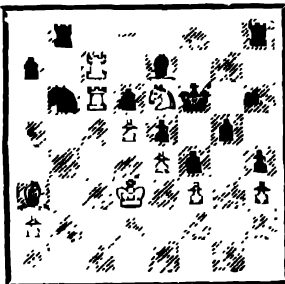
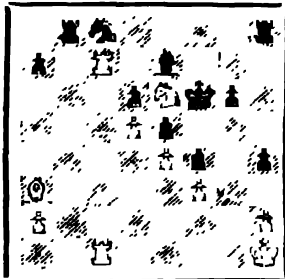
Game No. 378

(First Match Game, 1965)

White: B. Larsen (Denmark)

Black: M. Tal (Soviet Union)

1 P-Q4, N-KB3, 2 P-QB4, P-KN3, 3 N-QB3, B-N2, 4 P-K4, O-O, 5 N-B3, P-Q3, 6 B-K2, P-K4, 7 O-O, N-B3, 8 P-Q5, N-K2, 9 N-K1, N-Q2, 10 P-B3, P-KB4, 11 P-KN4, P-KR4, 12 P-N5, P-B5, 13 N-Q3, P-B5, 14 K-R1, K-B2, (b); 15 P-B5, R-R1 (see first diagram below); 16 Q-N3, P-N3, 17 P-QP, P-P, 18 Q-R2, N-QB4, 19 N-N, N-P, P-N; 20 P-N4, P-P, 21 Q-NP, B-B6, 22 R-KN1, R-QN1, 23 N-N5, N-B1, 24 B-R3, B-KB1, 25 Q-B4, (d), B-K2, 26 Q-B7, Q-Q, 27 N-Q, R-R4, 28 B-KB1, B-B3, 29 K-Rx-B, R-P, 30 N-K6, R-R4, 31 Q-RB1, K-B3, 32 K-B7, R-KR1, 33 R-B1, B1 (see second diagram below), P-N4, (e), 34 P-R3, R-N1, 35 R-B7, B-B6, K-B2, 36 K-N2, K-B3, 37 K-B1, R-KR1, 38 K-K2, R-N1, 39 K-Q3, R-KR1, 40 R-B7, N-N3, 41 R-B1, B-B6, adjourned (see third diagram below) (1).



(a) This move was made popular among masters by a convincing win scored by Benko against Averbakh at Portoroz 1958. The idea is that if 11 P-B5, 12 P-KR4 blocks the king's side and leaves White free to open up the game on the opposite flank.

(b) Black has to mount an attack on the isolated KNP, though it costs him a good deal of time.

(c) After the game, Tal suggested an interesting sacrifice 16 P-QP, P-P, 17

NN5, N-B1, 18 N-xBP, P-xN, 19 B-xP, B-K4, 20 B-K3 and it is difficult for Black to defend the position because of his unco-ordinated pieces. However, it is natural that Larsen preferred a quieter plan in the opening game of the match.

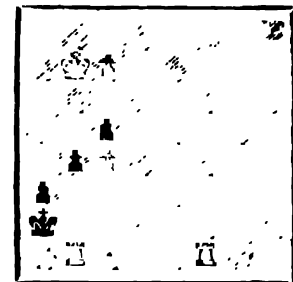
(d) Here also there is a sacrificial alternative possible 25 Q-RB1, P-R3, 26 R-xN, R-xR, 27 N-xP, ch with knight and pawn for the rook and a strong passed pawn for White.

(e) A critical strategical error 33 P-R6! keeps open the later possibility of a king's side break with P-N4-5. Larsen's next move stops this plan and makes extra pawn useless.

(f) Here the game was adjourned. It is clear that Black's sealed move was probably 41 N-B1, defending his two attacked pawns. How should White proceed? See how your own 'adjournment' analysis compares with Larsen's before you play over the remaining moves in my next article.

Problem No. 216

By O. von Krobshofer



This week's problem (by O. von Krobshofer) has a simple solution, but is a famous classic which has stumped many masters. Can you find how White forces mate on his fourth move, against any black defence?

If you can solve this problem within five minutes, regard yourself as an chess master strength. 15 minutes is good, 25 minutes above average, while 35 minutes is an average time for solving.

Solution No. 216: 1 B-xP! If now 1 P-B8, 2 Q, 2 R-B5, ch, Q-MR, 3 B-xQ, K-xB, 4 K-B3, K-K3, 5 K-N4, K-Q2, 6 K-xP, K-B7, 7 K-N4, with a back draw Black's king cannot reach a square in front of his pawn and so enable it to queen.

If 1 B-xP, K-xR, 2 B-R2, tops Black's pawn.

So Black plays 1 B-xP, K-x3, 2 B-K5, ch, K-B3, (not 2 K-Q1, 3 R-KB5, nor 2 K-B2, 3 R-B5, ch), 3 B-K3, (not 3 R-K8, K-B2, and worse), P-B8, Q: 4 R-B3, ch, Q-xR, drawn by stalemate.

Heard This One?

Os: "What's that you're carrying?"
Mosis: "This is a book of eye exercises that are supposed to improve my vision. Do you practise any visual exercises?"

Os: "Only when I go to the beach."

Lawyer: "Have you ever seen the defendant before?"

Witness: "Yes, sir, before, behind and sideways."

In the final examination recently given in a Physical Education course this question was asked:

"Can you name two ancient sports?"
And a freshman answered: "Yes, Anthony and Cleopatra."

Egg: "Did you see anything interesting at the beach to-day?"

Head: "Yes, all the girls were wearing bikinis that matched their eyes."

Egg: "In color?"

Head: "No, in size."

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THIS is the age of the sandwich. Almost everyone is faced at some time with the necessity to "have a quick bite" rather than a proper meal. Consequently, this is also the age of indigestion. And the first gastronomic lesson to be learned is: It is better not to have eaten at all, than to have eaten hurriedly and suffered from indigestion.

However, civilisation being what it is, many people have certainly to eat meals relatively quickly. Representatives of industrial firms, executives, doctors, shift workers, and many others all find themselves eating against the clock.

This is something you can get away with a few times especially while you are young. But eventually the habit will catch up with you. Soon you'll start carrying some tablets around with you. Later, you will find yourself in a doctor's waiting room and finally having your inside photographed by an X-Ray expert.

Cut Out Starch

Accepting that you sometimes have to rush your food, can you take any precautions? You certainly can. The one food which is most likely to cause trouble if boiled is carbohydrate—starch. This is the only food which simply must have saliva for its digestion. If you cram a bread bun, a cake, or a couple of biscuits down the gullet without saliva, the stomach has no idea what to do with them. Ptyalin—an ingredient of saliva which dissolves starch—is as essential for starch digestion as is fat for frying. Don't imagine that washing a starchy diet down with a cup of tea or coffee, or with a glass of beer or any other fluid will do as well. It

A Word With The Doctor-135

BEWARE OF THAT SNACK

won't do at all. So it is best to cut out starch for all hurried meals.

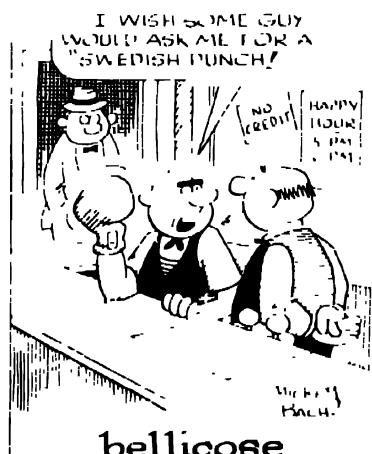
Protein, i.e., meat, is not quite so indigestible in these circumstances so long as it is not eaten in chunks. It must be well cooked and easily broken up. It requires stomach juices, not saliva for its digestion, but these can only work so long as the meat is easily crumbled and can be reached by the hydrochloric acid and peptic juices secreted by the stomach wall.

Sugar should be top of the three-minute menu list, but isn't always available—and it certainly isn't filling! For the driver in a hurry, therefore, a cup of sweet tea or coffee with plenty of milk in it is advisable. Some of the proprietary food powders also make a first-rate "first-aid" drink.

If you are not quite so desperately pushed for time, have some solid material such as a bit of well-backed bread or cake, but chew even this small amount properly. If you are travelling in a car, and have only a few minutes to spare for eating, the above advice is even more important. Sitting still after a hasty snack is worse than moving about after one.

Finally, try to organise your life so that rushed meals are not needed. Put up with small, easily digested food during your working day, and then have a good meal in the evening. Your wife may have the nuisance of getting this late meal ready, so do help with the washing-up afterwards. It will help your digestion. (To be continued).

Do you Know?



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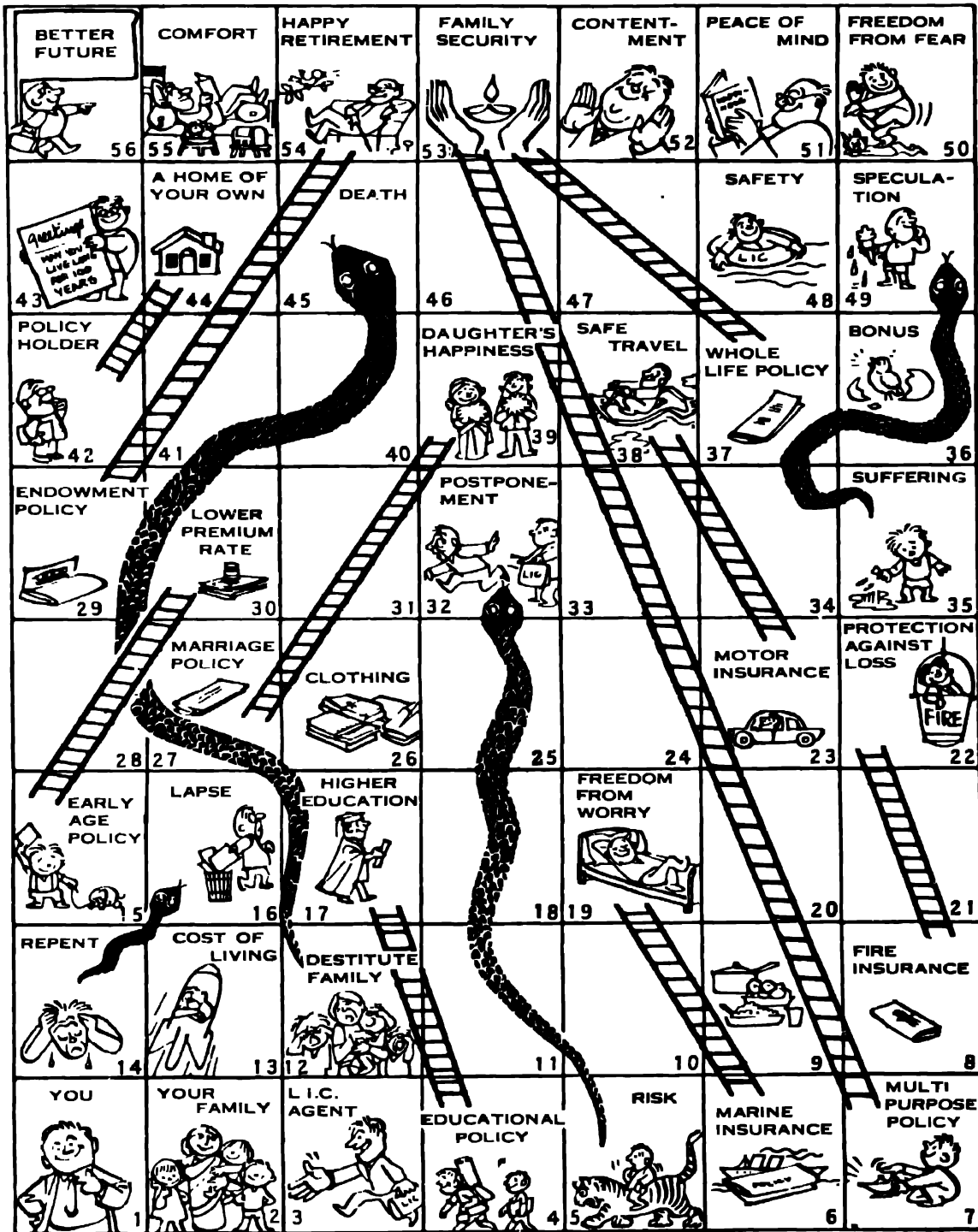
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PLAN AND PLAY SAFE!



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A TOPIC that has been much discussed in recent months is that of the so-called air-bus, and some rather confused thinking, one suggests, has emerged. The general idea behind the air-bus is not very difficult to grasp. It implies, presumably, an aircraft specifically designed to operate economically on short, or very short, sector, high density routes. It is in the analysis of the characteristics desirable in such an aircraft that confusion seems to exist. Suggestions have ranged from 150/200 seat jet or turbo-propeller aircraft to such giants as the Russian AN-22 and the American C-5A with accommodation for 500 to 700 passengers.

Let us see, for instance, how some airlines view such a project. Six European carriers—Air France, Alitalia, BEA, Lufthansa, Sabena, and SAS—recently met in Paris to exchange ideas on the possible specifications for such an aircraft. According to *Flight International*, the consensus of opinion favoured a twin-jet, 150/175-seat vehicle with short take-off and landing characteristics and readily convertible to either passenger or cargo roles.

Worthwhile?

There are already, of course, a number of twin-jet, short haul aircraft now coming into service. These include the BAC One Eleven, the Douglas DC-9, and the Boeing 737. Admittedly, all three lack the capacity that the airlines now seem to consider necessary. The One Eleven, for instance, is normally a 72-seat aircraft and although the DC-9 and the Boeing 737 are designed to accommodate a slightly increased number of passengers, they fall, nevertheless, into very much the same class. In addition, of course, there are larger aircraft such as the Trident and the Boeing 727—average 100/120 passengers—operating on short and medium haul routes in Europe and the U.S.A.

Apart from greater capacity—an aspect to which one will return later—it is rather difficult to see how the proposed air-bus would be superior to current short haul jets. The proposed convertibility to either passenger or cargo carriage, for instance, is not, one would have thought, an essential feature of an aircraft primarily designed to operate on routes of high density passenger traffic. As for short take-off and landing characteristics, while these, no doubt, are desirable enough, since operations, presumably, would be mainly between major airports, it is doubtful, one ventures to suggest, whether the penalties thus imposed would be worthwhile.

Greatest Drawback

The greater the capacity of an aircraft, the lower do the seat-mile costs tend to become. To take an extreme case, a 500-seat jet airliner should produce a seat-mile cost some 35 per cent lower than that of a current 190-seat long haul airliner to-day. It is axiomatic, of course, that the cheaper air travel becomes, the more will

Wheel and Wings

THE SHORT HAUL AIR-BUS

By OUR AVIATION CORRESPONDENT

people travel by air and the more people travel by air, the cheaper will air travel become. To that extent, the 150/175 seat aircraft, which the airlines, apparently, regard as the optimum for short haul services of the nineteen-seventies, makes good sense. There are, however, certain attendant disadvantages to large capacity aircraft which deserve more than passing notice.

There can be no shadow of doubt, for instance, that the greatest single drawback to present short distance air travel is the high disproportion of 'ground time' to the time of the actual flight. In other words—and taking European routes as an example—there is little object in flying from Orley to London Airport in 40 minutes if the over-all time of the journey from Paris to London remains—as it does—in the neighbourhood of 3½ hours. Even in existing conditions, a journey from Paris to London by surface transport entails very little more time. By 1970, it seems probable that surface transport will have been speeded up. The rail tunnel under the English Channel, if not completed, will be under construction, and, from next year, hovercraft services will be operating across the Channel on schedules which will materially reduce present times by rail and steamship.

Principal Problem

Taking these factors into consideration, what is the principal problem confronting the airlines? To make travel cheaper? Yes, indubitably. But, one suggests, this will avail them little if they do not, at the same time, make it more convenient and quicker—and by quicker, of course, one refers to the over-all time of the journey and not just the flight time. They cannot afford to ignore the growing volume of public criticism of almost every aspect of air travel. Complaints are numerous and varied. But the general message they convey is unmistakable—the travelling public everywhere deplore the muddle, the delays, and the time-wasting procedures which seem to be a built-in feature of air travel.

There are, of course, two sides to every argument—and some of the complaints, doubtless, are frivolous

or ill informed. Very often, too, the faults are not those of the airlines at all but spring from the lay-out of airports, airport buildings, roads of approach and other facilities, long out-moded by the expansion of air travel during the last ten years. The fact remains, however—and the weight of evidence supports this—that the travelling public, no longer mesmerised by the glamour of air travel, is becoming increasingly critical of its shortcomings.

Closer to Cities

It is evident, for instance, that at almost any major airport the average time spent by passengers in the process of disembarking, obtaining their baggage, complying with the formalities, and finally getting clear of the airport, is seldom less than fifty minutes to an hour. Add to this time the forty minutes or so of road travel from airports to the cities they serve and it is clear that the original speed and convenience of air travel has been whittled away almost to vanishing point.

To that extent, the idea of increasing the capacity of short haul airliners could well defeat its own purposes. The larger the aircraft, the longer is the process of loading and unloading baggage, shepherding passengers from point to point, clearing customs, completing formalities, and all the rest of it. This, one suggests, makes absolute nonsense of the idea of usings 500/700-seat aircraft on any but the longest of long haul routes. Even the proposed 150/175-seat air-bus could add appreciably to the over-all time of short air journeys.

Something will, clearly, have to be done about short-haul air transport. Either airports will have to be entirely re-modelled—as is being done in the case of the new Cologne-Bonn airport in West Germany—and formalities speeded up, or, alternatively, new, small airports will have to be sited far closer to city centres and the airlines will have to turn to VTOL aircraft for their air-buses of the future. The latter alternative is so obviously the correct solution that ultimately, one suggests, it is the means that will be employed

ON June 22nd last the Postal Administration of the Netherlands Antilles issued a set of three special postage stamps without surcharge in commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the Oil Industry in Curacao. The stamps—10c. yellow; 20c. Blue and 25c. red—feature oil installations on the island. They are printed in photogravure by Enschede & Sons of Haarlem.

"Year of The Alps"

The meter mail mark illustrated this week, inscribed "1965—The Year of the Alps", has an interesting story behind it.

The Stamp World

FIFTY YEARS OF OIL

By **RUSSELL BENNETT**

Recently about fifty Americans who had at least once in their lives scaled the mighty Matterhorn, were guests of the Swiss National Tourist Office and the American Alpine Club, and received silver lapel pins inscribed "Matterhorn Conqueror — Sermatt, Switzerland" surrounding a gold cameo of the famous mountain peak. The occasion was the launching of the Year of the Alps in the centenary of the first ascent of the towering 14,780 foot pyramid, universally called "the most dramatic mountain on earth".

Mountaineering blossomed into a popular sport and science late in the eighteenth century, when intrepid adventurers began climbing Europe's more challenging summits. Each summer brought more and more lovers of the majestic altitudes to Switzerland's Alps for contests in which men (and a few women) matched their courage and skill with crag, crevasse and cold. One by one their ice-axes were planted atop these icy citadels.

Almost from the start, the Matterhorn, which was the subject of a con-

ple of Swiss stamps issued on June 1 this year and has also been featured previously on the 1913 Pre-Juventute stamp and a 1962 San Marino issue, stood alone among these mountains whose conquest defied even the masters of rope and crampon. One party after another was turned back by the precipitous walls and ice-glassed cliffs. Between 1857 and 1865 no fewer than eighteen attempts were made to scale this, the most superb mountain of all and they ended in defeat.

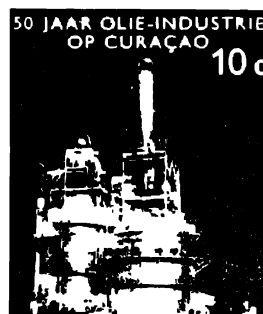
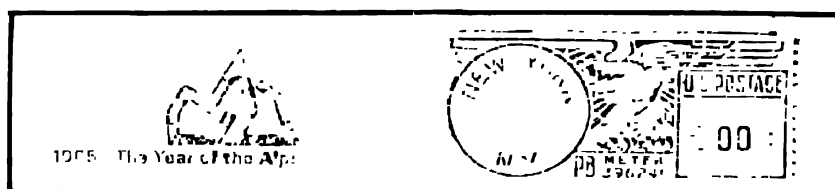
It remained for a daring 20-year-old English lad to lead a party to the summit on Bastille Day just a century ago. Edward Whymper had come to Switzerland several times in the previous few years, mastering neighbouring peaks but failing time and time again in getting to the top of the Matterhorn. Early in July, he and Lord Francis Douglas, an experienced 18-year-old, came to Zermatt where they engaged Peter Taugwalder as a guide, and the latter's son as a porter.

Michael Croz, the then-famous guide of Chamonix, was unexpectedly in Zermatt with the Reverend Charles Hudson and Robert Hadow, two English tourists. Intrigued by the prospect, the two parties joined forces and on July 13 left the Town before dawn and took their first rest at six-twenty, 12,870 feet up the Matterhorn. A second rest pause came at 9.55, just under 700 feet from the summit. At exactly 1.40 Zermatters who were watching through binoculars and telescopes saw seven men on the summit—they had succeeded!

After an hour on the summit, the descent began in the following order, Croz, Harrow, Hudson, Douglas, Taugwalder Senior, Whymper and Taugwalder Junior. At about three hundred feet below the peak, Hadow, the least skilful of the party, slipped and fell, knocking Croz and tearing Hudson and Douglas along with them over the precipitous north face into the depths below. The others held fast and managed to make it back to Zermatt.

But their reception was less than enthusiastic. Rumour had it that Whymper and the Taugwalders had cut the rope to save themselves being dragged down with the others. It was only after the bodies of the victims had been recovered that it was found that the rope had definitely broken and the four deaths could be unquestionably charged to accident. The actual rope and some of the victims' personal effects are still in the Zermatt Museum to this day. The victims were buried in the Zermatt cemetery.

As Zermatt and the Matterhorn attracted more and more tourists steps were taken to make the ascent easier and less dangerous. Cables have even been stretched up and over some of the more difficult parts of the mountain, so that to-day, with the aid of a trained guide and equipment, any one with sufficient stamina can look down from the summit of the Matterhorn, lord of all he surveys, with little more risk than walking across a busy city street!—(To be continued)



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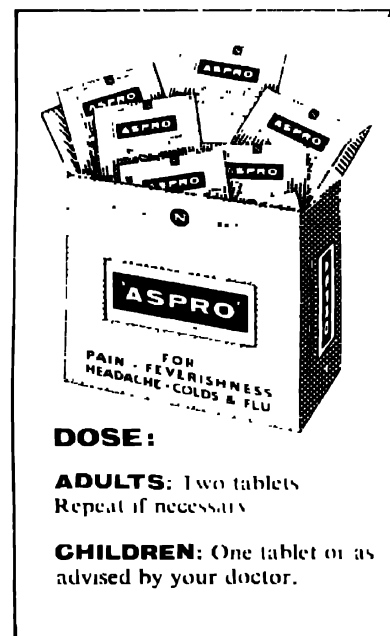
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AG 3 65

'ASPRO' DRAWS OUT PAIN!



A LARGE percentage of all photographs taken are of people. Therefore it is logical to assume that when exposure is being determined, it should be on the basis of the subject photographed. Yet, oddly enough, taking exposure readings on the basis of human skin is very reliable for practically any picture situation.

The most commonly used technique for taking exposure readings is to aim the meter at the subject from the camera position. This reading indicates the *average* amount of light reflected from the area "viewed" by the meter cell. Such reflected light readings are rarely too far wrong, but quite often they are not accurate enough to produce the effect that the photographer visualised.

The difficulty is that all commonly used exposure meters are of the *integrating* type—they balance out the highlights and shadows into a uniform area of grey. If the subject is a light but surrounded by large areas of

Camera Cameos

With the skin tone being the primary subject matter, a direct reading without any compensation would be correct

EXPOSURE FROM YOUR SKIN

By GEORGE ZYGMUND

AUGUST 28, 1965

With very dark skin, such as this, exposure must be on the generous side to prevent areas of shadow, such as around the eyes, from going detailless black.

dark, the meter will integrate this to a deep grey and indicate an exposure that will make the subject come out even lighter than it actually is. A dark subject, surrounded by large light areas would cause a reading that would lead to underexposure.

More Consistent Results

Reflected light meters, then, are accurate only when the distribution of light and shade is roughly equal so that it is integrated to an "average" grey.

Professional photographers go a step further and measure the strength of the light, making any compensation for unusual light distribution after the reading has been taken. One way is to place a white plastic diffuser over the meter cell and take "incident" light readings—pointing the meter at the light source from the subject position. Such readings are much more consistent since they ignore any unequal distribution in the reflectivity of the subject and immediate surroundings.

There is another technique which also does much the same. As I mentioned earlier, a reflected light meter integrates a scene to grey. With average subjects this grey represents 20% of the light reaching the subject being reflected back towards the camera (with incident light readings the same

Continued on next page

Because it was impossible to approach the subjects of this picture with an exposure meter, and the lighting was so contrasty that a general reading would have been inaccurate, a substitute reading was taken off the photographer's hand. It was correct.



CAMERA CAMEOS

Continued from previous page

effect is obtained by using a white plastic diffuser that 'stops' 80% of the light. Instead of depending upon the distribution of light and shade in the scene, much more consistent results can be obtained by holding a piece of grey paper or light cardboard in the subject position and taking a reading from that. In the United States a special card with a reflectance of 18% is available, but in other countries photographers usually make do with a substitute. One of the best is human skin, which within racial types has a

fairly consistent reflectance. And the advantage of skin over a card is that you can't forget to bring your own with you!

Skin Tone Readings

The skin of a light European reflects about 40% of the light reaching it, so that for skin tone readings the indicated exposure should be doubled—the lens opened one f stop wider than is indicated. More swarthy skin is, as far as photography is concerned, even better since the reflectance is more like 20% and no compensation needs to be given.

Using skin tone readings in the way mentioned above is a way of obtaining

accurate general readings for most situations. It is also useful for portraits in black and white or on negative colour stock. For portraits—or where skin tone is of primary importance—on colour reversal (transparency), film it may be desirable to make some slight modification. There is an old rule about exposure which every photographer should remember. That is that with negative film, make sure that exposure is adequate for the shadows and let the highlights take care of themselves. With reversal film the rule is to expose for the highlights and let the shadows take care of themselves.

Generous Exposure

This difference in approach is due to the different characteristics of the two types of film. In both cases it is due to the requirement that there be some density in the thinnest part of the film. In a negative, the thinnest part is the shadow area and so if these are not to come out as a dead, detailless black on the print, exposure should be on the generous side. Highlights will be recorded automatically. With reversal film, the thinnest part is the light areas. Too much exposure will cause the highlights to become detailless clear film.

Therefore when taking close-up shots of people on reversal colour film, care must be taken not to give too much exposure. As any experienced photographer will tell you, reversal colour film has much more latitude towards underexposure than it does towards overexposure. One stop under and all that happens is that the colours are a little darker, but one stop over and the colour saturation begins to disappear and skin tones become unpleasantly pale.

Test Exposures

In this particular situation, a direct reading from the subject's face will give a quite accurate exposure setting for reversal colour regardless of how dark the skin. Pale European skins are slightly underexposed, which gives a more pleasing "sun tanned" colour rendition, that of the average swarthy skin is rendered approximately correctly, while the skin of a very dark Negro is slightly overexposed, which ensures that detail is held in shadow areas as well as the highlights.

So far so good. This skin tone method works as well in practice as it does in theory, so long as exposure meters, lens apertures and shutter speeds are accurately calibrated. But quite often they're not. And since most photographers take an awful lot of pictures of people, it is well worth taking some test exposures on a typical subject, at say 50%, 100% and 150% of the rated ASA speed of the film you are using and decide which gives the most pleasing results. This is necessary only with colour reversal film, with black and white or colour negative stock the latitude of the film is enough to compensate for such minor exposure variations. You will probably find that all three of the exposures give acceptable results—but one will be distinctly better than the others. From then on, use the particular ASA speed at which this shot was rated as your own film speed rating.—(To be continued).

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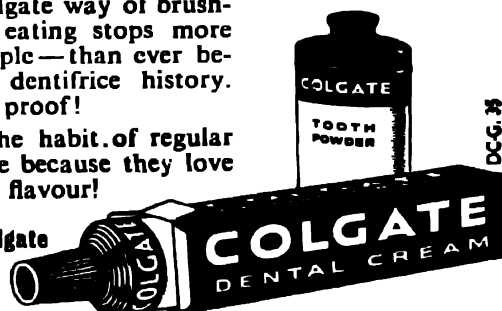
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Bridge

By TERENCE REESE

A DOUBLE-DUMMY PROBLEM

A DOUBLE-DUMMY problem is all the better, I think, if to some extent it reflects the technique of ordinary play. Here is a composition by Giordano Nattucci, originally published in *Bridge d'Italia*.

S 6 4 3
H —
D 8 7 6 5 4 3 2
C 4 3 2

S — S Q 10 8 7
H K Q J 10 H A 9 8 7
D 5 4 3 2 W N E D 10 9
C K Q S C 10 9 8

S A K J 9 5 2
H —
D A K
C A J 7 6 5

South is in six Spades and West leads the King of hearts. How does South make the contract against any defence? Solution next week.

No need to wait till next week to discover an answer to a problem

that confronted my partner on the following hand:—

Dealer. East Love all

S Q J 9 8
H J 10 7 4
D 6 3
C A 9 5

S 7 4 2 S 6 5
H 6 5 H A K Q 8 3 2
D A J 10 8 4 W N E D —
C K Q 4 S C 10 8 7 3 2

S A K 10 3
H 9
D K Q 9 7 5 2
C J 6

East opened Four Hearts and South overcalled with Five Diamonds. He could hardly retreat to Five Spades over the double, and playing with moderate skill he went 1,100 down.

In these situations it is always better to test the market with the shorter suit, Four Spades at a lower level. That goes about two down, undoubled.

SPORT & PASTIME Crossword No. 432

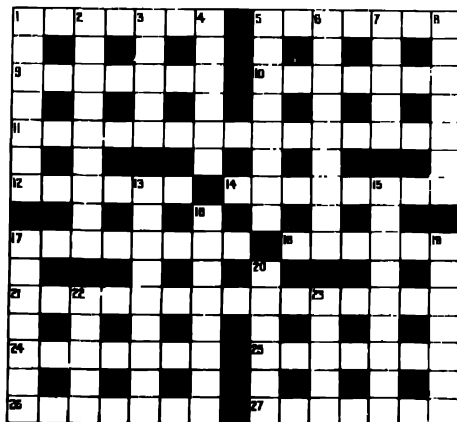
CLUES ACROSS

1. Rome can resort to just the place for a good fiddle (7). 5. It aids descent to tear apart a quantity of cut timber (3-4). 9. To measure the strength of a solution, treat it crudely (7). 10. Pit versus gallery, and equipped with teeth, too! (7). 11. Support supported, but in a pendant plait (7, 8). 12. "The imaginary — is so sweet That it enchants my sense" (Troilus & Cressida) (6). 14. Evergreen shrub — apostrophised by Hero? (8). 17. Civic dignitary keen on the birch? (8). 18. Brought to rest and remained propped up (6). 21. Contrary to natural temper, as in raging at the confusion (7, 3, 5). 24. Flowers concealed in killer whales (7). 25. Jeered at and made a hasty departure, but inside out (7). 26. Made a successful attempt at the "Open" So it appeared (7). 27. Gets in a frenzy, it

seems, at the cross roads (4, 3).

CLUES DOWN

1. Pursuer and retailer (7). 2. Gentle, all mixed up and caught up too (9). 3. All right in front of a Greek character, this giraffe-like creature (5). 4. Vindicate the archdeacon in time (6). 5. Final challenge before the cards go on the table (8). 6. Sprinkled after catch, all in a huff — very understanding (9). 7. A vote wrongly cast for an egghead? (5). 8. Article of furniture presumably not required by nudists (7). 13. Racing can in season (9). 15. Sly trader though he might be, gums and dyes are his genuine concern (9). 16. Immersed, perhaps, in nominal proceedings (8). 17. France by another name (7). 19. Naked demand for payment back in a legal document (7). 20. Expedients for changes of time and place (6). 22. French river in which you could find mother-of-pearl (5). 23. Examine with feeling (5).

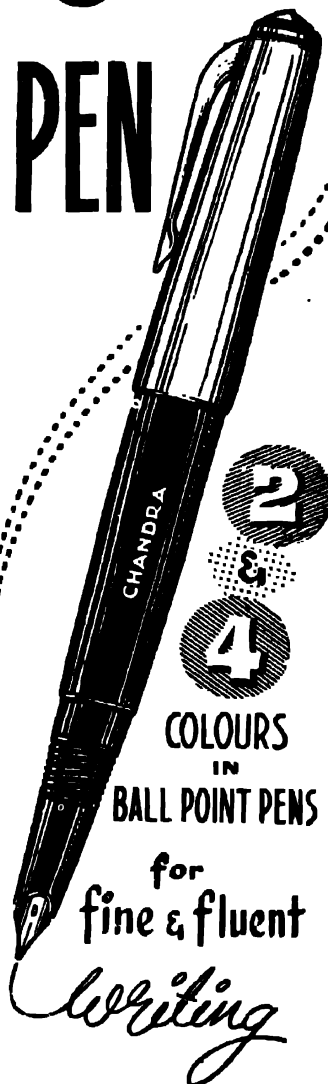


Solution on page 52

Chandra

(REGD)

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South Indian Stage and Screen

New Plan For Children's Films

By T. M. RAMACHANDRAN

THE Children's Film Society, founded in 1955, is now making elaborate plans for the proper distribution and exhibition of its films so that their impact on children throughout the country could really be felt during this tenth year of its existence. Taking into consideration

the conditions and limitations under which it has been functioning, it could be said that the society's work has been fairly satisfactory.

During the last 10 years, the Society had made 19 feature films and 21 shorts. Of the former, special mention should be made of 'Jal-deep', 'Scout Camp', 'Bapu Ne Kaha Tha', 'Deepak', 'Char Dost', 'Guru Bhakti' and 'Chhatrapati Shivaji'. Quite a few of the shorts have earned distinction. Some of them are 'Ganga ki Laharen', 'Panchtantra ke Ek Kahani', 'Veer Purush', '26th January', 'Saral Biswas', 'Panch Putliyan' and 'Adventure of a Sugar Doll' (in colour). These apart, the Society has adapted two Hindi feature films 'Ramshastri ka Nyaya' and 'Bal Ramayan' and a Films Division documentary 'Pahadon-ki-Pukar' for exhibition among children.

At the moment, a puppet film in colour the first of its kind, is being made by the Society, titled 'As You Like It'. Another colour film based on Dr. Tagore's famous play, 'Post Office', is now on the anvil. The current year's production schedule also includes three more feature films, in black and white, and one colour cartoon.

For quite some years now, the Society has had considerable difficulty in obtaining distribution arrangements for its films. Since children's films cannot be considered as attractive commercial propositions, the exhibitors have been systematically avoiding screening time for these films. Having had no success in their own efforts, at distribution and exhibition, the Society has appointed seven Zonal Distributors in various parts of the country to look after the exhibition of its films in their respective areas. These distributors, who exercise their influence on the exhibitors, have been successful in organising shows of children's films in their respective territories to an appreciable extent. During the year, there were as many as 2700 shows and over 10,62,000 people, young and old, have had occasion to see the films. In Calcutta for that matter, regular shows of children's films are being held from April this year.

The Society on its part, is approaching all the schools and educational institutions to join the 10 m.m. Film Library started by it so that its 10 m.m. films can be shown in the school premises at regular intervals during the evenings. Arrangements are also being made by the Society to organise shows of children's films in almost every village

in the country with the help of mobile and publicity vans. As an experimental measure, two hundred prints of selected films have been taken for screening at 200 different centres.

MEMORANDUM TO CENSORS

THE members of the Film Producers Guild of South India met Mr. B. P. Bhatt, Chairman of the Central Board of Film Censors and members of the Regional Board of Film Censors at a get-together recently and discussed with them the problems concerning censorship that confronted them. In a memorandum submitted to the Chairman by the Guild Vice-President, Mr. C. Sitaran, it was stated that the motion picture code was too vague and thus gave scope for varying interpretations. The members of the examining boards were a little over-zealous and they reflected a bit of puritanical views. There was no uniformity in the mode of ordering cuts in the matter of dress and performances of the artistes, especially in their romantic scenes and the delays in respect of disposal of cases when revision appeals were made, should be avoided. It was pointed out that the motion pictures were after all being made to entertain the public and that a reasonable liberalisation in the application of the censorship code could go a long way in improving the artistic trends in production.

Mr. B. P. Bhatt, in the course of his reply, stated that censorship would never be used to stifle any work of artistic creation and that the members of the Censor Board were performing an important social service in ensuring that the motion pictures, which could influence people's minds, conformed, at the time of screening, to the cultural traditions of the country in the larger interests of the people. He denied that there was no uniform method of censorship in the country and assured his and of the Board's sympathetic approach to all the problems facing the producers in respect of censorship.

TIT-BITS

MALAVIKA (Christine Henrotte of France) gave a fine recital of Bharata Natya recently at the Raja Annamalai Hall under the auspices of Kala Ranjani. She looked like a beautiful, young South Indian girl and those in the auditorium were astonished at the proficiency of


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ANYBODY stepping inside a Tollygunje studio to-day will be struck by two things: Quick work and cost of production. With a number of new artistes coming up as box-office propositions, and the Bombay stars giving maximum co-operation to the Bengali producers, Bengali films are being made quickly. They are neither made on beggarly budgets. The most encouraging result of this coming of new stars and the co-operation of Hindi stars is that the vicious star system is about to be smashed in Bengal.

Back from Berlin with the top award for best direction, Satyajit Ray is now busy directing 'Nayak' under the banner of R. D. Bansal, a name which is known to-day throughout the world. It will be a costly production being one of the most unusual films ever made in Tollygunje. With Uttam Kumar in the main role it will show the actual working conditions in the studios, and also the hopes and frustrations, successes and failures in the life of a hero. Is the hero happy the way his fans think? Perhaps not. He too has his problems and they are sometimes as insurmountable as the problems in the life of an ordinary man. Is he as romantic with his beautiful and youthful heroine as the gossip-mongers imagine? On the contrary, big incancesses and petty jealousies make his professional life almost miserable. Things become so unbearable sometimes that the team break up! So, when a hero, travelling incognito hears these things being talked by his fellow passengers, he is either amused or shocked.

Homen Ganguli's film on the two cities of Calcutta and London, which Tapan Sinha will direct, will be another costly production. The story is based mainly on the Indians in Calcutta and London—two cities of the world which have many things in common. These two old cities have seen many changes, cultural, literary and political. The writer has based his conclusions on his findings which are not fictitious but true. Tapan Sinha will shoot the film in Calcutta and

played by the French girl. A disciple of Eliappa Mudaliar, she captivated the audience with her grace, charm and virtuosity, especially when she performed the Varnam (Swathi Tirunal's Bhavayami) in ragnamalika. She was equally admirable in Tillana, Natanamadinar and Tiruvotriyur Thyagarajan.

ROUND TANA RECREATIONS, a new amateur troupe, staged its new play 'Irunda Ulagam' (for adults only) recently at the Mylapore Fine Arts Club and made a success of it. The story was about a blind writer and a girl who loves his writings and their eventual death when their love fails to succeed. The play was marked by good performances by P. N. Murthy, R. Kittappa (who also directed the play besides being responsible for the dialogue), K. Rajagopal, K. K. Shankar, S. Lalitha and K. R. Vijayapriya.

Calcutta Cinema Notes

QUICK AND COSTLY PRODUCTIONS

By SAROJ K. SENGUPTA

London. Producer Hemen Ganguli had been to London to make arrangements for the long schedules of shooting. The cast will include many big names from Bengal and Bombay.

Instances of Bombay artistes' co-operation can be had from the continuous shooting schedules of such films as 'Grihadaha', 'Brake' and 'Akal Basanta'. Pradeep Kumar is working in 'Grihadaha' and 'Brake' and Sanjay is working in 'Akal Basanta'. Uttam Kumar is producing 'Grihadaha' with himself and Suchitra Sen in the cast along with Pradeep Kumar and the work on this film is progressing rapidly, thanks to Pradeep Kumar. In giving maximum dates for this production and 'Brake', in which he has been cast opposite Madhabi Mukherjee, Pradeep Kumar has gone out of his way. Those who are accustomed to seeing the cancellation of shootings, because of the last moment cancellation of dates by the Hindi artistes or their non-arrival, are surprised to see the reverse! Pradeep Kumar is indeed setting a new example to those who are sometimes not very serious about shooting dates.

Sanjay is another example. He has his regular Bengali lessons for about three hours everyday. Then he has to shoot in 'Akal Basanta' throughout the day. He never says that he cannot work any more and never complains when there is an extension. He is giving maximum co-operation in this film so that it can be completed within the scheduled time. His only worry is that he will have to have a Hindi

teacher when he goes back to work in Hindi films. He comes from Bangalore! This young star is a very honest worker. He cares less for money and more for work.

The artiste who counts to-day is Madhabi Mukherjee. Her performances in 'Mahanagar', 'Charulata' and 'Kapurush' have earned world-wide acclaim and what she has done in 'De-batar Deep' and is doing in 'Akal Basanta' will be the talk of the trade again. This is indeed the era of Madhabi Mukherjee. She is intelligent and very co-operative. No shooting programme is hampered because of her. She worked in 'Brake' overtime and then came to work in 'Akal Basanta' because the work could not be completed the previous day and Sanjay could not stay because of his Bombay assignments. Even Sanjay was amazed at this gesture.

The spirit of co-operation is in every artiste of Tollygunje to-day as a result of which the production pace is becoming quicker.

We hail the return of veteran director Niren Lahiri after so many years. He has now nearly completed 'Rajadrohini' with Uttam Kumar and Anjana Bhownick in the leading roles. D. N. Bhattacharya, the reputed industrialist of Bengal, is producing this film which has a great promise.

Mala Sinha will work in yet another Bengali film named 'Swarna Sikhhar Pranganey' which Pijush Bose will direct on a story by Samarash Bose, who will play a significant role in the film. Suresh Ray is composing the music.



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TO the list of Mukerjis in filmdom can now be added the name of Rono Mukerji who makes a triple debut in 'Tuhi Meri Zindagi' as a writer, director and music composer.

Rono is one more son of the famous S Mukerji joining the movie band. "Our father", he told this correspondent smilingly, "never wanted his sons to be in films. But who knew what would happen and to-day all of us are in the same profession!"

Rono's first film, with the liberation of Goa as its backdrop, has youth and freshness as its keynotes. It was made practically mostly with newcomers. First and foremost, besides the director himself, is the hero, Deb Mukerji, who makes his acting debut. The three major feminine roles are also played by comparative newcomers. A former ticket inspector at Bombay's Churchgate station is cast as the villain. There are many more in the cast and credit titles for whom 'Tuhi Meri Zindagi' is the first assignment.

Rono believes that the days of the formula are over as far as at least

Bombay Cinema Letter

Rono's Triple Debut

By OUR CORRESPONDENT

the younger generation of film makers is concerned. He has nothing but contempt for the present craze for formula films.

In his own way as a beginner with fresh ideas and youthful enthusiasm, Rono has tried to instil freshness and unconventionalism in his maiden venture. "We had to face many unforeseen odds and handicaps", said Rono, "but I was lucky in having a team of young colleagues who shared my enthusiasm and did not mind taking risks and making sacrifices to accomplish what we had set out to create."

Rono's first film seeks to capture glimpses of the struggle and peculiar problems that the Goans had to encounter in their bid to seize freedom from the Portuguese yoke. Rono thinks that we cannot make realistic films in India as long as the powers that be do not understand what an arduous task it is to make one and give the necessary help and facilities towards achieving authenticity.

'MERE SANAM'

COLOUR, Kashmir, comic capers and romantic rigmarole distinguish Sippy Films' 'Mere Sanam', a rather commonplace story treated in a cavalier manner.

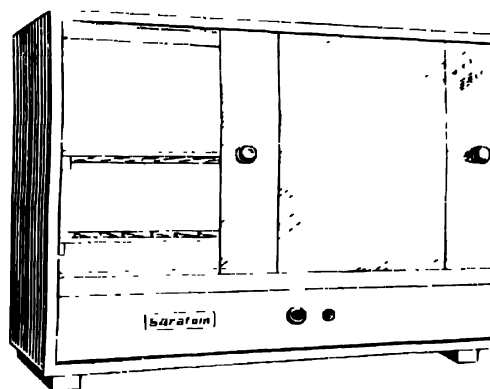
The story, for which credit is given to Narinder Bedi, seems to have been inspired by 'Come September' though in the later portions we have the familiar cliches of formula pictures.

Directed by Amar Kumar, from a screen play by Rajinder Singh Bedi, 'Mere Sanam' is a slapdash romantic yarn high on escapism and low in realism or imagination. Among the salient features of this uninspiring movie are O. P. Nayyar's music, effective camera work by K. Vaikunth, some racy dialogue by Bedi and the performances of Asha Parekh, Biswajeet and Mumtaz.

There is precious little to miss here from the point of view of discriminating picturegoers.

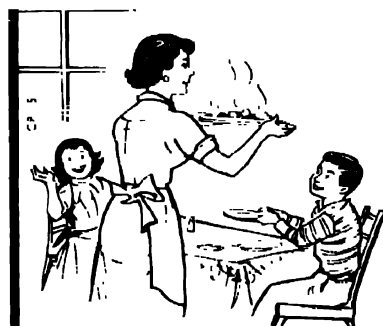
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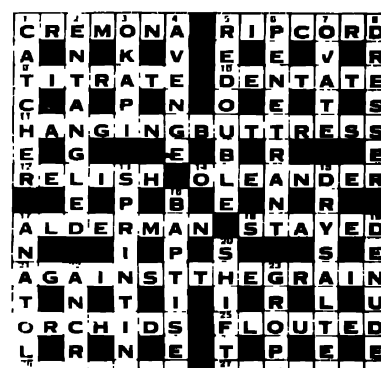
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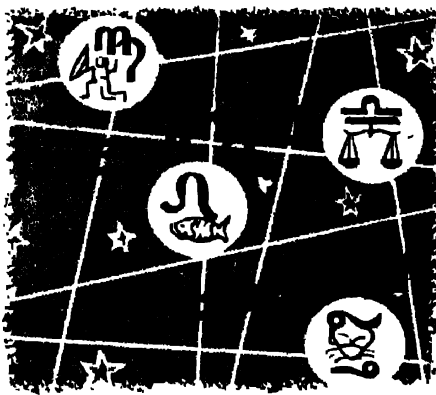
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By "VIRGOAN"

Q What will be my higher education? Which line of life am I going to have and in which part of the country? Will I be successful in the examination at least this time?—K.V., Berhampur.

A: Higher education appears possible and I think you may take to it if you are so particular. Medical line or institution, if not in an Engi-

neering company seems possible. You will have to serve in the districts south of your present living place.

Q: Give hints about my educational condition? Shall I pass B.A.? What about my service and financial condition? And my longevity?—S.K.A., 24 Parganas.

A: I am sorry that my friend has not sent any horoscope. How can I answer his questions?

Q: I am going to appear for B.Sc., next year. Kindly let me know the result of this. I want to compete for the I.A.S. Will I be successful or not?—S.K.M., Patna.

A: I believe you can come out successful in your B.Sc., examination for which you are going to appear next year. Five planets out of nine are of a good disposition in your horoscope due to which one can say that you may lead an above average official position. As for the I.A.S. examination if you study earnestly and hard you may come out successful.

Q: How will the year 1965-'66 be for me as regards my education? Will I get married in 1966? Will I be a lucky fellow? When will I finish my education? Will I marry the girl whom I have in view?—B.S.S., Bangalore.

A: The year 1965-'66 will be normal and nothing worth mentioning may take place. You can have moderate education in the course of which may terminate early in 1967. You may get married in the marriage-season of 1967, failing which, in 1969.

Q: What are the prospects in my Service career? What are the prospects in the matrimonial field? When will I marry? Married life? What will be my general financial and social status?—S.R.S., T.M.U.L.

A: Your present service career is normal having a bright future, which may set in during the latter part of

1967. Most probably your marriage may take place during the marriage season of 1966 and your married life should be very good and smooth. As your finance planet Saturn is very ideally located in the chart I have to say that your financial position will be good.

Q: When will be employed and in which line and where? How long will my mother live? Which will be the best period of my life? I am trying for a job, will I be successful?—R.M., Madras.

A: No horoscope is sent, in the absence of which "Virgoan" is at a loss as to how he can help or guide his friend.

Since A.M., Madras, S.K.A., 24 Parganas and A.K.M., Parma have not sent their horoscopes "Virgoan" regrets his inability to answer their questions.

In this Column, "Virgoan" will answer queries on horoscopes etc., submitted to him (through SPORT & PASTIME). This facility is available only to direct subscribers and other readers of SPORT & PASTIME who purchase their copies regularly through news agents. In sending in their queries, they should send a certificate from the news agent to the effect that they are regular purchasers of SPORT & PASTIME and direct subscribers should quote their subscription number. Anonymous communications will not receive attention.

Queries should be accompanied by horoscopes and the charts may be either in Tamil or English or in Devanagari script. Mere date of birth is not sufficient.

All correspondence should be addressed to "Virgoan", c/o The Editor, SPORT & PASTIME, Mount Road, Madras-2

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GARUDASANA

YOGIC exercises like the one pictured here, physical training with drills, parades, sports, callisthenics and gymnastics are included in the programmes of the National Fitness Corps which is a national movement for the development of the youth of this country.

(See article and pictures on page 6)



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EXCELLENT CARTOONS

Sir, - I am a regular reader of **SPORT & PASTIME**. The one thing which I like very much in it, are the pages of "Josephine" and "Laugh it Off" cartoons. There is no need of language people of any country can understand them. The "Josephine" cartoons are universal. The other cartoons also are liked by many.

I wish to congratulate the concerned artists for drawing such excellent cartoons without using a single word.

Poona-2

S. Nandkumar

INTERESTING SERIES

Sir, - I have been a regular subscriber of the **SPORT & PASTIME** for the past 2 years. I like the magazine very much, especially "The Larwood Story

and "Cricket Spotlight". Both the series are very interesting. I am sure that cricket fans all over India must be reading them with great relish.

I hope you will continue to publish articles or series of this kind, written by great players.

Delhra-Dun

Bahraj Kapur

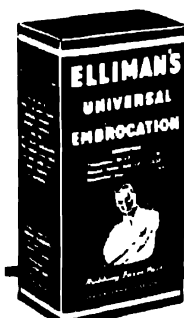
BOOKS RECEIVED

CRICKET UMPIRING AND SCORING
By R. S. Hart-Kerr. Publishers: Phoenix House, Publications, 10-13 Bedford Street, Strand, London W.C.2. Price 10s. 6d.

LANCASHIRE CRICKET ANNUAL, 1965. Edited by Albert E. Hall. Publishers: Lancashire Cricket Federation at 15, Knowsley Street, Bolton. Price 2s. 6d.

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ON THE COVER

The wily Rocha of the Mafatlal Sports Club is the brain behind every move of the side and is hardworking. A former player of the Goan football team he made his mark as a speedy left-extreme and is now a withdrawn forward. He has been representing the State for the past few years.

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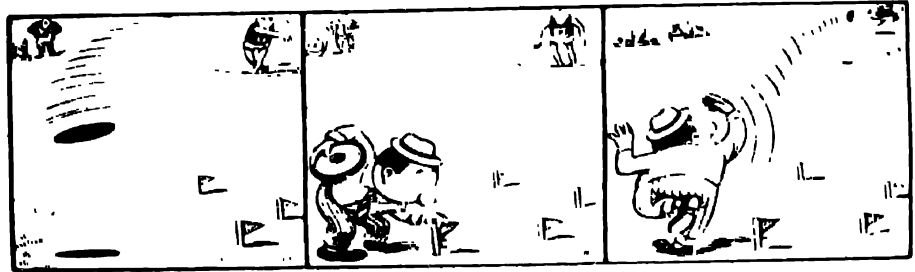
Why America Tops ?

—Edward P. Steitz

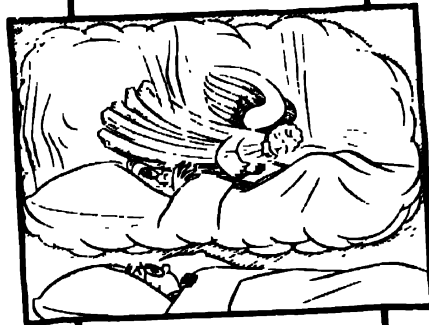


SPORTING SAM

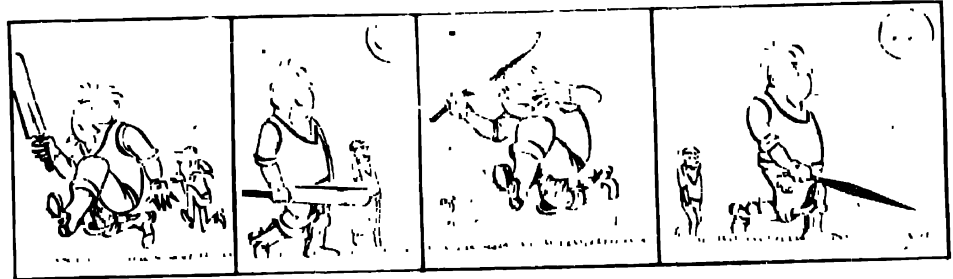
by Reg. Wootton



MR. SIMPLE MAN



BOBBY DAZZLER

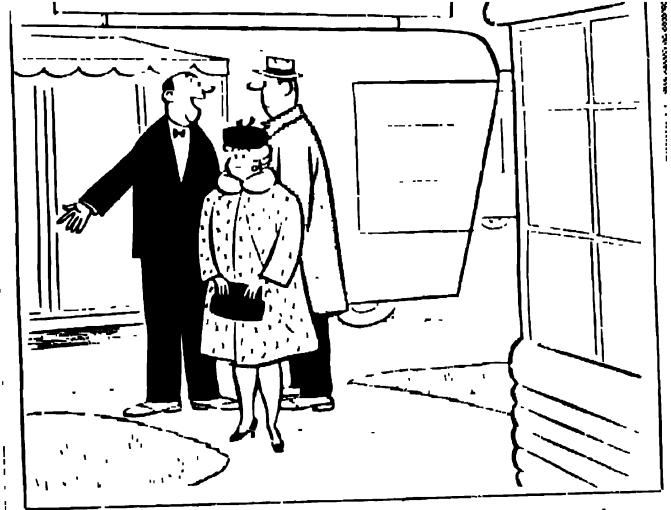


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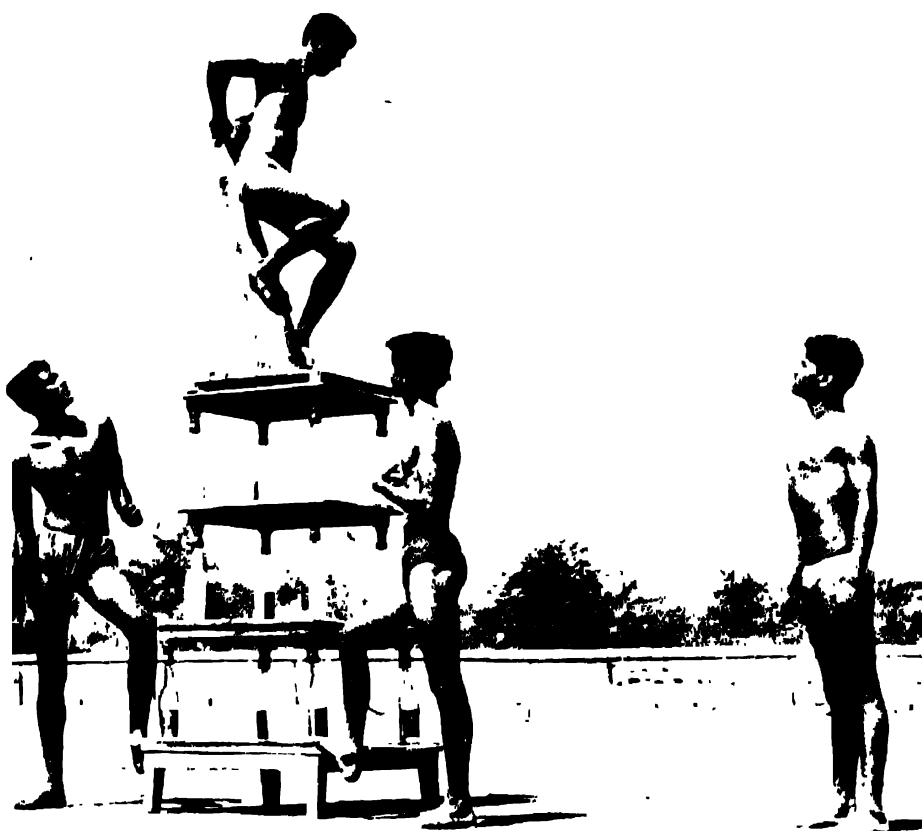


By Rouson

PHYSICAL Education, in some or the other, has been there for a long time in our schools. It, however, mainly consisted of a few simple drills and P.T. exercises. Since Independence, however, there has been a spurt of activity in the field arising from a sudden realisation of the long neglect of physical education. The problem of canalising the energies of the refugee children in the days following the partition of the country brought the National Dis-

BOLD

By C. P. KHANNA



A balancing act on the bottle malkhamb. (Below) A daring act—jumping through a fire-loop. The National Fitness Corps envisages such daring and adventurous feats in furtherance of its programme for a fit and disciplined Nation.

cipline Scheme into being. The defence-oriented A.C.C. also came to provide a preliminary training to equip selected boys and girls for N.C.C. in colleges. A proliferation of these schemes created problems of their own to the heads of schools and educational administrators.

It was in these circumstances that in 1959, the Government of India appointed an Expert Committee under Pandit Kunzru's chairmanship, to in-



tegrate the schemes. But even before the Committee's recommendations were out, the country was faced with an emergency in October 1962. The nation had to be prepared for a long struggle and the youth of the country for leadership, and defence. The Union Ministry of Education thereupon, in consultation with experts, formulated an integrated scheme of National Discipline and Physical Education which sought to co-ordinate the existing schemes of Physical Fitness into a na-

the children grow up into responsible citizens, the N.F.C. will endeavour to achieve its end by inculcating in the children a sense of discipline, organisation and leadership. This, in a broader sense, entails a variegated programme of developing their physical, mental and emotional capacity. For body build-up, the scheme programmes regular physical training with drills, parades, sports, calisthenics and more strenuous gymnastics, such as malkhamb and lezim.

hibited young boys and girls will be the soldiers. Very soon, schools everywhere will reverberate with the sounds of patriotic songs in almost every language and the tender-foot churning the dances of every clime. Gone will be the days when a citizen of one region will be looked upon as a stranger in another region. All languages will sound familiar. Division and dishonesty would have been relegated to the past. This, in short, is

EXPERIMENT IN SCHOOL EDUCATION

tional emergency programme for the children of secondary schools. This was the first step in devising one uniform programme in the field of physical education for children.

Although the Kunzru Committee could not evaluate in detail the new programme in the field, they nevertheless recognised in it the nucleus of the integrated programme of their own conception. They accordingly recommended that the integrated programme already introduced should be examined by a body of experts and an appropriate scheme incorporating the Committee's suggestions should be evolved. They also urged its early introduction in schools. The Government of India promptly accepted this recommendation. A body of experts, set up by the Ministry of Education, have already drawn up the new scheme which has been christened the National Fitness Corps.

The National Fitness Corps has in its fold what is best and practicable in physical education, A.C.C. and National Discipline and it is heartening to note that all the State Governments have agreed to introduce it on a universal basis. The appropriateness of the new name can be easily recognised. The scheme is, in fact, a national movement for the development of our children. To make them fit, physically and mentally and in every other respect, is its ideal and objective. The "corps" highlights the discipline aspects of the scheme and the idea of regimentation is no longer associated with it, which has evolved its own meaning and significance and even a sanctity. There cannot be a more apt description of this multipurpose programme than the National Fitness Corps.

Essentially a planned programme of national reconstruction for helping

The architects of the N.F.C. envisage that the scheme will do a greater service to the cause of national and emotional integration. They feel that for 18 years since independence, we have been attempting this objective at the adult level. The result, as every one knows, is not altogether encouraging. The battle of national integration will have to be fought in plain fields and camp sites and the unin-

the vision of the future that the N.F.C. has to offer.

The Corps programme is a compulsory curricular activity for students in the age group of 9 to 16 and in classes V to XI of middle/higher secondary schools. The students of classes V to VIII will have five periods of the programme every

Continued on next page



Folk dances too form part of the programme.



Athletics is included in the scheme.

BOLD EXPERIMENT IN SCHOOL EDUCATION

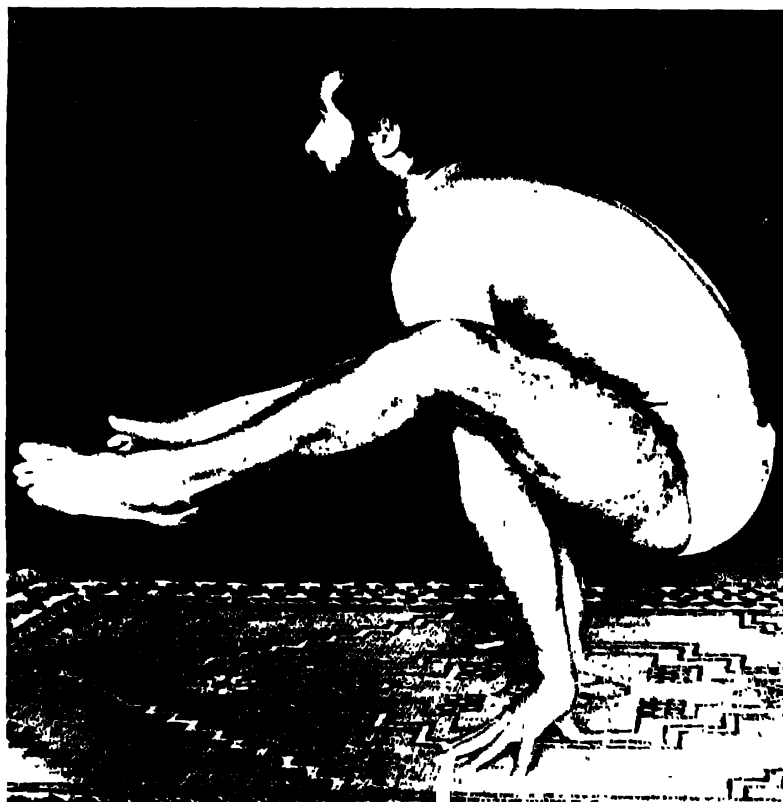
Continued from previous page

week; of classes IX and X, four periods a week; and for classes XI two or three periods a week. These periods will be part of the regular school time table.

It has been decided to tackle the problem of teachers of new programme by suitable orientation of the existing physical education teachers, A.C.C teachers and N.D.S. Instructors. Priority has been given to the orientation of full time physical education teachers. In addition to the 5,000 physical education teachers who have already received training in the salient features of the new programme, 2,500 more have undergone this training during the last two months in about 15 centres. Out of the 7,000 N.D.S. Instructors, 2,000 have already been trained as instructors for N.F.C. work.

Another batch of 2,250 have been given orientation training in physical education in about 20 physical education colleges during the last summer vacation. Efforts are afoot to

The Talangulasana Asanas play their own part in the programme of the N. F. C.



give training to all the physical education teachers and National Discipline Scheme instructions as early as possible so that the Corps may start functioning in all the high and higher secondary schools within this year.

The detailed syllabus for schools in the N.F.C. has been published by the Ministry of Education. The copies of the same have been sent to the State Governments for onward transmission to the schools.

The National Fitness Corps thus presents a comprehensive and integrated programme to produce great men in all walks of life. The discipline is to be developed not as something purely physical but as a moral force that governs persons' relations with individuals as well as the community to which he belongs.

WHEN UP IT KEEPS UP



WHEN DOWN IT LIFTS UP

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The Larwood Story-16

THE SYDNEY HILL MOB

By HAROLD LARWOOD

JARDINE looked at me. "Why don't you want to play?" he asked. "Well, skipper," I said, "I've bowled my inside out and we've won the Ashes. The pressure's off now and I could do with a rest. Besides, I've never watched a Test Match in my life and I'd love to see one for a change."

We were in Newcastle in New South Wales playing a match before the last Test in Sydney. I had just asked Jardine if he would rest me from the Test. I didn't want to play.

Jardine asked me a few more questions and I thought he would agree to leave me out. "I'd love to watch a Test Match, skipper," I repeated.

Jardine suddenly decided: "I'm sorry, Harold. I can't grant you the favour." Then, pressing down on a near-by table with his right thumb and screwing it hard to the right, he said: "We've got the bastards down there and we'll keep them there."

One of the funniest incidents in my life occurred in the Newcastle game against Northern Districts of New South Wales. A young batsman was facing me. I wasn't bowling very vigorously at him. I was certain I had him dead in front with one and I appealed for lb.w. "Not out," said the umpire. Next ball I had him caught behind and appealed again. No dice!

So, at the end of the over I said to this young fellow. "Is this umpire your father?"

"No," he said "he's my uncle?"

Sydney Cricket Ground was crowded to capacity for the Test. I had thought that with the Ashes decided some of the interest might have waned. But bodyline was just as lively an issue. You couldn't move on the Hill.

The game of cricket was really alive.

Australia went in first with Richardson and Woodfull opening. Remembering Richardson's remark in Brisbane I bowled at him with plenty of relish and he was soon out for a duck, caught by Jardine. I bowled

Woodfull for 14 and then Bradman for 48.

After a few overs Jardine moved the field over to the leg side for the bodyline attack just as if the Ashes were still to be decided. But Australia's down-the-list batsmen shaped better on this occasion. Leo O'Brien, the Victorian left-hander, got going with Stan McCabe and scored 61. McCabe got 73. Len Darling, another left-hander like O'Brien, who had been brought in to the Brisbane Test in the belief that he would counter our rising deliveries, also batted solidly in making 85. And Bert Oldfield, who had missed out on the Brisbane game through his head injury, did well before he was run out for 52.

I remember that when Bert came in to face me in that game, his face was white. *Which is only natural.*

P. K. Lee, the South Australian all-rounder, was not overawed by the bodyline bogey and scored 42. Even Bill O'Reilly, who wasn't noted for his batting, got 19 because he wasn't afraid to hit the ball, and Harry (Bull) Alexander, the fastest bowler in Australia, lashed out to make 17 not out.

I remember when O'Reilly came in to bat. Before I ran in to bowl he pointed to his stumps and called out, "Here they are, Harold. You can have them." But he needn't have worried. I never bowled any short ones at Bill.

Every time I dropped one short the Hill roared. I couldn't even hear the famous Yabba barracking that day but no doubt he was there.

When we finally got Australia out after about one and three quarter days I headed straight for the showers, having bowled 32.2 overs to take 4 for 98. I was still in the showers when Jardine came in. He had just got out for 18 and we were one wicket down "Put the pads on, Harold," said Jardine.

I usually went in No. 10. "Put the pads on, skipper? What for?"

"I may want you to go in."

"Surely not me...?" But Jardine had already left. When I came out of the showers I was fuming. One or two of the boys advised me that I had better do as Jardine had asked.

"This isn't fair," I said angrily. "I've just bowled my guts out and now I have to go in as nightwatchman."

I eventually calmed down a bit and sat with Les Ames and Maurice Leyland, who were also ready. It was about 5.45. Soon after a roar went up. We weren't watching the match but we knew somebody was out.

Jardine arrived, looked at the three of us and said, "Right, Harold. You can go in."

I said to Ames: "Get your bat ready, Les, because I'm going to get myself out."

And I intended to. Sutcliffe had just been dismissed by O'Reilly for 56 and Wally Hammond was still in. The first ball I got from O'Reilly I slammed hard to Bradman at cover point. I started to run but Wally Hammond called out, "No, Harold, go back."

"Come on," I yelled. Bradman was a splendid field at cover, perhaps having the quickest and most deadly throw in the game, but it didn't matter because I was in no mood for using a bat. I expected Bradman to gather the ball in plenty of time to throw it to O'Reilly for a run-out. Hammond and I were passing each other in the middle when Bradman got the ball. I knew he would try to get me instead of Hammond. But instead of throwing to O'Reilly waiting at the stumps he tried to knock down the wicket. He missed and the ball went to the boundary, giving me four byes. Stumps were drawn and that was the end of play for the day.

Next day I was still batting on spleen. I attacked the bowling at every opportunity. I remember Bull Alexander bumping them down at me in every over, doing his best to hit me. I knew he was trying. The Hill enjoyed it immensely. They roared as each bumper reared past

me. Bull was pretty fast, up near Bill Voce's pace, but not very accurate.

The mob on the Hill kept egging him on. "Knock his bloody head off, Bull," they yelled.

I kept square cutting and hooking Bull but I missed one and it just grazed my nose. The Hill loved it. Bertie Oldfield, who used to stand close to the stumps even to fast bowlers, said, "By gee, Harold, that was a close one."

"Oh, I don't know, Bert," I lied casually. "I had time to count the stitches on it."

The crowd kept on yelling "Give it to him." "Knock the bastard's head off." As Bull rushed at the crease to let each ball go the crowd cheered. But I played him pretty well and luckily he didn't hit me. Fast bowlers never worried me; it was the slow ones who gave me trouble.

I remember that when I was around the 60's I thought of old Jimmy Ironmonger and told myself he'd be proud if he could see me knocking Australia's class bowlers about like this. They were taken off at last and the slow spinner, Lee, put on I hit him for three fours in one over and didn't realise I was approaching a century when Maurice Leyland came down the pitch to me and said, "Hey, Harold, ease up a bit. Look at the scoreboard. You're 98."

"That's 98 too many," I said. I was still annoyed with Jardine for sending me in after I had bowled so hard.

I intended hitting Lee to the fence again but as I went to play the next shot, an on drive, I thought of the century, was caught in two minds and hit the ball uppishly. Bert ("Dandy") Ironmonger, of whom it was said he could not stop a tram, took the catch, a rare feat for him.

That was the nearest I got to a Test century—98 in two hours and 20 minutes including one straight drive for 6, one 5 and nine 4's.

Every man on Sydney Cricket Ground stood and cheered me. The applause and the cheers from the mob on the Hill were thunderous. I never realised the approach of Australian crowds until that moment. It proved to me Australians like a trier, they go for the underdog, and they appreciate good cricket no matter who provides it. They are tough: they barrack to unsettle a player but they like anyone who attacks. I never expected the Hill mob to get up and cheer me after the abuse they had hurled. If I had that time over again I would get those two extra runs.

Wilfred Rhodes wrote after my innings: "Larwood is a batsman of great power—a batsman of whom a deal more would have been heard had he not been required to save himself for bowling. He is essentially a front of the wicket player—that, alone, guaranteed him success in Australia as soon as he was given a chance—and he plays straight down the line of the ball. Driving is his strong point."

"He has been a remarkable cricketer on this tour. We still wonder, and

we always shall wonder, where he gets his tremendous pace from when he is bowling. It is a mystery I have never been able to solve, and when I have seen him hit out with the bat I have wondered where he has found his rugged power. Without Larwood's 98 and Hammond's century we would be badly placed."

I realised later, of course, that I had made a mistake over Jardine's decision to send me in early. His explanation was that he had done so to ensure I got a good rest before bowling in the second innings. If my wicket had fallen quickly it would not have mattered so much, but had I got runs at the end of the innings, when I was normally sent in, it would have tired me and affected my bowling. Also, going in early was intended to remove the tension of waiting to bat. "You're my main weapon," Harold, and I was doing it to keep you at your peak for bowling," he said. Jardine was right, he meant well and I felt rather foolish for having been so annoyed. But if Jardine had only communicated with me a little more I would have accepted the situation without demur.

You realise a lot of things later on. I thought the Australian crowds were very rough on me. Later I recognised that being the spearhead they were only trying to put me off. But it had the opposite effect and made me bowl all the harder.

Out for Record !

We went on to score 454 in the first innings, only 19 ahead of Australia. In that second innings I had my tail up, going all out to beat Maurice Tate's record of 38 wickets, the greatest any bowler had taken in a Test rubber. Maurice got his record bag in Australia in 1924. I nailed Richardson early to give him a pair for the match. Woodfull and Bradman were in, both were well set, and I was desperately trying to break the partnership. Richardson's wicket gave me 33 in the Tests and I needed another five.

My left foot began to feel sore and I slowed down a little. Jardine was looking anxiously in my direction. Then I felt a sudden pain. I couldn't walk. Jardine came across to me.

"What's wrong, Harold?"

"I've done something to my foot, skipper. I can't walk. I think I've broken a bone."

"You'll have to walk. You'll have to finish the over."

I began to get angry. "I can't."

"You'll have to."

I had 5 balls to go to finish the over. Nobody thought to ask the umpire if it was in the laws for me to have to finish the over. In my anger and frustration I didn't think to ask him. All I could do was stand against the crease and swing my arm over. "Here's five fours," I murmured to myself.

Bill Woodfull just patted the balls back to me. He knew I was hurt. It was the kind of sportsman he was. In

that instant Woodfull went up 100 per cent in my estimation.

Bradman was at the bowler's end. We didn't pass any remarks. At the end of the over I said to Jardine, "Can I go now, skipper?"

"No," he said.

"Look," I said, "I can't run. I'm useless. I'll have to go off."

"Field at cover-point," Jardine directed. "There's a man covering you there. You can't go off while this little bastard's in."

Although Bradman must surely have known something was wrong with me, Jardine was too psychologically astute to allow me to go off while the Boy Wonder was still at the wicket. Don must have been glad to see me out of the firing line because he immediately began to hit out at the bowling. Hedley Verity was on and Don began dancing down the wicket to him. About two overs later Bradman was clean bowled by the Yorkshireman for 71.

Clapping his hands to attract my attention Jardine came over to me and said, "Right, Harold, you can go now."

I half-hopped alongside Bradman. Neither of us spoke a word. Probably the two greatest antagonists ever to meet on a cricket field walked off together. But I didn't realise it was to be my last Test appearance. I had died with my boots on.

I took no further part in the match. I knew my foot was bad but didn't think it was as serious as it really was. A Sydney masseur, Tom Langridge, who had a gymnasium and often gave me a rubdown, examined my foot which was black from heel to toe. It was the result of stamping down as I delivered the ball. Lang-

Continued on next page

Do you Know?

By BAC!



dilatory

(dīl'ā-tōrī) ADJ.
CAUSING, OR TENDING TO
CAUSE, DELAY, SLOW, TARDY
AS, DILATORY TACTICS

THE LARWOOD STORY-16

Continued from previous page

ridge told me I would never bowl again without an operation.

Australia was out in the second innings for the surprisingly low total of 182, Verity causing most of the damage by taking 5 wickets for 33 off 19 overs. In England's second innings a dispute arose over Bill Alexander's run-through on the wicket. Jardine pointed out to Woodfull that Bill was damaging the wicket. They had a discussion about it, while the crowd jeered, and eventually Jardine suggested to Woodfull, "What about getting Harry to bowl in rubber shoes?"

"That is absurd - he has been bowling in spikes all his life."

Enraged by this time, Alexander said: "I'll bowl round the bloody wicket."

"I don't mean you to bowl round the wicket, Harry," said Jardine.

"I said I'm going to bowl round the bloody wicket."

Alexander did so but quickly changed to over again. He began bumping the ball down at Jardine and urged on by the crowd struck Jardine a painful blow on the hip-bone. Jardine was only a thin man and the blow almost knocked him over.

As the Hill mob cheered, fieldsmen began to move in to offer their sympathy and see if Jardine needed assistance. But Jardine was not the kind of man who looked for sympathy. He waved them away and said, "Let's get on with the game."

Did Not Flinch

Alexander continued to bump them down but Jardine didn't flinch. He defied Alexander and the taunts of rowdy Hill patrons.

When Jardine came into the dressing-room after being out to Ironmonger for 24, several of us went over to him to see if he was badly hurt. The ball had hit him on top of the hip-bone and inflicted a wound which had bled profusely. Although obviously in great pain Jardine said nothing.

It occurred to me then what I had done to some of the Australian batsmen. I had not realised how much they must have been knocked about or, for that matter, how it had ended for some good batsmen. I had forced Alan Kippax out after the First Test. He couldn't play bodyline. Ponsford was dropped after the Brisbane Test and Fingleton after Adelaide. I had bruised and battered a lot of players.

I was interested enough later to ask mathematicians at Sydney University to work out for me the force of impact of a cricket ball weighing five and a half ounces making contact at 90 miles an hour. They told me that assuming that a batsman's ribs had moved in half an inch to absorb some of the blow the ball would strike a batsman with a force of about two tons. No wonder the batsmen were bruised and no wonder they wore padding!

England went on to win the last Test by eight wickets.

Jardine had something to say about the barracking of Australian crowds in his book. In the incident where Alexander damaged the wicket he quoted from an Australian newspaper: "There was a demonstration by a section of the big crowd which witnessed the play in the Fifth Test match at the Sydney Cricket Ground yesterday when the English captain D. R. Jardine complained to umpire Borwick about the fast bowler running on the wicket. The crowd jeered and counted out Jardine and barracking broke out afresh when he patted the spots on the wicket."

"There was a regrettable scene in Alexander's fourth over. The fast bowler was still bowling over the wicket and one ball rose sharply and struck Jardine a sickening blow on the left side. Immediately there was a roar from the crowd. While some of the fieldsmen approached Jardine many spectators joined in a sustained applause. That conduct was unpardonable."

To support his protests Jardine said that a former Australian captain had agreed with him that the wearing of the wicket against which he protested should never have been permitted.

On the question of the conduct of Australian crowds generally Jardine had this to say. "It is no use blind-ing oneself to the fact that a total absence of any attempt on the part of the authorities to control their crowds and demonstrations must give rise to a feeling that these performances, even if they have not the active support of the authorities, at least have their tacit approval."

"The Australian, whether he be the man in the street or mayor of a town way back, is constantly at pains to emphasise the good-naturedness and fairness of the Australian barracker. Towards the end of our tour there was a noticeable weakening of this conviction. But there was no doubt that a constant repetition of the wish to believe in this truth is responsible for its general acceptance."

"The childlike faith in this belief, and its twin, that barracking is so amusing and the remarks so clever and entertaining, is an excellent way of auto-suggestion or Coueism... I have seen nearly every member of the visiting side treated to a strong dose of the crowd's disapproval. Ask any cricketer who has played cricket for England in Australia in the past 20 years and he'll tell you that boasts concerning the impartiality of an Australian crowd are so vain as to be almost pathetic."

"I am not suggesting that an Australian crowd should always be expected to be impartial. I am only pointing out how utterly unfounded is the claim to impartiality."

The parrot-like phrases such as "Get a bag", and "Ave a go", coming from the Sydney Hill certainly tended to become monotonous. But a great many comic remarks come from the crowd. I believe, too, that they

have a good knowledge of cricket, second to none in Australia.

Jardine thought the only funny remark he heard in Australia came from the Hill. When about to take a drink from the 12th man Jardine was tickled to hear a raucous character call out: "Don't give the—a drink. Let him die of thirst!"

Immediately after the series C. G. McCartney wrote in the *Sydney Truth*: "I say without fear of hesitation that the biggest factor in the Test series was our players' ignorance of the game of cricket. Some of our men lacked common knowledge of the game, which the visitors possessed in plenty. Our batsmen allowed themselves to be tricked by Verity, but the English batsmen could not be enticed into error by our similar spin bowlers...."

In the same issue A. E. Liddicutt said: "Heartaches and headaches have followed the English cricketers throughout their tour of Australia. To our batsmen Larwood, the demon fast bowler, has been the biggest headache and has given the most heartache. Larwood has also given our selectors more than enough to worry about and will have them mentally facing his demoralising bumpers when they choose Australia's side to tour England in 1934."

Wonderful Bowling

Jack Hobbs cabled to the *News Chronicle* "Larwood was the dominating factor in our win because apart from the wickets he took he made Bradman change his game."

"He dominated Don. When I left England I thought, 'I shall be satisfied if we get rid of Bradman for a century each time. It is the 200 or more that I fear.'"

"Don's average to-day is 56 and Larwood was the cause of its comparative small size. Bradman was brought down to the level of an ordinary batsman; the rest, virtually, were made tailenders. It was evident that Bradman had said to himself: 'If I am hit my career may be finished; and that isn't going to happen.' So he played a gambler's innings, took no risk of injury—and in view of his slight physique I do not blame him, although sometimes he might not have given up so wholeheartedly."

"Reduced to essentials the story is that we won the Ashes and were successful in four Tests, though we lost the toss four times, because of Larwood's wonderful bowling. Jardine's magnificent fighting captaincy, will to win and splendid team work from top to bottom. In short we were a great side, probably with the exception of the 1911-12 team the greatest England has ever sent to Australia in my time."

Jardine wanted me to go with the team to New Zealand. "You've won the Ashes for me, Harold," he said, "and you've earned a rest. Just come along for a holiday."

I told him I would think about it, and did, but decided against it. I was homesick for my wife and baby.

daughter June and I wanted, too, to get an operation on my foot over and done with as quickly as possible.

I remember an amusing touch introduced at the final game of the tour against South Australia at Adelaide. Every M.C.C. player except its captain wore a Harlequin cap from Jardine's little nag. He himself appeared in an ordinary England cap. It was a final snook at Australia.

I said good-bye to the team in Adelaide and boarded the trans-continental train for Perth to take a ship from Fremantle. Pataudi, who had also

elected not to go to New Zealand, accompanied me and Palareet, too, was returning to England.

On the journey we were playing bridge with a member of the Australian Parliament when the train pulled up at night at a little place called Quorn. The whole townspeople, about 200 or 300, seemed to be waiting for us at the station. They kept shouting out, "We want Larwood, we want Larwood." I refused to let any of them throw fruit through the window at us, and a bunch of them came into the carriage and bothered me with pomegranate seeds.

blew at us using their mouths as pea-shooters. They had plenty of abuse to offer but we ignored them and took it on the chin.

I realized later that probably they only just wanted to see us and that had I gone out in the first place the scene might have been avoided.

It was a great feeling of relief and satisfaction to board the *Otranto* bound for London. Before sailing I received a telegram from Jardine: "Bon voyage. Take care of yourself. Good luck always. Skipper." (To be continued)

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WAS SID BULLER RIGHT?

By DENNIS DREW

THE top ambition of every overseas cricketer is to play for his country against England in a Test Match at Lord's, the revered and acknowledged headquarters of the game throughout the world. Geoffrey Griffin, a fair-haired, fresh-complexioned South African, accomplished that in June, 1960, a few days after his 21st birthday.

He celebrated it, fittingly, by performing the first hat-trick ever taken by any player in a Lord's Test, only to end as one of two central figures in the most acrimonious incident ever to take place at the famous M.C.C. ground. It was to cause bad feeling between two countries and to have far-reaching consequences for the game.

The other central figure was umpire Sid Buller, former Worcestershire wicket-keeper, famed as an official fearless to act according to his opinion regardless of consequences to himself. Buller no-balled Griffin for throwing during an exhibition game which followed the early victory of England in the Test by an innings and 73 runs.

Indeed, he kept on no-balling him, so that Griffin had the humiliation of finishing his over with under-hands and, although he completed the tour, was not used again as a bowler.

Objected To Buller

The South Africans, captained by Jackie McGlew and managed by Dudley Nourse, were furious that Buller should have taken such drastic

action in a "fun game", and objected to his standing again during the Tests. England had no option but to accede, but showed its opinion by appointing him for the next Test series, against Australia in 1961, and paying him the fee he would have received for another game with South Africa.

It was an unhappy affair. Sid Buller was generally acknowledged to be one of the expert, unbiassed and forthright umpires badly needed in the game, and Geoffrey Griffin was one of the most likeable, sporting and enthusiastic young cricketers ever to visit English shores. It was a personal tragedy for him, and the dignified manner in which he carried on for the rest of the tour earned him general admiration.

The Background

If the events of "Griffin's Match" are to be understood, the background of events leading up to it has to be examined. For several years the old spectre of "throwing", that most difficult thing to define in cricket, and which first caused concern during the Victorian era, had again been rearing its ugly head.

No cricketing country wanted to admit that the fault lay with itself and accusation and counter-accusation had been flung about, so that the subject was like a red rag to a cricket administrator.

Peter May's heavily-beaten England team in Australia in 1958-59 had been convinced that Ian Meckiff, the Australian fast left-hander, was a

"chucker", but England's own left-arm spinner, Tony Lock of Surrey, had actually been "called" in a Test Match, against West Indies at Kingston in the 1953-54 season. And several West Indies pace bowlers had aroused suspicious muttering from batsmen.

Disillusioned

So it was with admiration and relief that the cricketing world applauded an announcement by the South African cricket authorities that they would not consider for a tour any bowler of suspect action. Yet, a few months later, finding themselves short of a good pace bowler to support Neil Adcock, they gambled on Geoffrey Griffin, who had been called twice for throwing by umpires in his own country.

If the South African selectors thought they would get away with Griffin's jerky, bent-elbow action in England they were soon disillusioned. As soon as he bowled in the Lord's practice nets, doubts were expressed about his action.

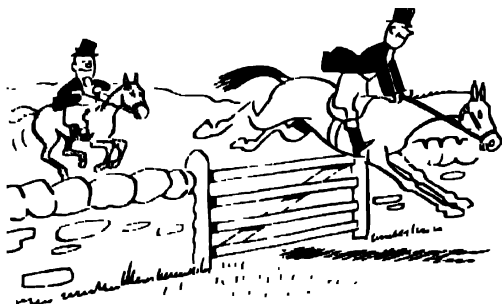
The doughty Buller stood in the opening first-class game at Worcester, but Griffin did not play. Though barracked by the crowds, he survived in other games, until the first really big match of the tour, against M.C.C. at Lord's. Then the senior first-class umpire, Frank Lee, took the responsibility of being the first to label him a thrower, and John Langridge followed suit.

Special Coaching

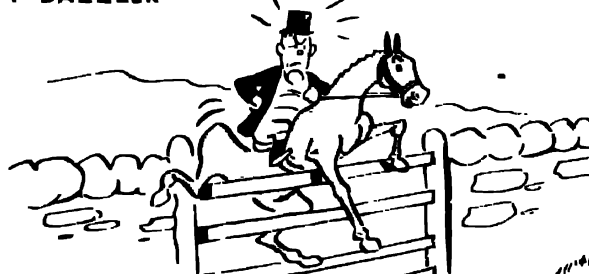
The lot of the South Africans was not made happier by organised anti-apartheid demonstrations outside the grounds, and a week later at Trent Bridge eight calls for throwing against Griffin by umpires Jack Bartley and Bill Copson caused Dudley Nourse to send him to Alf Gover, former Surrey and England fast bowler, for special coaching.

Griffin returned and came safely through the First Test at Nottingham, but was called six times in the Hampshire match at Southampton. With Frank Lee and Sid Buller the men in charge, the Second Test at Lord's was now the crucial occasion. During England's only innings, Jackie McGlew used Griffin so that only Lee could adjudicate on his action, but Frank called him eleven times.

England won by an innings and 73 runs with over a day to spare, and the players went into an exhibition game to entertain the packed crowd on a lovely afternoon. They fondly imagined that it would be care-free,



1 DAZZLER



WITH each passing week, the Rest of the World side to play England seems to grow more formidable.

The substitution of Eddie Barlow and Pataudi for Australians Simpson and O'Neill in no way weakens it. The menace of Colin Bland, whether in the covers or at the wicket, has been clearly demonstrated. And any side that can afford to leave out Graeme Pollock must, frankly, be very good indeed.

But how good? It has been suggested that this will be the best ele-

mentary side. So you might well ask how such a side came to be upset. All I can say is that it faced a very strong Australian batting side backed up by the formidable Meekill who was later, of course, judged to have thrown.

Still, I suppose the very fact that we didn't win no matter what the cause must rule us out. So one must come back to Bradman's 1948 side. To begin with, it was a solid batting side with Morris, Barnes, Hassett, Bradman, Miller, Harvey. And, then, as if that wasn't enough,

Australian pair, and I think Hall and Griffith would agree with that.

Lindwall was an incredibly skilful bowler who could bowl very, very fast, move it each way and slip in the most deadly yorker. But Hall would definitely be a more hostile bowler. There is no doubt about that. He wouldn't try to be skilful. He just tries to bowl fast and straight, and there's no more frightening thing in the game.

Griffith is something else again, because of this very awkward action of his. He can bowl at medium-pace

Cricket Spotlight-15

WORLD'S GREATEST EVER TEAM?

By COLIN COWDREY

ven ever to play in England better even than the 1948 Australians, who are normally held up as the mirror by which others are judged.

I am not so sure that I would agree with this, incidentally. I am not so sure that Peter May's side which went to Australia and lost so disastrously wasn't the best side of all time.

Certainly it was from a bowling point of view, with Trueman, Statham, Tyson, Loader, Bailey, Laker, Lock and

but Buller, at last standing at square-leg when Griffin came on, would have none of it.

Sid took a long look from there, with deliberation crossed to point for another appraisal, and promptly called the tune which meant the end of Geoffrey's aspirations as a serious bowler.

House To Obscurity

The following year Australia visited, and a "throwing truce" was declared up to the First Test, but no doubtful bowlers were brought, and trouble did not arise. Meantime Geoffrey Griffin went back home to cricketing obscurity, and Sid Buller continued his impressive Test umpiring career, but cricketers will always argue two points:

1. Should South Africa's selectors have picked a suspect bowler, especially after their own declaration, even if they thought their Test prospects might improve?

2. Should Sid Buller have humiliated an youngster in a game which did not really matter?

you had men like Loxton and Lindwall, who made their hundreds down in the tail of this incredible side.

On top of this, you had a man like Bill Johnston as number three bowler to Miller and Lindwall. Bill Johnston, a man who might get into any world side.

Greatest Captain

Loxton was a fourth quicky. To shack was your blocker until the next new ball.

Ian Johnson was the off-spinner, and then as leg-spinner there was Doug Ring, who never came into the picture because the quick bowlers just cleaned up wherever they went. Now that was a truly complete side, ably captained by almost surely the greatest leader of all time, the Don. Yet I wonder how well the Australians fielded.

Barnes, yes, he fielded close and picked the half chances. Miller would have been valuable in the slips. Loxton was a good in-fielder and Harvey a great out-fielder. But these apart, the fielding wasn't all that wonderful and the current world side would surely overwhelm it in this department at least.

Balance Would Swing

And perhaps it would hold it in the others, too. Bradman, for instance, was growing old. I think if you could have transplanted the Bradman of the Thirties into that side, the balance would certainly have swung in Australia's favour.

I suppose the whole match might well hinge on the quickies, with Hall and Griffith on the one side, Lindwall and Miller on the other. For sheer skill, I don't think the West Indians could be compared with the

and then he can bowl at exceptionally fast pace, which people think, is suspect. He has all these variations with the capacity to bowl for long periods with great strength.

Miller tended to be a little like Hall, fiery and quick. But Len Hutton used to say that where there was a little bit of movement, Keith Miller from his beautiful, orthodox, very correct, high action, would make the ball move right a way off the seam and this was exceptionally skilful bowling.

I think the best batsman would agree that Miller was always difficult to play, because he was unpredictable.

But Ray Lindwall, the artist, would on certain wickets perhaps be the easiest of the four to play.

"Rest" Would Win

This might be a paradox. In order of merit, I would say, would be Lindwall, Hall, Miller, Griffith—and yet, in order of difficulty to play, you might put it Miller, Griffith, Hall, Lindwall.

But if you had a dampish wicket where swing was getting full reward you'd put Lindwall, followed by a very big gap. Then would come Miller with Hall and Griffith bracketed at the bottom. If you played for half an hour at night in rather darkish conditions, you'd put Hall and Griffith at the top, a big gap, Lindwall and Miller at the bottom.

Overall, I believe that the current world side would just get home on the fifth day. Of course, the fascinating thing about such arguments is that no one can ever know for sure. Bradman's Australians of 1948 and Reid's world side of 1965 can never meet—and more's the pity.—(To be continued).

Changing Your Strokes

By BUTCH BUCHHOLZ

THE only time to change a stroke is when it will not do the job. This is not something to be done lightly, no matter how grooved the new stroke becomes; you may lapse back into old habits as soon as the stroke is put under pressure. As a result, you may end up with a new stroke that is even worse than the old one.

The only reasons for altering a grooved stroke are: (1) you cannot be consistent with the old one; (2) you have no control with it and; (3) it lacks power. Since a change must be made, make the change as simple as possible. In the case of groundstrokes, such as your old prop, Don't throw away a Western forehand just because a group of Continental stylists regard it disparagingly and

don't switch from Continental to Eastern simply because the Eastern is the thing to do. It is reasonably easy to make a service or volley grip change; it is almost impossible for most players to make a successful forehand groundstroke alteration.

The best way to change a stroke is to understand what you have been doing and why it has prevented you from hitting the ball in court consistently, with control or with power. If you do not understand where your stroke has failed you, the transformation will be that much harder. But if, for example, you can see that you have closed the face of your racket and that therefore too many balls have been netted, it will be easier to learn to open it. You do not then need

a complete new stroke; you simply concentrate on an exaggerated "open" racket face.

Never change a stroke just because someone says it doesn't look right. Some of the greatest strokes in the game have been the most unorthodox. No one ever had a less classical backhand volley than Jean Borotra, but no one ever hit it better or harder. Don't change an awkward but effective stroke to a pretty but ineffectual one—unless your ideal is to look good while losing. The criterion for changing a stroke is: lack of consistency, control or power.

Never change a natural sidespin forehand to a topspin. You can, if you wish, add a topspin forehand to your repertoire. Never change a topspin backhand to an undercut; you can acquire underspin as an *additional* shot to your game. Don't throw all your strokes out of the window because they are "different". If they are preventing you from improving, alter them only as necessary.

Take the case of the player who hits the ball with so much wrist action that his timing has to be perfect. If he has a good edge and if he practises regularly the stroke may be eminently satisfactory for him. He should not change it simply because

JUST how loudly does money talk in the "Davis Cup"? My own feeling is that the answer may be loud enough for us to think seriously of changing the regulations governing this competition.

Years ago, no nation would have thought of buying the right for choice of ground. Yet last season Sweden paid Australia about 40,000 dollars for the right to play the match in Sweden. It desperately needed a hard court surface in order to have any chance. It also felt that a match between them in a neutral country would be a financial flop.

America has followed suit this year. It paid the Mexican Federation 20,000 dollars and 50 per cent of the television rights in order to hold the tie in Dallas rather than in Mexico City. And now it is the turn of Spain which has just won the Davis Cup European Zone for the first time ever.

If the Spanish team beats the winner of the American Zone, it will then have to play India. The idea now being bandied about is that Sweden should make the Indians an offer to play the match in Barcelona. (Spain has since beaten America 4-1 to enter the Inter-Zonal final.—Ed. S & P)

Should this sort of thing continue, we might well find nations making expensive overtures to Great Britain. For it is common knowledge that the European nations are loath to meet any British team on a grass-court. They know only too well that their chances are slight. But on a European hard court, it is a far different story as tournament results have proved.

The Tennis Scene-15

THE TROUBLE WITH THE CUP

By FRED PERRY

Perhaps, this choice of ground advantage is now so important that associations will be forced to add special "financial advisers" to their already top-heavy memberships.

In Barcelona, when Spain met South Africa, we saw just what such a ground advantage could do for the Spaniards.

A Player's Dream

The Real Club is one of the most beautiful clubs in Europe—a tennis player's dream, in fact. There are plenty of courts, well laid out, and some are lit for night play.

But the centre court, which holds 4,500 people, is sunk below ground level—a feature common to European clubs. Unfortunately, it tends to make playing conditions a little too hot for those unused to it. It is rather like playing in a bowl of thick soup! Picture such a setting under a baking sun—the stands filled to capacity with gaily-dressed locals screaming their delight as

each point brought Spain nearer to the Championship of Europe—and you have some idea of what the South Africans were up against.

They were just not equal to the task. They had neither the experience nor, in the last resort, the complete concentration to combat such conditions.

But the crowd played more than a little part in making the local victory possible. On occasions, it was bedlam, especially when those in the cheaper seats thought they knew more about calling line decisions than the linesmen themselves!

Nielsen Called In

In fact, the Spaniards will take some beating in their own backyard. That Barcelona gallery will be worth several points when things get tough for the home boys.

But money in the Davis Cup isn't just confined to buying ground advantage. In order to prepare thor-

Continued on page 18

it is wristy. However, if he feels his timing will never be good enough to handle such a stroke with consistency, he can decide to eliminate some of the wrist and to hold the face of the racket on the ball a little longer. His own understanding of the situation makes it that much easier to handle the transformation.

The pro who automatically alters a pupil's strokes simply because he is not conforming to the pro's ideas, is performing an action that boosts his own ego but does not necessarily help his pupil. With pupils who are not yet grooved, changes are easy, but with those tennisists who have played regularly for one or two years or more, any major alterations are traumatic and should only be made after long and careful deliberation. This is not to say a pro should not make any number of minor changes such as cutting down the backswing or follow-through, teaching better balance, the bending of the knees, a wider stance or hitting the ball on the top of the bounce, on the rise or further in front of the body. The major chan-

ges on groundstrokes are a different grip, wind-up, wrist action and spin. When the position of arm and/or wrist and/or racket with regard to the ball is changed, the transformation must be major.

A player with a weak service or a tendency to double-fault should analyze what he has before throwing away the whole action. The fault may lie in the toss or in poor transference of weight. If the fewest possible changes are made, the player can accomplish them without too much difficulty. Adding slice to a serve is relatively easy; changing the entire wind-up is extremely difficult. It is not "how much of my stroke can I toss out?" but "how much can I retain?"

When a service is unsound in every department but the player is grooved in his serving, the changes should be made gradually. One cannot in one hour learn a new toss, transference of weight, wind-up hit and follow-through. At least two things will go wrong every time because with each serve the player must concentrate on

five different ideas. If, therefore, the player can keep his old wind-up, no matter how strange it looks, he may be able to acquire a better serve by making only one or two changes—and there will be less likelihood of the whole action falling apart.

The beginners and the intermediates (and very often the advanced players) do not know what they want in the way of a stroke. Too often a player thinks he would like to "hit hard and look good", but when he starts playing in top tournament level, he wants a lot less and a lot more—he will skip the looks and much of the pace to go for steadiness and control. He finds that points are won on the other fellow's errors, that a classical game can be beaten by an unorthodox one, and that there is more to the game than just strokes.

Before you start discarding your forehand, consider the problems you will have if you start from scratch. You may decide in favour of modification rather than radical amputation. (Courtesy World Tennis)

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A MOST interesting situation is developing now for the new European Cup athletics tournament and I, for one, would not like to predict the country who will become the first holder of the men's trophy.

The Russians, after their exciting 6-point victory over the United States in Kiev must be in with a considerable chance of success. But so must be Poland, who trounced Britain at the London White City; and also the French, stronger now than they have been for some years.

West Germany put forward the idea for an international Cup tournament for European athletics and it was approved during the last IAAF Congress in Tokyo.

Subject to its being a general success this year the event will continue to be held once every four years, and in the season following the Olympic Games.

Near Olympic Standard

A rule of the tournament is that each country will be represented by only one competitor in all events with the exception of the relays. This makes each race a top class final and with so much national prestige involved, I am sure we are going to see competition close to Olympic standard.

There is to be a separate tournament for men and women athletes.

From the three divisions of each to be held in different towns, the top two countries will go forward for finals to be held in Germany—for the men, at Stuttgart on September 11 and 12, and the women at Kassel a week later.

THE TENNIS SCENE-15

Continued from page 16

ughly for their European final, the Spaniards arranged for Kurt Nielsen, former Wimbledon finalist and now a Danish professional, to coach their players. South Africa responded by utilising the services of former Wimbledon champion Jaroslav Drobný, still classified in the records as amateur.

This poses one question: Just where does professionalism begin? The rules have been eased considerably from time to time. In fact, one wonders why there is any distinction at all—for surely, when a player is used as a coach and performs the same duties as a professional man, there can be no difference?

According to Davis Cup regulations, the captain must be an amateur. Only the captains are permitted to sit on court during a match together with the official referee, who must also be an amateur. No instructions are permitted to be given to players except by the captain—and no assistance is to be given except by the captain.

But I have seen coaches sitting immediately behind the umpire's chair in deep conversation with players while they are changing ends. And even a child could under-

On Track & Field-16

Duel For First European Cup

By SYDNEY WOODERSON

Britain's men go to Zagreb for the first series, against Sweden, East Germany, Yugoslavia, Rumania and Holland.

Here the highlights could be the clashing of Britain's John Boulter (800 metres) and Alan Simpson (1,500 metres) with Jurgen May, the East German, who is making such a name for himself at both these distances this year. May has set the season's fastest times of 1 min 46.5 secs for the 800 metres, and 3 mins. 38.4 secs for the 1,500.

Britain, with John Cooper (400m hurdles), Barrie Kelly (100 metres) and Maurice Herriott (steeplechase) to give strong backing to Boulter and Simpson, should qualify for the final.

But there must be no taking things for granted. The disappointing performances of some of the team in the match with Poland, should be sufficient reminder that every point must be fought for with the fullest determination.

stand the signals that have been sent from the coaches' seats.

Surely this is carrying things a little too far? The associations have made it possible for an amateur to reap the best of two worlds—he can play in any tournament of his choice, yet still take on the duties of a professional man.

Rules Broken

When the people who actually lay down the rules dividing amateurs and professionals deliberately break them themselves, is it any wonder that the public lose interest in supporting a game that harbours such double-think?

The Davis Cup has entered the big-money field with a vengeance. And for as long as there is money to be made, the various associations must take advantage of every opportunity to make it, for they are responsible for the future of the game in their respective countries. Promotion of the game and the training of young players take money—plenty of it.

So while Davis Cup success spells big money, I am afraid we shall see a lot of rules flagrantly disregarded. My own plea is that we should put some teeth into the regulations and make them stick, or throw the rule-book away and let the devil take the hindmost.—(To be continued).

The real fascination of the final, I think, will come with the fight between Russia and Poland. Poland showed itself to be a wonderfully disciplined team against Britain; as did the Russians against the United States.

Poland could have the edge on the Soviets in the running events, but good as are the Poles in all the field competitions, the Russians still look the stronger for this series. So a great duel is in prospect.

I only hope the British athletes capture the full fighting spirit of these two teams. If they do, then we can finish up feeling as proud of them as we were of the Great Britain team after the Olympics in Tokyo.

Boy Star

Again in the women's tournament it looks like Russia and Poland making the strongest challenge to become the first champions. But with the British girls finishing only a point down on the Poles after the two-day match in London, the Union Jack, I am sure, is going to figure prominently in this series.

Olympic champion, Mary Rand, will be out to avenge her defeat by Irena Kirszenstein in the long jump and there will be added interest to the clash by the presence of Russia's Tatyana Shchelkanova, who jumped to within 2 inches of Mary's world record in winning with 22 ft. against the Americans in Kiev.

Another event which will capture considerable interest in the women's final will be the meeting of Britain's Anne Smith and the Russian, Tamara Dmitriyeva, over 800 metres. Anne's best for the event this year is 2 mins. 6.7 secs and Miss Dmitriyeva ran just 3/10th sec. faster to win the event for the USSR against the Americans. Both are capable of getting nearer to Ann Packer's world record 2-1.1.

Incidentally, I hear that Mihaly Igloi, the former Hungarian Olympic coach now based in the United States, is really excited about a 21-year-old San Diego runner named John Garrison, who has come under his charge. "He is the fastest boy I have ever coached," says Igloi. "He can become a world record breaker over all distances from 800 metres to two miles in a year's time."

Garrison has a best mile mark of 3 min. 58.1 secs. and Igloi is putting him through a programme of training which is aimed at knocking a good eight seconds off this time!—(To be continued).

ANOTHER M.C.C. hockey tournament has come and gone, the holder, State Bank, Madras, retained the trophy by virtue of its one goal victory over unlucky I.C.F. It was indeed a sad sight to see this once-great hockey tournament shorn of all its old time glamour and glory—once the pride and glory of Madras, the "Blue Riband" of the south, when famous teams all over India took part in an effort to win this "Plum". Today, the second year of its revival, finds this tournament struggling to regain its feet. I sincerely hope that it won't be long before it returns to its former traditional greatness.

It was really a heartache for old timers like myself to see this once green, lush hockey field, which looked and played like a billiard table in the olden days, now looking bare and forlorn. Scarred by patches of bare brown earth this pitch is still the best playing surface in Madras. I have been given to understand that due to water difficulty, this field is very difficult to maintain. I trust this problem can be overcome by next year. The tournament this year, like last year's, was contested purely by local teams and followed the same pattern as the hockey league, with the usual "trio" of big guns concerned in the semi-finals and final. In the semi-finals, we had a repetition of the "League" final, when the I.C.F. played the Southern Railway, for the league title, which on that occasion, was won by the Southern Railway.

This time, it was the turn of the I.C.F. to gain revenge, when it earned the right to enter the final of the M.C.C. by a two-goal victory over the Railway. In the second semi-final, the State Bank team had an easier task and beat the T.I. Cycles comfortably. Thus the stage was set for another titanic struggle between the holder

LADY LUCK TAKES A HAND!

By ERIC BLANKLEY

the State Bank, Madras and the I.C.F. These two teams had met earlier in the League when, after a great fight, the I.C.F. had emerged victorious by a snap goal. And so when they met again in the M.C.C. final we all looked forward to another great struggle, which however failed to materialise. There was quite a good crowd to watch this final match, which was "gate free", but unfortunately, once again, we had nothing to enthuse over with both teams playing mediocre hockey.

Coming to the game itself, it was the I.C.F. that provided us with what little hockey there was. For the most part, it was a case of aimless hitting and scooping by the rival defences, but the I.C.F. gradually got on top and exerted pressure on the State Bank. It all but took the lead in the first half when from a good combined move, the I.C.F. left extreme Parameswaran, beat Munir Sait with a good, but rather weak flick; but the ball, slowly trickling goalwards, was retrieved almost on the goal-line, by Natarajan who had run back. It was a very near thing, and a great bit of luck for the Bankmen. There were some, who actually felt the ball had crossed the goal line, but I am sure the referee Yacoub, who was in the best position to judge, had no doubt at all that the ball had not crossed the line. A little later, a stinging drive by that veteran Tholasingam of the I.C.F. saw the ball hit the pad of Munir Sait, glance onto the near goal post and rebound into play, to be

cleared. It was indeed another lucky break for the Bankmen.

The second half of this match followed the same pattern as that of the first, with the I.C.F. still calling the tune. With a further couple of goal-bound shots being rather luckily saved by the Bankmen's defenders, I felt the writing was on the wall and that it was definitely going to be an unlucky day for the I.C.F. They should have been at least two goals up. As it was, late in the second half, the Bankmen broke through, from what was to me, their only good move in the match and obtained a short-corner. Natarajan, taking the hit, scored. This was the only goal of the match. Coming as it did, in the dying minutes of the game, and certainly much against the run of play, it completely demoralised and broke the spirit of the I.C.F., whose half-hearted attempts in the last couple of minutes to retrieve lost ground proved of no avail.

Summing up the match, I must sympathise with the I.C.F. who, on the evening's game, deserved a better fate. The Bankmen's display was doleful, not a single combined move was made by their forward line and I have seen them play far better hockey than they did that day. However, it is the net result in goals that decides a match and the State Bank successfully retained its hold on the M.C.C. trophy for another year, thanks to "Lady Luck", who was the greatest player that evening!



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Manuel, captain of the M.E.G. team
receiving the Clarke Trophy from
Mrs. Sawhney



M.E.G. WINS CLARKE TROPHY

H.A.L.'s goal-keeper Muniraj inter-
cepting Bhaskaran in the final

Muniraj kicking the ball away from a shot by Manuel



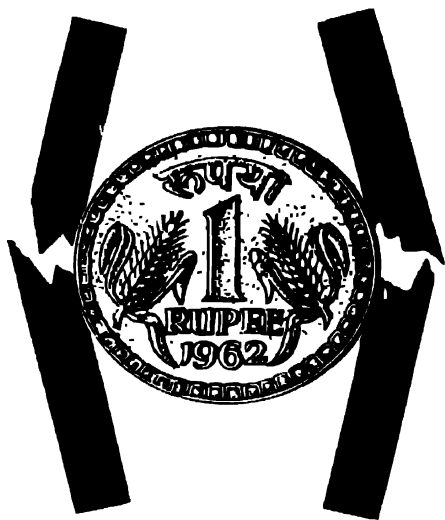
Manuel passing the ball to his right

Madras Engineering Groun, led by Manuel, beat the Hindustan Aircraft, Bangalore, by three goals to two in the final of the Clarke trophy hockey.

NASSUR LEAGUE CRICKET

Jai Hind Cricket Club, Mysore, winners of the Nassur League cricket championship





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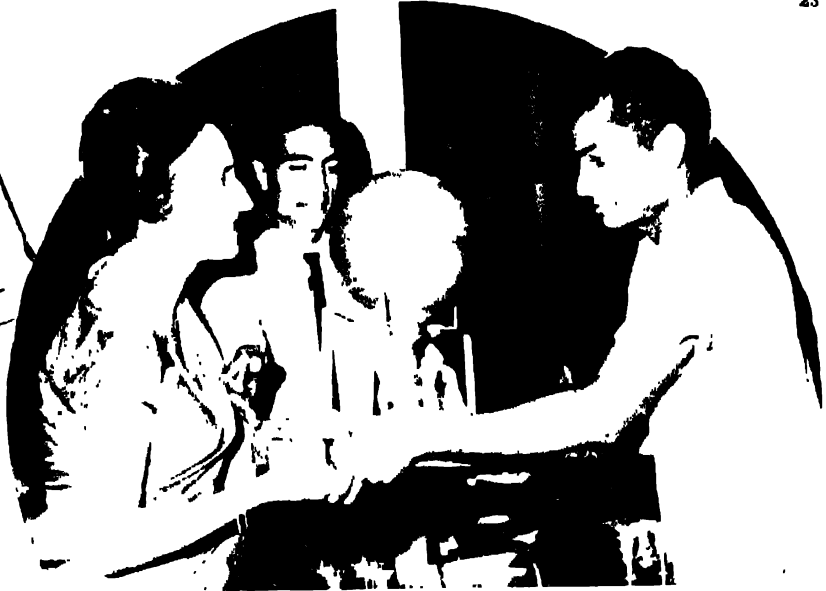
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S. RAILWAY WINS P.S.G. TROPHY

Railway's leading star, Narasimharajan, being presented to Mr. K. Srinivasan, the chief-guest, before the start.



Mrs. K. Srinivasan, wife of the Director of SITRA, giving away the P.S.G. Trophy to the captain of the Southern Railway team



Southern Railway annexed the P.S.G. Trophy for basketball in the All-India basketball tournament at Coimbatore defeating Integral Coach Factory, Perambur, in the final.

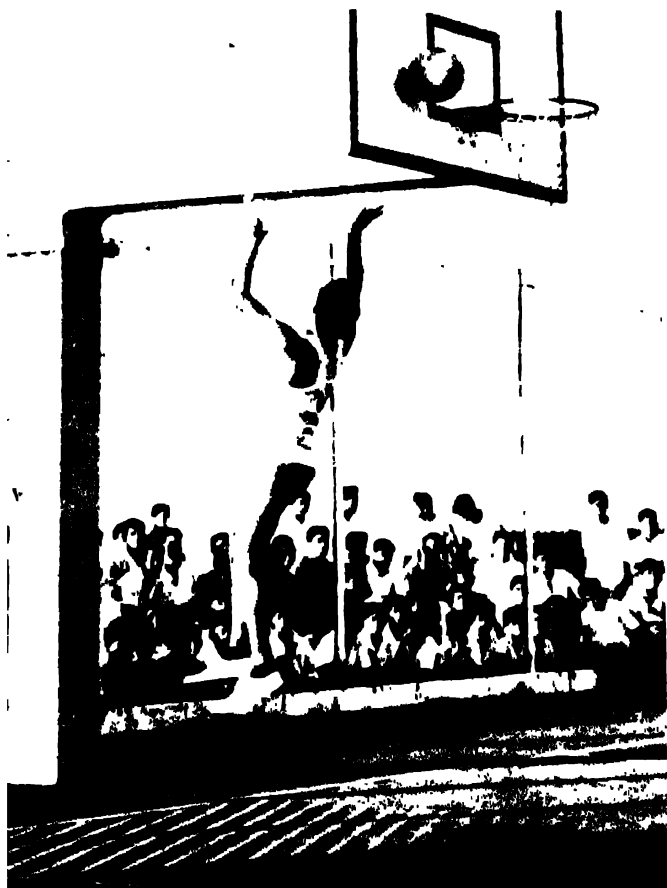
A group photograph of the winning team, Southern Railway



Narayanswami of P.S.G. Technology "A" basketing in the match against Southern Railway.



S. RAILWAY WINS P.S.G. TROPHY



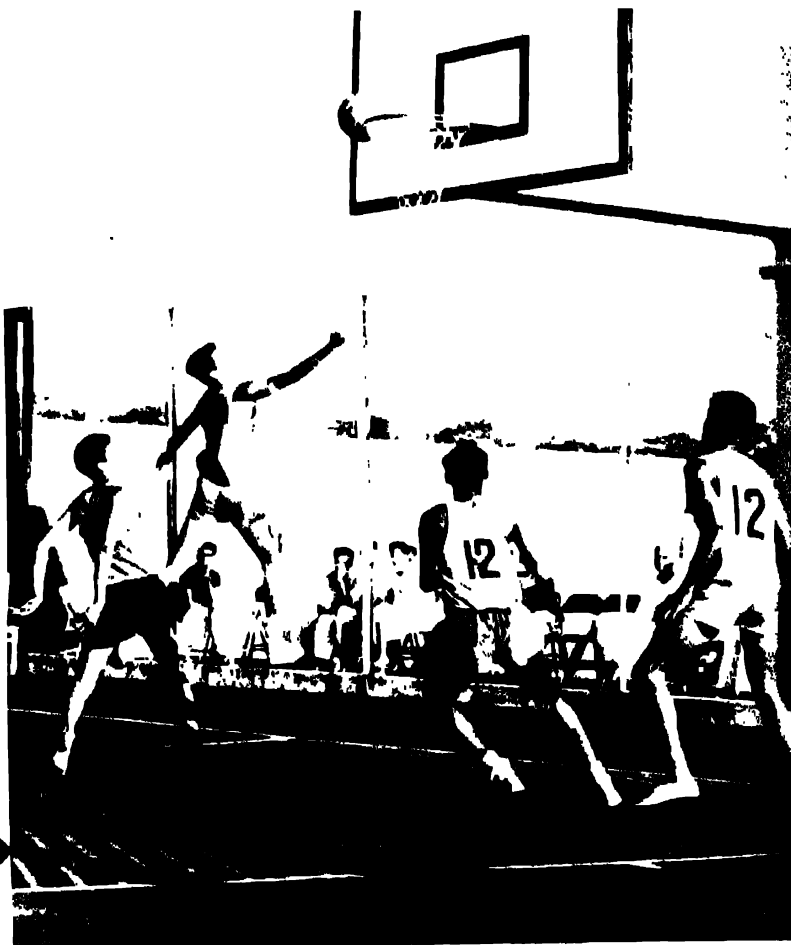
Railway's Santhanam jumping high to score a point.

Santhanam making an under-basket shot in Southern Railway's match against Rajalakshmi Mills.





Integral Coach Factory players being presented to the chief-guest.



Sourirajan basket-
ting for P. S. G.
Technology "B"
against Integral
Coach Factory



All eyes on the ball. An incident in the match between P.S.G. Technology "B" and Integral Coach Factory.

A scrimmage for the ball near the basket, in the match between Rajalakshmi "Reds" and P. S. G. Technology

Mrs. Mini Peter, wife of the Principal of the Southern Forest Rangers' College, giving away the trophy.



COIMBATORE Y.M.C.A. BASKETBALL

Rajalakshmi Sports Club (Reds) retained the Vellingiri Chettiar Memorial Cup for basketball in the annual tournament conducted by the Y.M.C.A., Coimbatore. Union High School won the Inter-Schools championship.



A scramble for the ball under the basket in the final.

An incident near the basket in the final between Rajalakshmi Mills, and the Y.M.C.A.



An R. S. C. player jumping high to basket while the other players watch the action.



An R. S. C. defender foiling an attempt by an Y.M.C.A. player.



Mrs. Mini Peter giving away the Sathappa Chettiar Trophy to the captain of the Union High School, who won the Inter-School tournament for the second year running.

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GEORGE FERNANDES

ROBUST and bustling, George Fernandes has spearheaded the attack of Tata Sports Club with distinction this year. His club finished second best in the senior Harwood football league which concluded at Bombay recently. On wet ground, George excels. Formerly of St Francis Goans he started with a bang when he joined the Tatas in 1963. He has been playing for the State for the past two years.

G. KUPPUSWAMY NAIDU HOCKEY

The open hockey tournament for the G. Kuppuswamy Naidu Memorial Cup was held at Koilpatti and it was won by the M.E.G., Bangalore.



The M.E.G. Bangalore, the winning team.

Manuel, captain of the M.E.G. Bangalore, receiving the trophy from Mr. N. V. Venugopalakrishnaswamy Naidu M.L.A.



A group of the Lakshmi Mills team.



N. T. Raj, captain of the Lakshmi Mills, the runner-up, receiving the trophy.





The Madras team, winner of the Inter-District championship.

Tirunelveli District, the runner-up

INTER-DISTRICT HOCKEY

The Madras District Hockey Association XI claimed the Dr. G. Durairaj Trophy for the Inter-District Championship beating Tirunelveli by the odd goal in three at Koilpatti.



Madras's captain Murugesh receiving the Durairaj Trophy from the chief guest.

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SHRI RAMTIRTH YOGASHRAM

Dadar, Bombay 14.

Keelan Cup for Lucknow Police

By OUR CORRESPONDENT

LUCKNOW District Police, senior league champion of Lucknow, annexed its second trophy of the season when it lowered the colours of the holder, Divisional Sports Association, Northern Railway, in the final of the Keelan Cup played at the Central Sports Stadium of Lucknow 3-0. The policemen played with fine understanding.

The Railway team, on the other hand, failed to combine effectively and lacked team spirit. The Police

right-half, Satwant Singh, played a robust game in the defence and completely bottled up the D.S.A. schemer-in-chief Roy, with the result that the D.S.A. forwards could seldom get going and played a disjointed game. D.S.A. custodian Shiv Prasad was shaky and failed to inspire confidence.

In the first half, Police right-winger Prabhakar Dube after trapping a cross pass from centre-forward Dharendra Singh, unleashed an angular grass cutter, which found the far corner of the net. Shortly afterwards, Police inside-left Afzal's shot off Thapa rebounded off the D.S.A. upright. Police custodian Nakoo Ram brought off a fine save from Roy's header by tipping the ball over the bar.

In the 23rd minute, the Police forged further ahead. Inside-right M. Qazi scored the second goal through his solo efforts from a difficult angle. Left-winger C. J. Thapa added the third goal with a powerful rising shot off a cross from centre-forward Dharendra Singh.

Earlier, D.S.A. (N.R.) defeated City Club in the replayed semi-final by three goals to one. City put up a much better fight than the margin of victory suggests. Shaky goalkeeping by City custodian Pyare caused his team's fall. The first two goals should have been saved by him. The City Club fought with great determination. The third goal by D.S.A. centre-forward Asarfi, was a veritable rocket-driver and simply brooked no opposition. It was perhaps the best goal of the tournament. City took the lead in the 23rd minute through centre-forward Akhtar. A minute later, the Railway team equalised through centre-forward Roy off left winger Sukhdev. Roy beat the City custodian with a non-too-powerful long range shot. In the second half, Asarfi added the second goal. Custodian Pyare had left his charge rather prematurely. Asarfi added the third goal off a pass from Sukhdev.

Cantonment Heroes beat the Young Life City by a solitary goal.

Centre-forward Ram Narain scored the all important goal. Lucknow Police defeated the Cantonment Heroes by two goals to nothing in the semi-final. Police left winger Afzal scored the first goal in the 24th minute of the first half following a goal-mouth scrimmage. Inside right Qazi nodded in the second goal off a free-kick by left-winger J. S. Thapa in the 25th minute of the second half.

Eleventh Battalion, Sitapur, retained the U.P. Inter-Battalion Provincial Armed Constabulary soccer trophy defeating the 25th Battalion, Kanpur, in the final played at the 23rd Battalion ground, Moradabad, by a solitary goal before a big crowd. The Kanpur Battalion made the Sitapur players fight all the way. Two minutes before the end, Kuldip Singh scored the only goal of the match. Kanpur retained the All-Region Inter-District Police football championship defeating the Allahabad Police in the final played at the D.A.V. College ground, Kanpur, by a solitary goal. In the 25th minute, one of the Allahabad defenders handled the ball inside the prohibited area. Inside left Shanker made no mistake off the spot kick.

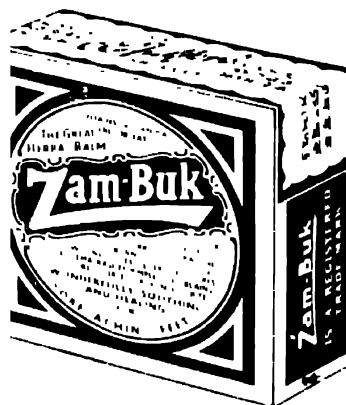
The Patu Majumdar Memorial football tournament, run under the auspices of the Allahabad Sporting Club, will be held in September. The tournament is run in memory of the late Patu Majumdar, former skipper of U.P. soccer team, who was one of the finest goal-keepers of U.P. He was the youngest brother of Mrs. Sucheta Kripalani, Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh. Patu Majumdar died in action at the Burma Front. A number of prominent outstation teams are expected to take part.

Holder State Bank of India, Lucknow Branch, lost to Sheesh Mahal Club in the final of the Sheesh Mahal junior cricket tournament played at the Victoria Park Chowk, Lucknow, by 8 wickets. Fine bowling by medium pacer Muzamil Hasan, who performed a hat-trick in the second innings, bagging four wickets in five deliveries for only one run, highlighted the match. Hasan returned the match figures of eight for 66.

Batting first, State Bank scored 161 runs. The second wicket stand there in the covers or at the wicket, has been clearly demonstrated. And worth 90 runs. Muzamil Hasan took four for 47.

Sheesh Mahal replied with 173 runs. Sudhir Khanna (65) and Pratap Singh (25) were the principal rungetters. Dinesh Nautiyal took six for 68; State Bank of India fared badly in the second innings being all out for 101. Muzamil Hasan took four for 19 including a hat-trick. Qasim took 4 for 16 and Baqar 2 for 30.

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INDIAN NAVY AQUATICS

By V. VENKATESWARAN

DESPITE the unprecedentedly heavy downpour, competitors in the Indian Navy aquatics championships, held at the Naval Swimming Pool, Bombay, gave a good account of themselves. The feature of this year's championships was that top swimmers of the Services who participated in the last two years were not allowed to take part. This was mainly in an effort to spot out promising talents.

The blinding rains prevented the presence of a good number of enthu-



Sub-Lt. Paramanand, captain of the Fleet Command, which won the team championship in the Navy aquatics, receiving the trophy



Able Seaman Shamsheer Singh (I.N.S. Vikrant) claimed three events—the 100, 200 and 400 metres, all freestyle.



Ordinary Seaman Pritam Singh (Cochin Command) won the 100 and 200 metres butterfly

siaists at the pool to cheer the young swimmers.

Fleet Command bagged the team championship totalling 165 points on the concluding day of the three-day meet.

The honours were jointly shared by B. K. Barge and Shamsheer Singh, both of the Fleet, when they completed a fine treble. The 21-year-old seaman, B. K. Barge, cornered the limelight on the opening day of the championships claiming the 1,500 metres freestyle and the

Continued on next page



Shetty, who bowled well for the Bank of Baroda in the Hudson Shield cricket



A. B. Gadkari and R. L. Churi, who were concerned in a stand of 152 runs for the Bank of Baroda

INDIAN NAVY AQUATICS

Continued from previous page

200 metres breaststroke. The 4 x 200 metres freestyle relay provided keen competition among the participants. The Fleet Command, with the services of Barge, won the event to the cheering of the spectators.

Shamsher Singh impressed with his fluency of stroke and fine finish. He deservedly won three events—the 400, 200 and 100 metres freestyle.

Another seaman in the forefront was Pritam Singh of Cochin Command. He bagged two titles outclassing his rivals in the 200 metres and 100 metres butterfly.

By winning all the matches and scoring six points, the Fleet Command claimed the water polo title. It beat Bombay Command 6-2. At the conclusion of the meet, a thrilling diving exhibition was given.

Churi, all-rounder of the Bank of Baroda





Gadkari, who hit up 105 runs in 81 minutes

by Navy's P. T. Instructor Bhanwar Singh.

Rear-Admiral R. S. David, Flag Officer, Bombay, presided and gave away the prizes. Capt. J. Cursetji, Commanding Officer of I.N.S. Angre, welcomed the gathering.

The Central Bank of India retained the A. L. Hudson cricket Shield defeating the Bank of Baroda in a keenly contested final. Batting first, Bank of Baroda started disastrously losing two wickets for four runs in eleven overs. But a bright sixth wicket partnership between A. B. Gadkari and R. L. Churi yielded 152 runs. Left-handed Gadkari scored 105 runs while Churi got 88. The innings terminated at 281 runs.

Central Bank, in reply, made 276 runs. Kadrekar, its outstanding batsman, scored 94 runs. Shetty bowled well to capture four wickets for 59 runs.

In the second innings Bank of Baroda started well. Bhatkar and Mazumdar were seen to advantage for the third wicket which produced

65 runs. But after their departure, a route set in and Baroda was all out for 220 runs. Paceman Deobhakta did most of the damage by capturing five wickets for 85 runs.

Set to make 226 runs for victory, the Central Bank started the second innings confidently. If only good fielding had aided the fine piece of bowling from Shetty and Churi the Central Bank would have been forced to a good fight. It won the day for the loss of four wickets.

Deobhakta of the Central Bank was awarded the best bowling prize. Though Bank of Baroda was the runner-up it had in the side many promising cricketers like Mazumdar and Bhatkar. With proper training and good experience, these young cricketers are sure to perform well in the coming years.

The St. Xavier's College Gymkhana open table tennis tournament saw fancied players to the fore. F. R. Khodaiji, now at the top of his form, deservedly cornered the honours on the concluding day of the championships. By his success over P. P. Haldankar on the sun-

gles event he claimed the third title of the season.

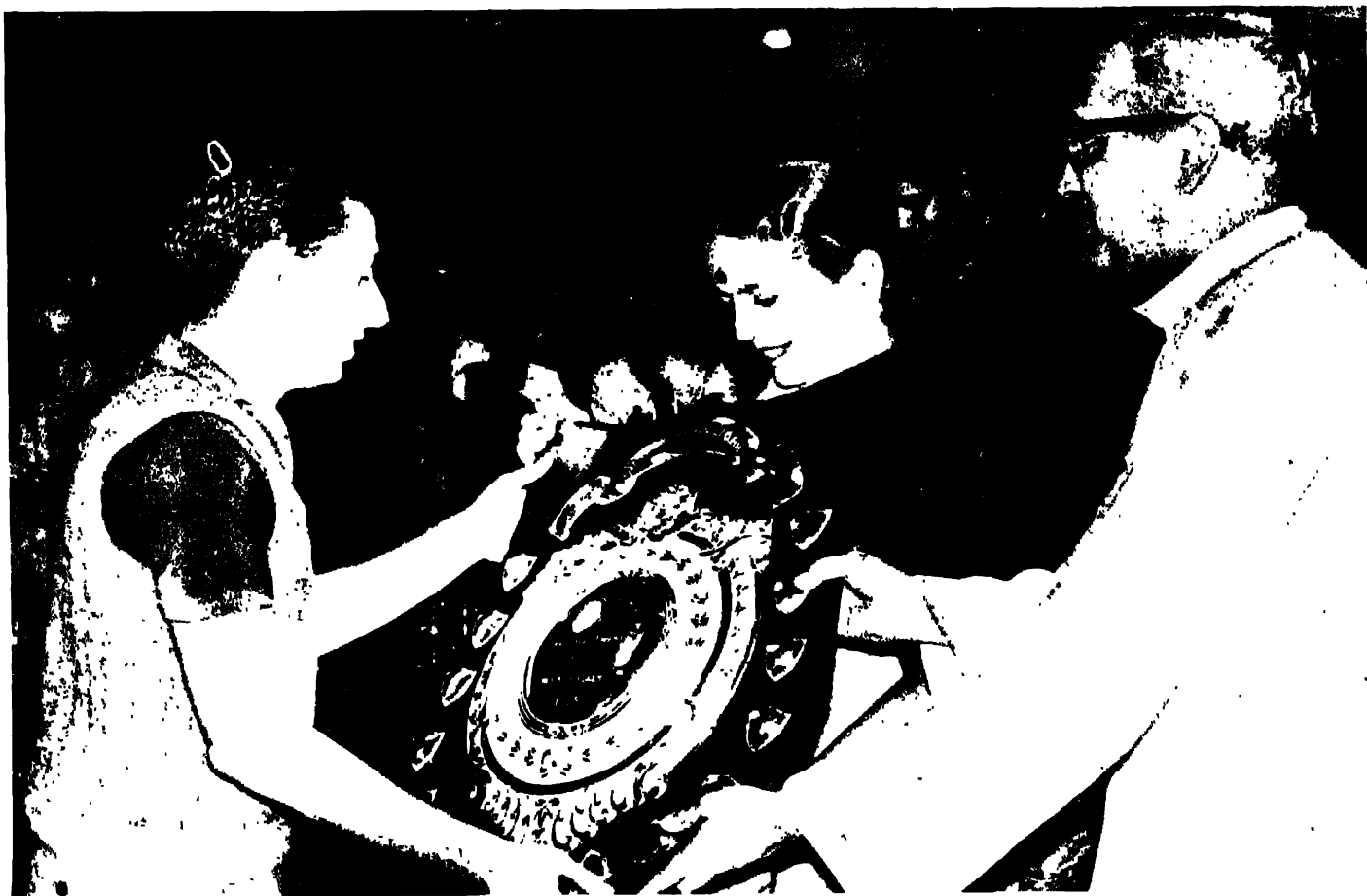
Another highlight of the championships was the return to form of the erstwhile State champion, Prisca Rosario. Many welcomed her reassuring display on the eve of the State championships. Rosario's joy was complete when she was the only player to claim three events on the concluding day. Her success over Gita Nanda in four games settled an old score for twice this season she had gone down to Gita.

The men's singles final was one-sided. Left-hander Khodaiji carried too many guns for his opponent. The match was over in eleven minutes in three games and it was virtually a repeat performance of the C.C.I. final. Khodaiji's telling forehand and heavy chops literally swept his rival off his feet. Only in the third game did Haldankar

Continued on next page



Deobhakta, awarded the prize for best bowling in the tournament



F. R. Khodaji, men's singles winner receiving the shield from Mrs. Shah, wife of Mr. Shah, Income Tax Commissioner

INDIAN NAVY AQUATICS

Continued from previous page

show signs of recovery and led at one stage at 15-11. But the champion retrieved the position with his effective service and wrested the initiative. Now the left-hander was in complete command.

In the men's doubles event, Hal dankar and A. Rangoonwalla were the deserving winners over J. C. Vora and R. R. Chachad. The winners combined effectively and Rangoonwalla caught the eye with his inspired game.

Dilip Sampat and Prisca Rosario beat J. C. Vora and Gita Nanda in straight games to claim the mixed doubles event.

Top-seeded Bakul Patkar was in for a surprise in the boys' singles final. Surendra Narsapur of the Little Angels High School won the first title of the season by his resounding victory over his seasoned rival.

In the semi-finals of the championships, Khodaji avenged a recent defeat by his success over Dilip Lakhani. Lakhani started in a whirlwind manner by claiming the first two games. The youngster



Mixed doubles winners, D. P. Sampat and Mrs. Rosario

also carried support from the galleries. But Khodaiji did not allow the situation to overawe him. Changing the pattern of his game and falling back to defend, he asserted himself slowly by forcing the youngster to commit mistakes. The change of tactics paid ample dividends.

The women's singles event on the penultimate day provided enough fare for spectators. Prisca Rosario scored a well-merited victory over Kaity Chargeman in five well-contested games. It was Prisca's sound defence which stood her in good stead. The other match between Gita Nanda and Poona's Sunanda Karandikar was also equally interesting. It went the full distance. While Gita's forehand shots were effective, the Poona player changed from offensive to defensive to lose the initiative as well as the match.



Junior champion S. L. Narsapur



P. P. Haldankar (left) and A. Rangsonwalla winners of the men's doubles



Mrs. Rosario, receiving the prize for the women's singles from the chief guest.



EVEREST HEROES WELCOMED

THREE members of the successful Everest team—Major N. Kumar, Captain H. S. Ahluwalia and Captain A. S. Cheema—were given a grand welcome when they visited Punjab. Whereas the Government, who sponsored their short tour of the State, gave them V.I.P.'s treatment, lakhs of people turned up in various cities to greet them. A banquet by the Government, a lunch by the Chief Minister, a ceremonial visit to the Moghal Gardens at Pinjore and a procession through main road, were the main features of the welcome accorded to them at Chandigarh. The mountaineers then travelled to Ludhiana, Amritsar, Patiala and Ambala where they were entertained by various persons and societies. Captain Cheema had to drop out after Ludhiana owing to the death of his father. Major N. Kumar, Deputy-leader of the party, gave a show of coloured films of the Everest and also gave details of how the party had succeeded.

Miss Meenakshi Bhatnagar, National junior champion, retained her

Major N. Kumar (Deputy Leader), Capt. A. S. Cheema and Capt. H. S. Ahluwalia (second, sixth and eighth from right respectively) members of the successful Everest Expedition, who were given a rousing reception when they came to Chandigarh

Devinder Puri of Delhi, who won both the men's singles and doubles in the Chandigarh YMCA table tennis tournament



triple crown in the fifth YMCA open table tennis championships at Chandigarh. In the women's singles she beat her elder sister, Miss Prabha Bhatnagar, in straight games. In the mixed doubles final, she and S. K. Arora beat Devinder Puri of Delhi and Mona Grewal of Chandigarh in four games. She bagged her third title when in partnership with Prabha Bhatnagar she defeated Mona

Grewal and Manju Dutta in the women's doubles final. Devinder Puri, Delhi's No. 2, annexed the men's singles crown beating S. K. Arora in straight games. Puri also won the open doubles title when he and Arun Rampal beat Delhi's Arul J. Doss and Lalit Jain in three exciting games. Mr. Justice J. S. Bedi, President of the Punjab Table Tennis Association, gave away the prizes.—M. L. Kapur



A FLUKE COME TRUE!

By GERRY BAKER

THE Goal of the Year. This was the flattering tag given to the one I netted for my old club, St Mirren, during the 1959-60 season. It came during a fluctuating game with Hearts in the Scottish First Division—a vital game, for Hearts needed only a point to clinch the championship.

Eventually Hearts managed to force a 4-4 draw, after having been behind no less than four times! I netted two goals that April afternoon, and the other St. Mirren scorers were Tommy Bryce and Tommy Gormley.

It was my second goal—in the 52nd minute when the score stood at 2-2—that earned rave notices from the press. It figured in a special end-of-the-season Scottish television review of the highlights of the year! Our goalkeeper Campbell Forsyth, now with Kilmarnock, rolled the ball out to me on the edge of the penalty area. I brought it forward a few yards, pushed it

square to a defender, and got a return pass straightway.

Took A Gamble

Suddenly, I noticed a gaping hole right through the middle, and as

other players started shouting for a pass, I took a gamble by attempting to dribble through on my own.

I swept past one, then another and was amazed that the ball was still at my feet as other defenders tried to come across to cover. Almost by instinct, I varied my direction as quickly as I could after beating a man and in no time I found myself in striking distance of goal on the edge of the penalty box.

All I was aware of was the sound of pounding feet behind me and a Hearts defender coming across for a last desperate effort to clear. I veered sharply to the right, and in the same movement let fly with my right foot. The ball shot into the top hand corner of the net with goalkeeper Gordon Marshall, now with Newcastle, completely beaten.

I felt 10 feet tall. It was the kind of goal one dreams about—a goal that is either a figment of the imagination or a big fluke. For me, this was a fluke come true! (To be continued)

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Chess

THE AGGRESSIVE KNIGHTS

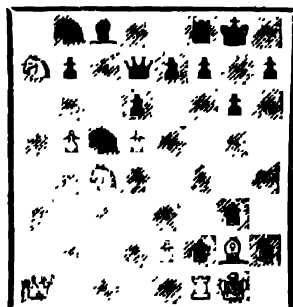
By S.V.R.

IN the following two games from the recent International tournament at Zagreb, details of which were published in the *Sport & Pastime* dated June 19, 1965, the White Knights cause havoc in the opponents camp forcing resignation. It is rather curious that the player involved in both should be grandmaster Bronstein, in the first as the defender and in the second as the attacker.

Game No. 507

QP—King's Indian Defence

White B Ivkov
Black D. Bronstein
1 P.Q4.NK3, 2 NKB3.PKN3, 3 PKN3, BN2, 4 BN2.O.O, 5 O.O.PQ3, 6 PB4 PB3(a), 7 NB1.QR4(b), 8 PQ5, QN5, 9 NQ2.PxP(c), 10 PQR3, QN3, 11 PxP, PQR4(d), 12 PN3.KN2, 13 BN2.NB4, 14 PQN4, PxP, 15 NB4(g), QB2(f), 16 NN5, QQ2, 17 BxB, KxB, 18 PxP, RxB, 19 QxR, KN1, 20 NR7, NR5(g), 21 PN5, NB4, (see diagram), 22 NN6(h), QB2, 23 N(N)xR, RxB, 24 NxR, QxN, 25 QR8(i), PB4, 26 RB1, KB2, 27 PR4, PR4, 28 KR2, PN3(i), 29 PK4, PB5, 30 BR3, PxP, 31 PxP, QB2(k), 32 QR1(j), N(N)Q2, 33 BK6+, KK1, 34 QR8, NB1, 35 BR7+, KxB, 36 RB1+, KK1, 37 Rxl, KKR2, 38 RR8! Resigns (m).



(a) 6... QN2, or... PB4 (the Yugoslav system) is usual. The text move prepares for his next.

(b) Unusual. The idea apparently is to switch the Q over to the K-side which White defeats by his reply. The Q presently becomes the target of attack by the Knights. Larsen, against Ivkov played the same move in a later round with no better result.

(c) Larsen in the above mentioned game continued... BQ2, 10 PK4, PQR4, 11 RK1, NR3, 12 PQR3, QN3, 13 NB3, NB4, 14 BK3, NN5, 15 BQ4, BxB, 16 QxR, QxNP and after this the Q was trapped by 17 KRN1, QB2, 18 NK1 when he had to give up a piece by... QxP+, 19 QxQ, NxQ, 20 KxN.

(d) To forestall 12 PQN4.

(e) After this both the White Knights attacking the Q in combination win the exchange.

(f) If 15... QR3, 16 PxP, QxN, 17 RxB, BxN, 18 QB2! or even 18 BxB, QxB, 19 RxB.

(g) After 20... PQN4 White gets a supported passed P by 21 PxN, PxN, 22

(h) The Knights form a pretty pair.

(i) A strong move paralysing Black's Q-side.

(j) Not 28... QB2; 29 PN6!

(k) 31... QN2 intending to force off queens loses a piece, 32... QxQ, NxQ; 33... RB8!

(l) Switching over the attack to the K-side decisively.

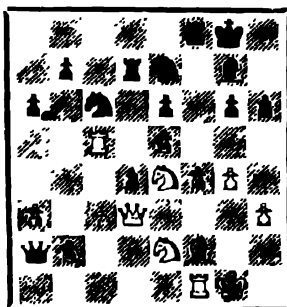
(m) One would think that it is Bronstein who was playing White!

Game No. 508

Sicilian Defence (by transposition)

White Bronstein,
Black Padewski

1 PKB4.PKN3; 2 NKB3.BN2; 3 PK4, PQB4(a), 4 PB3, PQ4, 5 PK5, NKR3(h), 6 BN5, BQ2, 7 BxB+, QxB, 8 PQ4, PxP, 9 PxP, O-O, 10 NB3, NB3; 11 PKR3, PB3, 12 QN3, PxP(c), 13 QPxP, PK3, 14 NK2, QRB1, 15 BQ2, NB4; 16 PN4, KNK2; 17 QQ3, PQ5(d), 18 PR3, QQ4, 19 O-O, KRQ1; 20 BK1, RQ2, 21 RB1, PQR3; 22 BB2, QRQ1, 23 NN5(e), PR3; 24 NK4, RKB1, 25 RB5, QR7(f); (see diagram); 26 PQN4, PKN4; 27 NB1, QR8(g), 28 QN3(h), NC4, 29 PB5(i), NK6; 30 RK1, NxKP; 31 RxB, BxB, 32 NQ3, QxR+(j); 33 BxQ, RQ4, 34 N(K)B5, BB3; 35 BQ2, RQ3; 36 NxKP, RB2; 37 N(Q)B5, NQ4; 38 NK4, R(3)Q2, 39 N(6)B5, RQ1; 40 NxQNP!, Resigns (k).



(a) Transposing into a closed variation of the Sicilian.

(b) If 5... PQ5, then 6 PxP, PxP, 7 QR4+, NB3, 8 BN5 when Black's QP would be lost.

(c) On 12... NB4 White can reply 13 NK2. Not 13 NxP because of... PK3!

(d) This must be played; otherwise 18 N(2)Q4 blocks further advance of the QP. Moreover the move vacates the square d5 for his pieces (QQ4 or NQ4). Black would improve his position if the QP is taken, eg. 18 N(2)xP, QQ4, 19 O-O, KRQ1 etc., with good play for his pieces at the expense of a P.

(e) The aggressive action of the N's begin from here on, each move with a threat. White now intends N-K4-Q6 and Black should have replied... RKB at once. The attempt to win the QP by 23 KRQ1 would be foiled by... BR3, 24 PN5, BN2, 25 N(2)xP, NB4 when the pin at Q4 would be troublesome.

(f) The only refuge for the Q which presently gets trapped.

(g) If 27... QN7, 28 RB2, QN8; 29 NQ2, QR8; 30 NK2 when the Q is trapped all the same.

(h) He could trap the Q by RB2 followed by NK2 as in the preceding note, but the text is stronger.

(i) To weaken the diagonal a2-g8.

(j) The Q has to go with whatever material Black could get.

(k) A piece is lost. If 40... R(1)Q2, 41... N(N)Q6 threatens both QxN and NxR. Correction: The author of the article "The Clare-Benedict Tournament" in the *Sport & Pastime* on August 7, 1965, is S. V. R. and not Leonard Barden.

COMPETITIONS

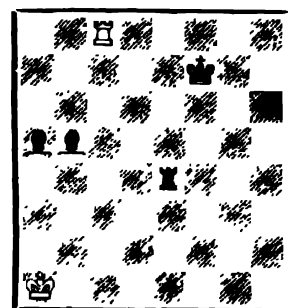
By S. K. NARASIMHAN

Competition No. 233: Results

rk3k2; 1 p6; 7P; 1P4N1; p7; 24; white to play and win. 1.b6 (1. h7P, Ka7 drs. ch; 2. K any, a 3 wins), Ra 5; 2 h7, Rc5 (2 Rf5ch, 3.Kg7, RxNch; 4 Kh6 wins), 3.Ke7; Rc8; 4.Nf7 (4.N e6? Rh8), a3; 5 Nd8; RxN; 6.KxR wins. K. Ramarathnam (Madras) gets the chess magazine. A. S. Rajalakshmanan (Hyderabad), N. S. Muthuswami (Trichy), N. S. Raghavan (Madras), B. D. Modi (Poona), S. Viswapathi (Nirmal), C. B. N. Rao (New Delhi), Dr. A. D. Shetty (Hubli), S. Damani (Bombay), V. T. R. Krishnan (Jamshedpur), P. V. Narayanan (Bombay), K. R. Prabhu (Bangalore), P. Srikrishnamurthy (Ayyavilli), R. Subramani (Mysore), J. S. Rao (Bombay), S. P. Pandit (Bombay), R. K. Katki (Bagalkot), P. D. Arul (Jodhpur), A. K. Pye (Tambaram), R. Ramaswamy (Kannur), K. Ravindranath (New Delhi), S. B. Vidyarthi (Kannur), Albert (Calcutta), K. P. Chippon Kutli (Tirupathi), N. Bhogan (Tambaram), J. Sriramulu (Kurnool), Balaram Das (Calcutta), K. K. Cyla (Patiala), N. G. Muhadwappa (Haveri), R. Palaniappan (Methupalaya), C. R. Natarajan (Anamalai) and David Elijah (Bombay) have also sent entries.

Competition No. 236

Black (4)



White (3)

White to play and draw

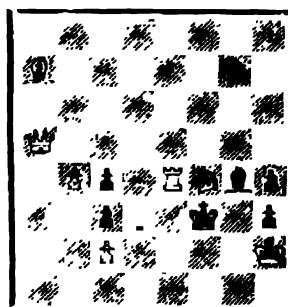
(2R5, 5k2; 7P, bb6; 4r3; 16.k7)

Entries should be sent so as to reach me on or before September 18. The first correct entry received will entitle the sender to a Chess magazine as prize.

Problem No. 389

B. Harley
(Observer 1936)

Black (7)



White (7)

Postcards containing solutions should be marked "Chess" and addressed to The Editor, The Sport & Pastime, Madras-2, and should reach him on or before September 18.

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He felt his ear crack
against something solid



rision and doubts as to the man's sanity.

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Rizzo was often referred to as "the human fish". He claimed the world's open sea endurance record when he swam for 68 hours in Mediterranean waters that were not renowned for their placidity. He also conquered the treacherous straits between Malta and Gozo, and there was hardly a stretch of water around his native island in which he had not added to his experience—and his reputation.

So this was the man who left Malta in August 1933 to cross to Sicily—by boat, to prepare for his return to his native island—by his own physical effort. His swim attracted almost as much interest in Sicily as in Malta and crowds flocked to see this "wonder man" about whom they heard so much. During his short visit to the island Arthur Rizzo was given V.I.P. treatment.

Rizzo entered the water at Pozzallo at 4-30 p.m. on September 1 watched by huge crowds of cheering Sicilians.

Heavy Seas

Accompanied by two tenders filled with admirers and attendants, Arthur Rizzo struck out strongly in the sunshine and was soon lost to the sight of the crowds at Pozzallo. On through the evening, and the cloudless night he swam easily and steadily and by sun-up next morning had covered about 13 miles. By now he was running into more difficult waters. Fast cross currents threatened to drift him off-course, but Rizzo was strong and showed no sign of faltering. Refreshed regularly with milk, fruit juices and meat extract, he forged on and by

CAPTAIN MATTHEW WEBB started something when he swam the English Channel in 1875. Till then no one had seriously considered crossing a stretch of open water by swimming and it was many years before anyone attempted to follow the "crazy captain's" example.

But once men realised the challenge presented, long distance swimmer rapidly gained in popularity, and not only in the 22-mile wide Straits of Dover. In time swimmers began to look farther than the Channel in their search for new conquests. To-day there are few sea crossings comparable with that between Dover and Calais that have not been tackled. Some of these attempts have been successful, many have ended in failure. But there is one stretch of water—the open Mediterranean between Sicily and Malta—that has resisted the challenge of human effort.

The experience of the first man to attempt this "impossible" swim

Sensations of Sport

THE HUMAN FISH

By FRANK WRIGHT

was sufficient to frighten off any would-be challenger.

In 1933, Arthur Rizzo, a 37 year-old native of Malta, announced that he intended to swim the 66 miles of water separating Sicily from Malta. If this had come from anyone but Rizzo the news would have been received with de-

mid-day was more than 25 miles from his starting point.

This was good progress for Rizzo was now facing the really tough part of his swim and heavy seas and freshening winds began to hamper him. But the farther he went the more confident he seemed to become. After hearing from his atten-

dants that he had covered 32 miles in 36 hours. Rizzo shouted: "The worst is over—we'll do it now!"

But the worst wasn't over. The seas grew heavier and more turbulent. Strong counter currents battered against the lone swimmer. Every stroke forward meant his being hurled a similar distance sideways. Instead of drawing closer to the shores of Malta, he was drifting away yards off-course.

Battle Against Odds

Rizzo increased his efforts, driven on by his terrific will-power and determination to succeed. Slowly, he struggled on, calling upon his remarkable strength and endurance. It was a relentless battle against terrifying odds, and at the end of his second day in the water he had covered two-thirds of the distance—44 miles in 48 hours.

Malta was only another 22 miles away. Now only bad luck could rob him of victory, for Rizzo was not the sort of man to give up within sight of the greatest triumph of his adventurous life. But Fate plays strange tricks. Arthur Rizzo was preparing to face his third night in the water when the little boat used for carrying refreshments to the swimmer, set out from the main tender.

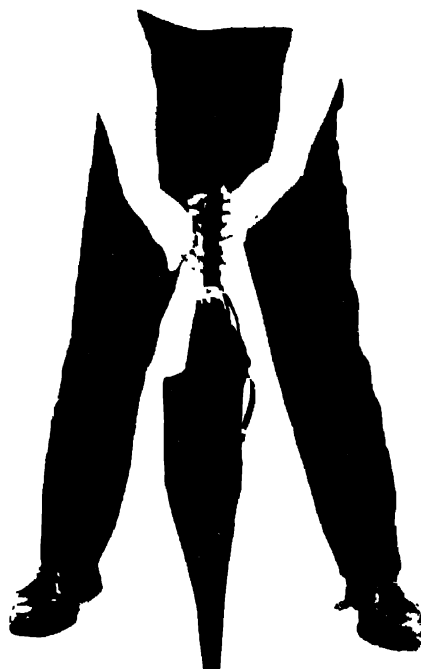
Seas were running dangerously high and approach was difficult, but skilfully the oarsman steered the small boat nearer to the swimmer, as he was bounced about like a cork, in the turbulent water, appearing one moment disappearing the next. The grey light of the gathering dusk did not help matters.

Suddenly the man in the small boat felt his oar crack against something fairly solid. To his horror he realised that his oar had struck Rizzo's head. Rizzo who had been swept right under the rowing boat, struggled to regain his dazed senses, the frantic oarsman yelled for help and two tenders raced to the scene, their terrified occupants fearing the worst.

Dragged from Water

It took the doctors in one of the accompanying boats only a few seconds to realise that Rizzo was in no fit state to continue his swim. He was only semi-conscious and the longer he stayed in the water the greater the danger to his recovery. In fact, continuation of the swim could mean his death. It was a cruel end to one of the most incredible swimming feats of all time. When Rizzo was dragged, protesting, from the water at about 8-15 in the evening, he had covered 53 miles in 52 hours of non-stop swimming—just 13 miles short of the triumph that would certainly have been his but for that one dreadful second when Fate took a hand.

Arthur Rizzo had failed—yet failure made him a greater hero than ever. His fellow Maltese gave him a tremendous welcome when he returned home. He was honoured by the Government and received a handsome financial reward to which thousands of his admirers subscribed.



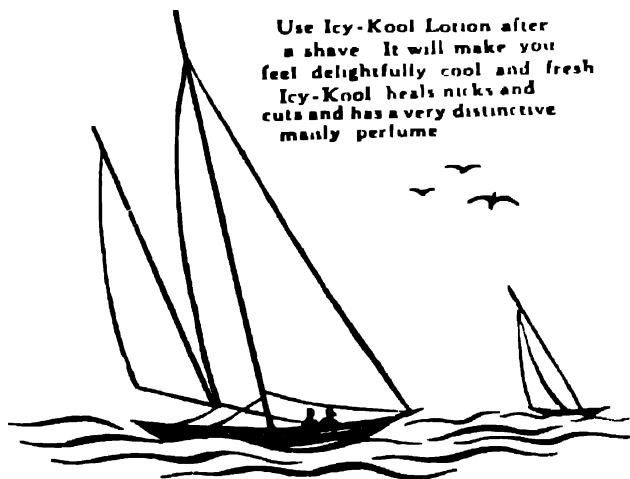
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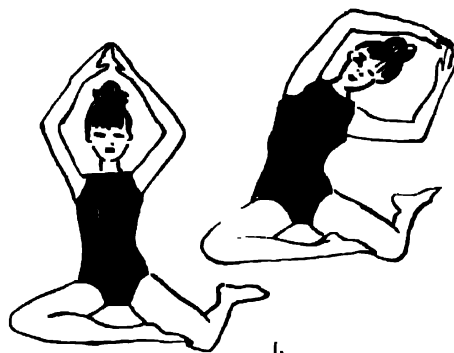
Woman's Eye-View

WHERE KIDS SIT IN JUDGMENT!

By RENEE ISAR

ONE of the most interesting innovations I have heard of in a long time is the system being tried in the juvenile courts in Terre Haute, Indiana, U.S.A.

There, when a teenage boy or girl is before a court, the court is constituted in the usual way, except that the jury is composed of seven teenagers from the local High Schools. They are drawn from a panel of a couple of hundred High School volunteers who all attend a course of lectures on court procedure. The procedure is the same as in an adult court and the jurisdiction is "any act committed by a person under 18 which if committed by an adult would be a crime." According to the judges, most of the young jurors were compassionate but not afraid to be relatively harsh when a situation called for it. They understand the defendants better than an adult would and are less likely to be conned by a sob story. The interesting thing is that authorities say that teenage crime cases



have dropped by an astonishing 75 per cent since the experiment began

NEWS ON SLIMMING

AT any given time at any gathering composed of women, there are some on slimming diets. The calorie-counters look askance at the others who put cream in coffee; the carbohydrate cranks are shocked by those who eat apples between meals.

Did you know that William Banting, the man whose name passed into the dictionary as a word for slimming. (Banting: "Treatment of obesity by abstinence from sugar, starch and fat"—Oxford Dict.) was an undertaker and made the Duke of Wellington's coffin? Banting, 5 ft. 5 in., weighed 15 stone 2 lb. at the age of 66. Surgeon William Harvey devised a diet for him and in less than a year, he lost 50 lb. and 12 inches from his waistline. Researchers say his intake was about 2,800 calories a day but hardly any starch or sugar (i.e. carbohydrates).

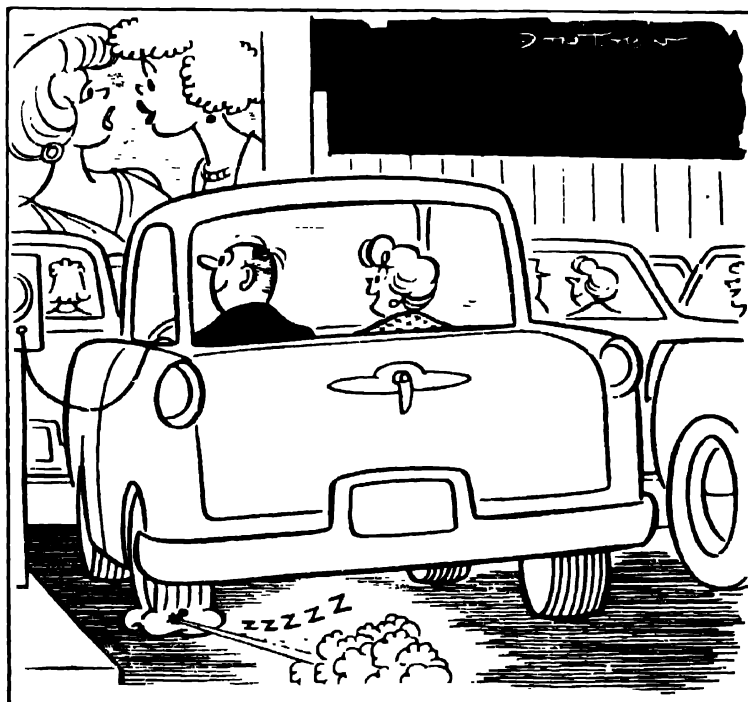
The latest news about slimming, based on the findings of a London teaching hospital, is that dieting may actually make you fatter! "Intermittent slimming is fattening." The most fattening is the on-off principle. This is actually used to fatten animals. By giving animals alternately a little food and then a lot, strains can be produced that fatten quickly. The intermittent feeding alters the metabolism so that there is a tendency to put on weight. It is the same with humans. The only way to lose weight and stay slim is, generally speaking, to cut down on the carbohydrates—especially the concentrated manufactured things and to get used to enjoying high protein, low calorie food.

FOR A NEAT WAISTLINE

TO wear those tight kamies, one just can't afford to have a sloppy waistline...which often goes with thin women too, not only with fat ones.

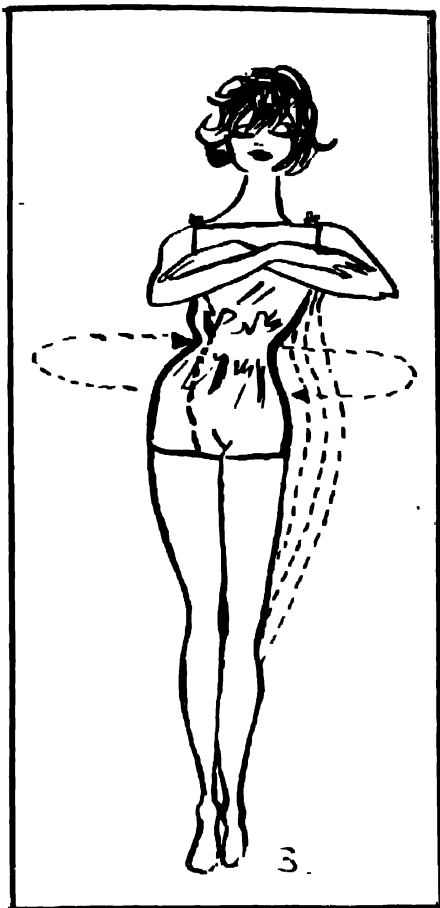
Some exercises can make all the difference. Sit on the floor with right leg bent forward and left leg bent

THE LITTLE WOMAN



"See, you're enjoying it! Now aren't you glad I made you come?"





back. Raise your arms over head with the fingers touching, then bend to the right as far as possible and bounce a few times, then the same to the left. Repeat each side ten times. (See sketch 1)

Stand, arms above head, hands clasped, with right side towards wall. Place the right hip against it as if it were pinned there. Bend upper part of the body as far to the left as possible while the hip stays firm against the wall. Straighten very slowly. Change sides and repeat with left hip pinned to the wall and right arm pulling left arm as far to the right as possible. Repeat each side ten times (Sketch 2).

Finally, stand with legs straight, arms crossed, and start circling your hips, first slowly, then faster and faster. Six times starting to the right, 6 times to the left, then stop for awhile and repeat (Sketch 3).

WARTS

It is an awful nuisance to get warts. Caused by a virus and infective where one on a finger touches the next finger, another wart soon appears. Warts on the soles of the feet are commonly called verrucas; infections picked up from floors, both mats etc. There are many strange cures for them. Warts very often disappear quite rapidly of their own accord and

so any form of treatment runs an excellent chance.

Pliny, the great naturalist of the first century, advised: "Lie on your back along a boundary line on the twentieth day of the moon, and extend the hands over the head. With whatever thing you grasp when so doing, rub the warts, and they will soon disappear."

In England, the superstition that the King's touch cured certain diseases and conditions started during the reign of Edward the Confessor in the 11th century, and thousands of people attended great ceremonies in order to have their afflictions touched. In the 15th century the practice became an elaborate church ceremony and the ritual was included in the Church of England's *Book of Common Prayer* until 1719. An old fashioned belief that warts could be charmed away does appear to have been sometimes effective, despite the fact that it cannot be scientifically explained. One chemist in an Essex village kept on his counter a wart book in which the customer entered his name and address, paid six pence and then left the shop.

Many warts disappear if they are covered with sticking plaster for three weeks, to exclude the air. They are usually treated with chemical applications, electrolysis or surgery.

WORK FOR MOTHERS

HERE is an idea for an enterprising young married woman. It was tried out by one in Australia. She started an employment agency for the work-force represented by the mothers of the country who had a few hours to spare every day from their household duties and needed extra earnings to improve the living standards of their families. She started by putting a small advertisement in the paper calling for women who wished to do part-time work in various occupations. Within a few weeks she had 800 replies, typists, dressmakers, knitters, crocheters, translators, floral arrangers, makers of toys, painters etc. The people who want any of these come to the agency. She hopes to open a shop as a sideline for the display of the handicrafts in which many of her clients are proficient, and will claim a 15 per cent commission.

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BEAUTY AIDS

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A STAMP three times as wide as the low values of the current United Kingdom permanent series is a feature of the special issue to mark the 700th Anniversary of Simon de Montfort's Parliament. This stamp (denomination 2s. 6d.) and a six penny stamp of the normal commemorative size, comprise the complete issue. They are on sale at all post offices in Great Britain from July 19

The 6d. stamp illustrates the seal of Simon de Montfort. The colour is

first sight I thought it was recess-printed.

The 6d. stamp was designed by Stewart Black. On the 2s. 6d. the Hollar engraving was adapted by Professor R. Guyatt.

Stewart Black was born at Paisley in 1938. He was educated at John Neilson Institution, Paisley, and studied textile design at Glasgow Art School. He has since been a free-lance designer in London, and is now designing for textiles and illustrating books and national

moned by English Kings in the eleventh, twelfth and thirteenth centuries. Assemblies of this kind, attended by various numbers of archbishops and bishops, abbots, earls, barons, other lay magnates and royal ministers, were summoned to give the King their "counsel" on a great variety of business and, in exceptional circumstances, to make special financial grants to him. By 1236, some of these councils were already being called 'parliaments', but they did not yet include the Commons—that is, representatives of

The Stamp World



BIG STAMP FOR BRITAIN

By **RUSSELL BENNETT**

olive-green with a white back ground.

The 2s. 6d. stamp, which is black, is a reproduction of the 1647 engraving by Wenceslaus Hollar showing (from left to right) Parliament House (now St Stephen's Hall), the Hall (Westminster Hall) and the east end of Westminster Abbey. The River Thames is in the foreground.

Simon de Montfort's Parliament of 1265 met in various buildings at Westminster, including the Chapter House of the Abbey. A public ceremony at the end of the session was held in Westminster Hall, built by William II between 1097 and 1099. Rather than restrict the Hollar engraving, it was decided to have a "long" stamp to show the full panorama. It is the first time the British Post Office has issued a stamp of this size and shape.

Both stamps have the Dorothy Wilding portrait of the Queen, and the title "700th Anniversary of Parliament". This brief description has been used because a more detailed definition would have made a cumbersome legend. They were printed by Harrison & Sons, in photogravure—incidentally, they have made such a good job of the 2s. 6d. that at

magazines. He currently teaches drawing at the City of Birmingham College of Arts and Crafts. He is now working for his second one-man show of ceramic panels and oil paintings. This is the first time he has designed a postage stamp.

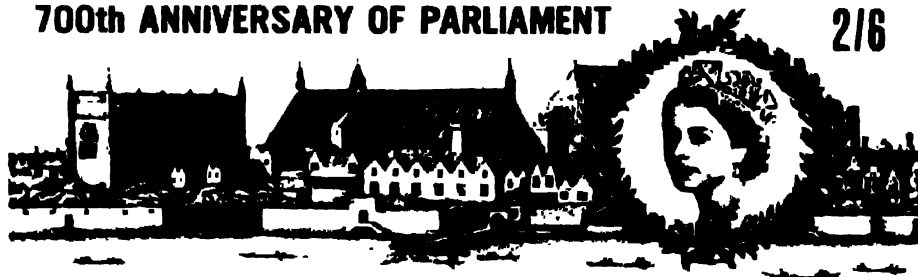
Professor Guyatt has been Professor of Graphic Art at the Royal College of Art since 1948. He was born in Spain in 1914 and educated at Charterhouse. During the war he was regional camouflage officer for

the "communities of the realm". Gradually, however, such representatives came to be included. Thus in 1254, during Henry III's absence in France, his lieutenants in England ordered the election of two "lawful and discreet knights of each country, specially elected by the county, in the name of one and all for the specific purpose of providing the King with financial aid."

The outstanding feature of De Montfort's short period of suprema-

700th ANNIVERSARY OF PARLIAMENT

2/6



Scotland, and he designed the Lion and Unicorn Pavilion at the Festival of Britain in 1951. He has done much pottery designing, and, a few years ago, designed a dinner service for use in all the British Embassies. He has twice been visiting critic in graphic design at Yale University in the United States.

Simon de Montfort's gathering in 1265 was the first step towards democratic Government and the foundation of the British House of Commons as we know it to-day. It is to mark the anniversary of this significant event that the two stamps have been issued.

Parliament originated in the Greek Councils which were sum-

cy was the calling of the Parliament of January 1265, for to it were summoned not only the magnates and two knights from each shire, but also, from York, Lincoln and other (unnamed) boroughs of England "two of the more discreet, lawful and trustworthy of their citizens or burgesses", together with four representatives from each of the Cinque Ports.

De Montfort's Parliament of 1265 was thus the first known assembly in which representatives both of the counties and of the towns took part in the same meeting. This started a continuous tradition which, after 1327, was to become unvarying.—
(To be continued).

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FLORIDA SETTLEMENT'S CENTENARY

By A CORRESPONDENT



THE United States observed the 400th anniversary of the settlement of Florida through the issuance of a special five-cent commemorative postage stamp on August 28, 1965.

The release took place at St. Augustine, Florida, which was founded by the Spanish. The city is the oldest continuous permanent settlement in the continental United States. Spain also plans to issue a si-

milar stamp to commemorate the anniversary.

Brook Temple, New York City artist who designed the Magna Carta stamp, fashioned the new stamp. It features in the foreground the figure of a Spanish conquistador in flowing cape, his sword aloft. In the background, planted in the soil of Florida, are royal banners of Spain, and to the left, a galleon. At the top is the inscription "5c United States Postage", and reading vertically down the right side is "Settlement of Florida 1565-1965". The lettering and numerals are in white.

The castles in the royal banner are yellow against a red background, the rampant lions red on white. They are symbolic of the ancient Spanish kingdoms of Castile and Leon. The background of the stamp is red, the ship is black, the conquistador is wearing red and black.

Florida was discovered in 1513 by Juan Ponce de Leon who landed on the Atlantic coast and claimed the region for Spain. Many Spanish expeditions met with hardship and failure during later attempts to establish colonies in the Florida country, but in 1565 the Spanish were successful in establishing a fort at St. Augustine. For many years this site served as Spain's military headquarters in North America and stands to-day as a historical monument to the State's colourful past.

Florida remained a part of the Spanish empire for 300 years. Spain

found little profit in ownership of the territory, however, especially in comparison with its other possessions in the Caribbean, Mexico and South America. In 1819, Spain sold the territory to the United States for \$5 million. And on March 3, 1845, Florida entered the Union as the 27th State.

Because of a favourable tax situation, a year round mild climate and a steadily increasing skilled labour force, many major industries have and are continuing to open industrial plants in Florida. The space centre at Cape Kennedy also has attracted enterprises to the area. Development of transportation, shipping facilities and mineral resources, particularly phosphate—help make the State attractive to private investors. Industry thus assures the State a well balanced economy on a year round basis. Tourism, however, continues to be Florida's largest source of income and agriculture is second.

Florida is a paradise for millions of health seekers and vacationists. It has an unusual number of sunny days, and hundreds of miles of beaches border the sea along an ocean coast line longer than that of any other State.

Delicious tropical fruits grow in this area, and vegetables are raised there while most of the other States are in the middle of winter. Florida grows more than half the nation's supply of grape fruit and oranges.

A MEETING of cynologists of 35 countries was held in Czechoslovakia in June last which included a show of two thousand pedigree dogs from all parts of the world in Brno, Moravia.

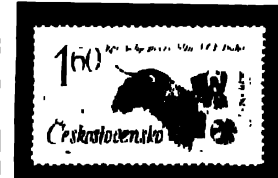
On that occasion the Postal Administration issued a series of two-colour stamps. The artist, Mirko Hanak, who attracted attention with the original design of the emission "Wild Life" collaborated with Ladislav Jirka, a graphic artist.

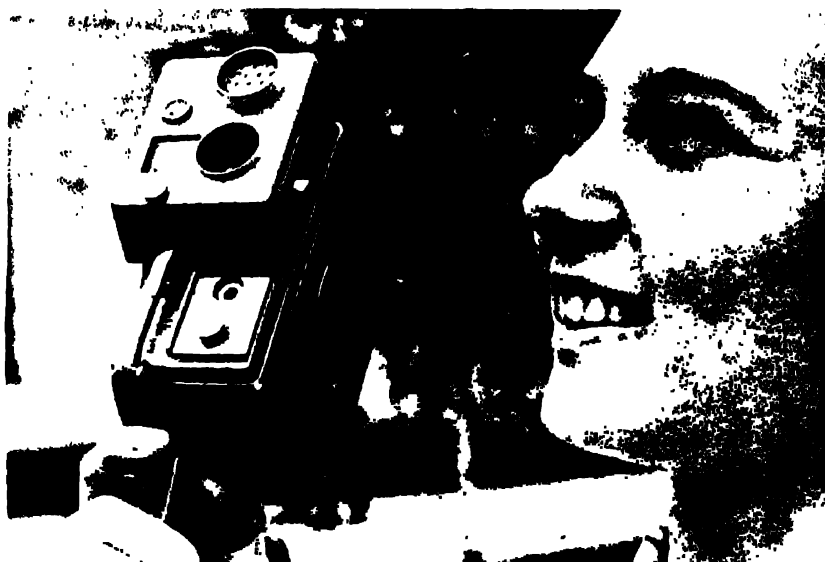
The following stamps were issued, the first colour listed is that of the engraving and the second of the photogravure:

30 hellers—Slovak Kopov—dark gray, red; 40 hellers—German Shepherd's dog—black, yellow; 60 hellers—Czech Fousek—black, brown; 1 crown—Poole—black, purple; 1 60 crown—Czech terrier—black, orange; 2 crowns—Afghan greyhound—blue-grey, orange.

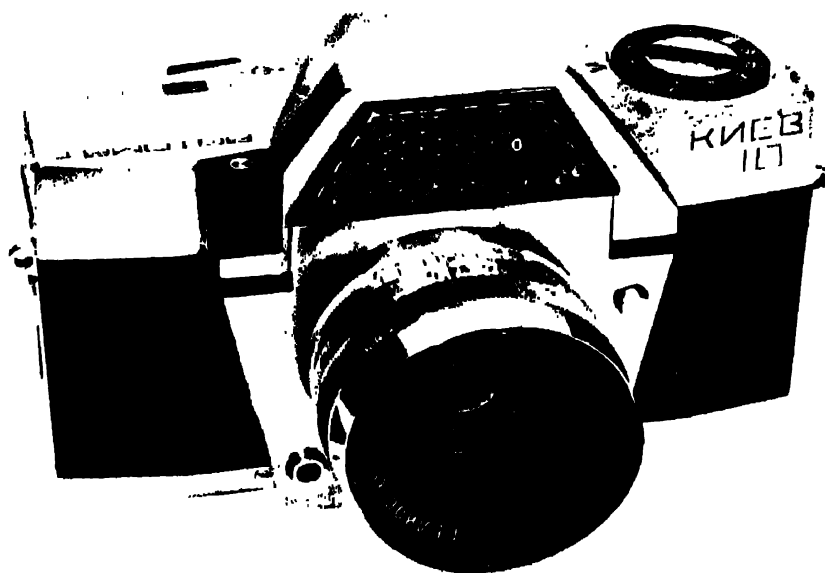
The stamps were printed by rotary steel and photogravure.

CZECH CANINE ISSUES





The EKS 2 exposure meter attachment which turns the Sport model into a semi-automatic cine camera



The Kiev-10, a new Soviet automatic mirror camera



A miniature camera for amateurs, the Chaika

NEW SOVIET CAMERAS

By A CORRESPONDENT

SOVIET industry has in recent times put out a series of automatic and semi-automatic cameras which themselves select the required exposure depending on the subject contrast. One of the newest models, the Kiev 10 camera, will satisfy both amateurs and professionals.

An inbuilt exposure meter automatically sets the needed aperture. The automatic system can be switched off and the exposure and aperture can be set by hand. A reliable fan-like shutter measures exposures from 1 to 1/1000 sec. The shutter has a cocking lever. The Kiev-10 is provided with a constant viewing mirror, which is removed only at the time of automatic exposure. This is quite convenient and makes it possible to watch the film subject continuously. Focussing for a sharp image is done by means of a microscreen and frosted glass.

The main lens is a Helios-65 with a 50mm. focal length and relative aperture 1 : 2 but it is possible, with the help of an adapter ring, to use all the lenses put out for the widespread Zenith mirror camera with a roller-blind shutter.

A simple and low-cost camera for beginners, a so-called "half-size" model, the Chaika is calculated for conventional film, but gives 18 x 24mm. pictures. A standard size cassette holds a film section providing for 72 images. The Chaika lens with a 28mm focal length and relative aperture 1 : 2.8 provides pictures of sufficiently high quality. The main shutter has a trigger-type winder calculated for exposures from 1 to 1-250 sec. Focussing is simplified, according to symbols: "portrait", "group", "landscape". The camera is small and light and easily fits inside a pocket.

The Sport cine-camera, popular both in the Soviet Union and ab-

road, has a simple removable EKS-2 exposure meter attachment, which immediately puts it into a higher class and considerably eases filming work. The amount of light falling on the film changes as the diaphragm lever, mechanically linked with the measuring device is revolved. This sharply improves the quality of the film, because it rules out mistakes in judging the subject contrast. The attachment is calculated for use with film of sensitivity of 11 to 180 units gost. (Soviet state standards).



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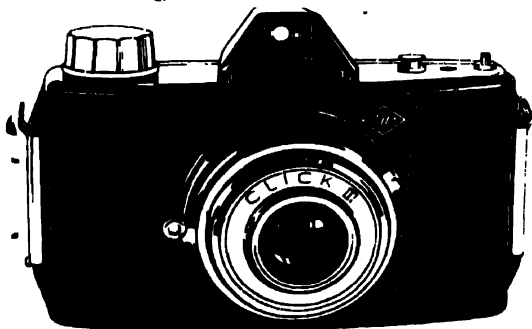


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CMAI-82

Bridge

IN A TRUMP COUP

By **TERENCE REESE**

THIS was the double-dummy problem that I set over Easter:

S 6 4 3			
H —			
D 8 7 6 5 4 3 2			
C 4 3 2			
S	K Q J 10	N	S Q 10 8 7
H	6 5 4 3 2	W	H A 9 8 7
D	Q J	S	D 10 9
C	K Q	C	10 9 8
S A K J 9 5 2			
H —			
D A K			
C A J 7 6 5			

South to make Six Spades against the lead of H.K.

The first lead is ruffed by North with 5.3, South underruffing with the 2. A low spade is led and the 9 is finessed. South cashes D. A K and follows with Ace and another club, won by West. The next heart is ruffed by S.6 and South underruffs again with the 5. Now good diamonds are played from the table and East is caught in a trump coup.

South can also succeed by discarding a club from North at Trick 1. He cashes the top diamonds and plays Ace and another club, as before.

In an 8-a-side match over 48 boards Crockford's beat the Grand Slam club by 29 match points. As the Crockford's team included all the world championship players, this was a highly creditable result for the young players from the Grand Slam.

Crockford's dropped a lot of points over the last few boards. On one hand South, vulnerable against not, held:

S Q 5 2
H J 8 4
D A K 5
C K 10 6 3

He opened One Club and the bidding continued:

SOUTH	WEST	NORTH	EAST
1C	1S	2S	4S

Should South double or pass now? Full deal next week.

A Word With The Doctor-136

THE ITCHING FURY!

THE human hand is the most miraculous tool ever devised. Compare it with those complicated, ungainly dummy arms and hands which clumsily lift objects about in nuclear reactor stations.

The human hand can register heat cold, stickiness and oiliness; measure distances and estimate weight. It can also produce beautiful sounds and awful noises—from the piano and the violin.

It is not surprising that in recent years the human hand has rebelled against all the vicious chemicals to which it is so often subjected, particularly by the housewife. She now has an army of detergents to help her remove every kind of dirt and grease. What she may not know is that these detergents can give her eczema of the hands!

It can be caused by almost any chemical, or friction with certain metals, especially nickel. Or it may be part of a generalised skin rash affecting all parts of the body.

Wear Gloves

In this case, there is some peculiarity of the skin or blood of the patient, often related to previous troubles such as asthma, or hay fever. The cause may be laid at the door of one's ancestors.

But whatever the cause the treatment is much the same. The hands must be protected against everything that irritates them. Gloves must be worn for all wet, messy, jobs, for gardening, dusting and polishing. Never, however, keep these tight-fitting gloves on for a moment longer than is necessary. As soon as you have finished the job in hand, take off the gloves.

Pressure on the skin deprives it of a proper blood supply and stops it breathing properly or sweating. Remember too, that certain types of gloves, like rubber, ones, do not suit everyone.

Unless the eczema is long-standing, it is not contagious.

Apart from keeping away any thing known to send the hands into an itching red fury, little by way of treatment may be needed. A good zinc cream is useful and should be applied twice daily. In some cases a cortisone cream can help. But this should be used only on medical advice.

Finally, it may be necessary, though this is a painful decision, to change your job. You may even be forced to leave all washing-up to your husband!—(To be continued).

SPORT & PASTIME Crossword No. 433

CLUES ACROSS

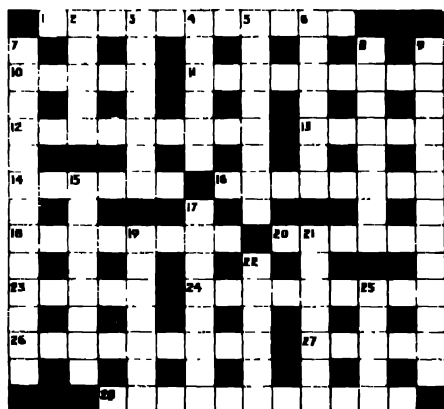
1 It will obliterate a masseur from abroad (5-6). 10. Singers love salt perhaps (5). 11 It won't bounce in a packed sports ground (4, 5). 12. Once was certainly not tired (9). 13. Falls to discover nothing before the swirling mist closes down (5). 14. Stale doctor duly has to reform (6). 16 Get on with your sums and keep the race

going! (8). 18. Yes, the vessel is called "she" by title (8). 20 "A— is a lovesome thing, God wot!" (T. E. Brown) (6). 23 It crops up during a course of regular lessons abroad (5). 24. He's without sophistication and most cruel (9). 26 Quite possibly free from jam (9). 27. Managed to organise it so that Rugby took pride of place (5) 28 Suggest a party to him if you

wish, but he won't stand for it! (11)

CLUES DOWN

2. Like music that's well-known? (5). 3. Delays as an alternative (7). 4. Decline to join up again? (6). 5. Bachelor was in the van in a disconcerted state, but jumped to safety (5, 3). 6. One-time pilot in a crash—quite an achievement! (7). 7. Helps with the housework, collectively speaking? (6-7). 8. Boh had a fall, but came off all right (8). 9. Drink which isn't finished before heaven and earth come to a conclusion (6, 3, 4). 15. "Come lovely and soothing death, — round the world" (Whitman) (8). 17. Heavy drinkers, I take it, don't go in for this! (5, 3). 19. Point to confused noises when sitting (7). 21. Weary at first, but got up all the same (7). 22. The art of training horses emerges for instance in the hair behind their heads (6). 25. In France she is almost the complete woman (5).



Solution next week

WRITER - Producer - Director
A. P. Nagarajan, who gave us that memorable off-beat film 'Navarathri', has done it again! He has made a success of his new film 'Thiruvilaiyadal', which bids fair to create a bigger record than his earlier one. A lavish mythological, filmed in opulent Eastman color, it is a musical extravaganza too. As such, it is a treat for the ears and eyes. Both for the devout Hindu, and the average movie fan, the picture provides such elements that sustain their interest from beginning to end.

As a movie-maker, always desirous of making a box-office success of his ventures, A. P. Nagarajan has treated the subject in a manner that the discriminating moviegoer cannot but feel that the artistic quality of the picture alternates between the sublime and the ludicrous. This is regrettable. A Picture of the magnitude of 'Thiruvilaiyadal', depicting the Leelas of Lord Siva, could be made in a truly sublime form and such a film can also succeed at the box-office, like that classic film, 'Ram Rajya'. There is, of course, an element of risk and it is here that a movie-maker should display courage and a sincerity to the subject.

The episodes included in the film relate to Sri Bala Murugan's anger at his parents, Siva and Parvathi, over their decision to present the fruit of wisdom to His elder brother, Sri Vinayaka, the encounter between Lord Siva in the role of a poet with Nakkeerar in the court of the Pandya king, Siva's refusal to permit His consort Parvathi to attend the sacrifice performed by Her father Daksha, and the events that followed resulting in the performance of His cosmic dance, the destruction of a ferocious shark by Siva when He takes the form of a fisherman to claim the hand in marriage of Parvathi, born as a fishergirl, and the final humbling of an egotistic musician to establish the greatness of Tamil musicians in the Pandya kingdom.

In depicting these episodes to highlight the Leelas of Lord Siva, the director has permitted himself a lot of dramatic licence. For example, the episode relating to Siva and Parvathi taking the forms of a fisherman and fishergirl cannot be traced back to the Puranas. On the other hand, Parvathi commits self-immolation, unable to bear the insolent behaviour of Her father, Daksha, and She is re-born as the daughter of Himavan. She then performs tapasya to join Her Lord. Pleased with Her penance, Siva takes the form of an old man, tests Her devotion to Him and marries Her. This wonderful episode finds no place in the film. There are also a few anachronisms here and there like the presence of telephone and telegraphic wires in the outdoor 'shots' but these defects pale into insignificance before the gloss and satisfying impact of the film as a whole on the minds of cinegoers.

The performances are first-rate and that is one of the high-spots of the film. Sivaji Ganesan in the role of Lord Siva gives a dynamic account of himself. Particularly amazing is

South Indian Stage and Screen

Nagarajan

Does It Again!

By T M. RAMACHANDRAN

his dance number--his exposition of the cosmic dance of Siva--which is the piece de resistance of the film. Savithri as Parvathi gives a consummate performance and proves in no uncertain terms that she is an equal foil to the talented Sivaji K. B. Sundarambal provides a few soulful song numbers which inspire the spectators. A. P. Nagarajan as Nakkeerar gives a dignified performance and even tries to steal away the scene in which he appears. Splendid support comes from T. S. Baliah, Muthuraman, T. R. Mahalingam, K. Sarangapani, E. R. Sahadevan, Nagesh, Devika, Manorama and a host of others.

The enchanting musical score provided by K. V. Mahadevan has contributed a great deal to the triumph of the film. A galaxy of top singers like T. M. Soundararajan, Sirkkhal Govindarajan, Balamurali Krishna, P. B. Sreenivas, P. Susila and S. Janaki have uniformly given of their best, ably helped by the meaningful lyrics composed by Kannadasan. Brilliant colour photography by K. S. Prasad is one of the important assets of the film. Art direction by Ganga is praiseworthy. Production values are of a high order and the credit for that should entirely go to the producer-director.

A STUDIO ROUND-UP

A BRIEF visit to some of the studios in Madras recently revealed the peculiar set-up of the film industry and I should like to share my experience with the readers, though it is a common one. Walking into Sathya Studios, I found M. G. Ramachandran, the hero of the film 'Thazhambu', sitting on the camera trolley and looking through the viewfinder of the camera and briefing the artiste. K. R. Vijaya, in front of it. The director seemed to be "absent". The shooting progressed smoothly under M.G.R.'s direction. He is one of those rare artistes who shoulder the responsibility of direction, when the need arises, and helping in almost every department of film-making.

A similar sight was in store for me when I went to Bharani Studios to

witness the shooting of P. S. V. Films' 'Aadmi', the Hindi version of their earlier Tamil hit, 'Alayamaru'. Dilip Kumar, the hero of the film, was sitting on a crane, high up near the roof, and focussing the camera and seemed almost like cranking it, while a "dummy" was enacting a scene below. The cameraman, Faredoon Irani, was down below, waiting for his turn to mount the crane. Director Bhim Singh was sitting next to him, watching the scene. Waheeda Rehman plays the feminine lead in it with Manoj Kumar heading the supporting cast.

At Vauhini Studios, the chief, B. Nagi Reddi, was seen deeply engaged in the arrangement of the 'props' and getting the required lighting and giving instructions to his artistes (Jai-shankar and Kalpana) on the sets of his new film 'Enga Veru Penn', the Tamil version of their Telugu film 'Shavukaru', while the director of the film, A. T. Krishnaswamy, was quietly sitting on a chair, watching the whole proceedings. Nagi Reddi appeared to have taken command of the situation devoting his entire attention to it and directing the scene in the manner visualised by him.

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Bombay Cinema Letter

COME-BACK WITH A VENGEANCE!

By OUR CORRESPONDENT

ONE of the busiest and most sought after directors in Bombay to-day is Satyen Bose. And thereby hangs a tale!

It is a tale as old as some of the myths prevalent in film-land. One of these myths has it that "they never come back". Satyen Bose has exploded it by staging what is now acknowledged as a spectacular come-back in 'Dosti'.

Prior to 'Dosti', Bose had to suffer quite a prolonged spell of eclipse. He was regarded as a "back number" in the wake of a couple of flops. Prior to those flops he had been what he is to-day, one of the busiest directors in Bombay's film-land, having, at one time, more than half-a-dozen simultaneous directorial assignments.

Now, with 'Dosti' performing such a grand trick, Satyen Bose is again

a name to conjure with in box-office parlance. History has repeated itself now as it did not long ago with a few other movie veterans like Kishore Sahu and Santoshi, to mention only a few.

Bose visited the Soviet Union recently in connection with the Moscow International Film Festival where 'Dosti' was an official Indian entry. The most popular Indian in Moscow as also throughout the USSR, Bose sportingly admitted, was Raj Kapoor and the way they applauded him wherever he went had to be seen to be believed.

Like the modest man he always was, Bose refused to talk about how 'Dosti' had fared. He said he was impressed by the warmth and friendliness of the Russians and their scientific and technological advancement was amazing.

So "Satyenda" (as he is affectionately called) is back in the saddle. His is a come-back with a vengeance!

A MISADVENTURE!

THERE is only one thing in common between the original film on Robin Hood which had the late Errol Flynn in the title role and 'The Adventures of Robin Hood', a new Hindi movie in colour produced by People Pictures. And that is the word Robin Hood.

Beyond this any comparison between the two would be ridiculous. If the Flynn-starrer was a near-classic, its Hindi rehash featuring one Prashant as Robin Hood is a crude imitation too tame to deserve the title.

While the hero of the Western folklore displayed a rare spirit of gallantry and adventure, the Hindi hero, as written by Gul Hameed and directed by B. J. Patel, is a singer of unprovoked love songs, a buffoon and a lover who courts the princess in a most unromantic way imaginable. As for valour, he aims his arrow at a person standing at an arm's length and relies largely on trick photography of the cameraman. Prashant plays Robin Hood like a real ham and Parveen Chaudhary as the princess is grotesque. The music of G. S. Kohli ranks among the picture's redeeming features.

'The Adventures of Robin Hood' is a misadventure in celluloid.

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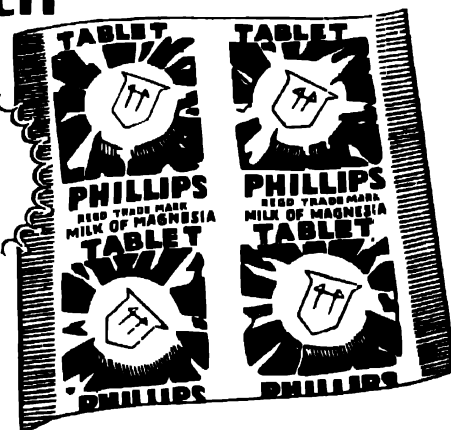
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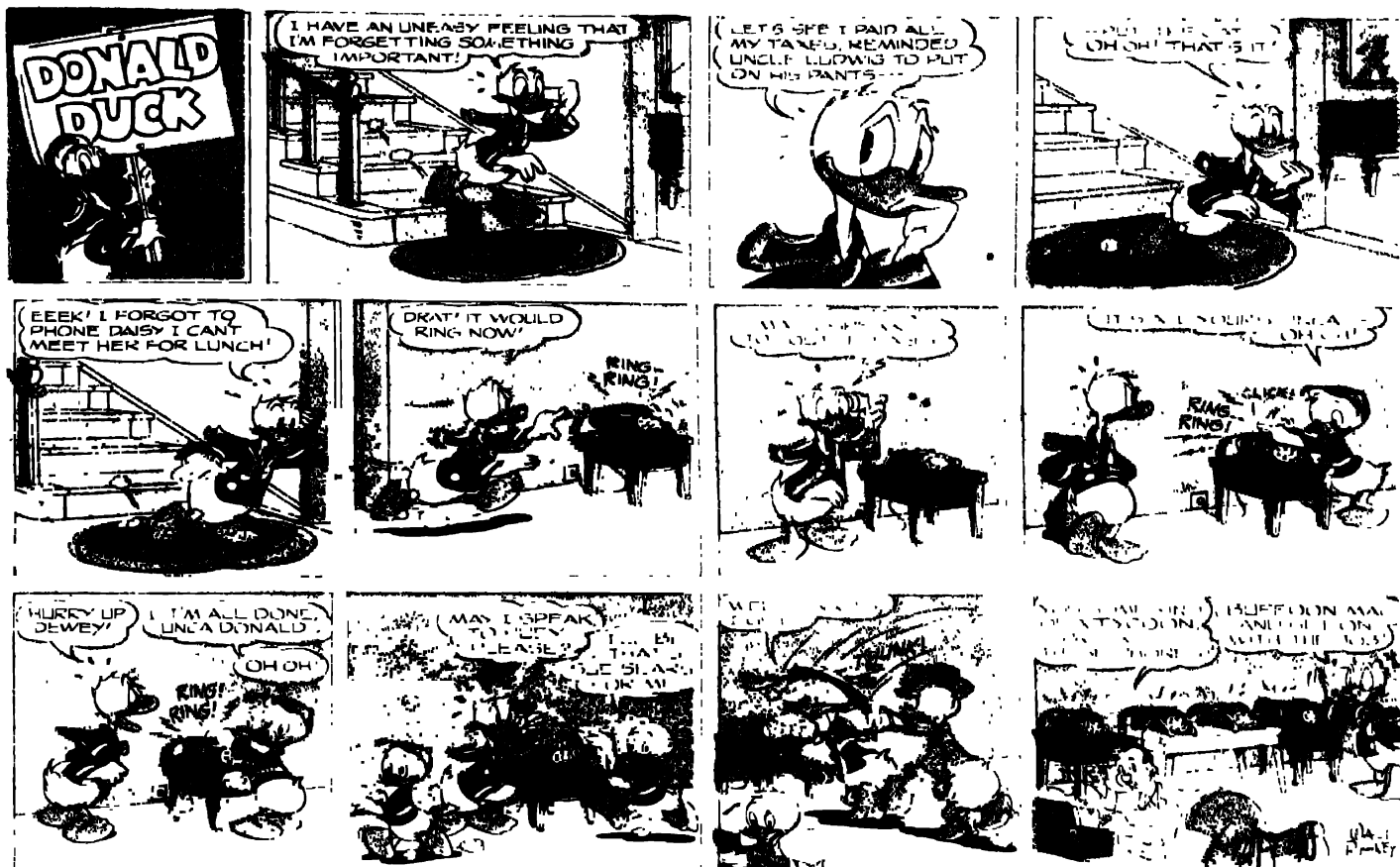
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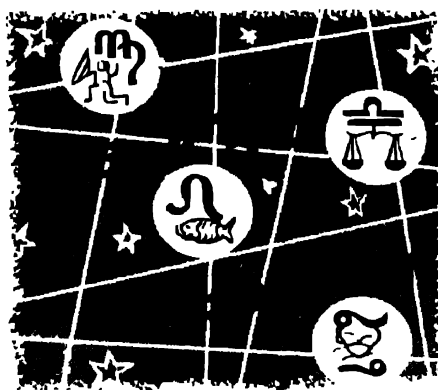
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Q. Please let me know the effects of my son's star on the maternal side. One month after the birth, the mother, i.e., my wife, was down with paralysis. Please advise me about the longevity and possible effects on his father and mother.—(H.S.B. Nangal Township—Punjab).

A.: Your new born son's ascendant is Virgo. Generally the fourth house is said to control the mother's aspects. Here the 4th house is afflicted by the presence of Ketu, the Dragon's tail, in it, and the lord of that house, though in trine to the ascendant is in a vicious constellation. The Karaka the 'Moon' is in a malefic constellation and also is with Saturn. The operating Dasa period was that of Mangal for 5 months from the date of birth. Mangal also is not a favourable planet for the ascendant Virgo. Hence the trouble to his mother who is mainly affected by all these. A study tells me that your wife may begin to improve to some extent from the last week of September 1965. The paternal side is not afflicted but cannot also be said to be very good. The



By "VIRGOAN"

length of life of the child appears good, but the Balarishta Dosham is evident in the chart. There may be petty sickness at some stages of Dasa Bukthi. Durga worship as a palliative can give mental strength during worried times.

Q.: I have taken a Master's Degree. Will I do something more in my studies? Shall I have a job? And when? Will I be able to marry the boy I want and when? How are my financial aspects? Will I travel abroad?—(R. R. Barole).

A.: I think your educational career is over and further study appears remote. You can have a good job during the early part of 1966. Your marriage also seems to be fast approaching and I believe it may take place during the first half of 1966. Most probably you can marry the boy you have in view. Your financial position seems to be sound and you can have easy command of money throughout. Travelling in foreign lands can happen only during 1970, I think. Really you can lead a good life.

Q.: I am doing export business in partnership with another on 50/50 profit and loss for the past 30 years. I desire to know the amount of profit or loss that will accrue to my share during the period 2-5-65 to 12-11-67:

Will the dispute and litigation end in my favour or to the other and the opportune time?

Any deaths in the family circle (brothers, children, etc.) to be expected during the above dates?—(K.B., Tuticorin)

A.: Yourself and your affairs are under the influence of Sant Dasa Guru Bukthi till 14-11-67. The business will produce the expected profits, but what about the expenses which attack the profits?

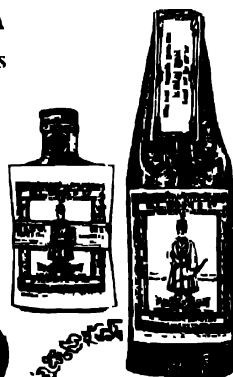
Even then the books will show the credit columns above level. The periods of 2-5-65 to 2-5-66 may not give satisfactory results but that of 2-5-66 to 14-11-67 can produce good results. By the end of 14-11-65 I surmise your share may be a little more than about fifteen thousands.

The present dispute or litigation appears to end in your favour during the early part of 1967.

No one mentioned by you will pass away I think. But the health of some old male among your wife's relations may cause anxiety.

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In this Column, "Virgoan" will answer queries on horoscopes, etc., submitted to him (through **SPORT & PASTIME**). This facility is available only to direct subscribers and other readers of **SPORT & PASTIME** who purchase their copies regularly through news agents. In sending in their queries, they should send a certificate from the news agent to the effect that they are regular purchasers of **SPORT & PASTIME** and direct subscribers should quote their subscription number. Anonymous communications will not receive attention.

Queries should be accompanied by horoscopes and the charts may be either in Tamil or English or in Devanagari script. Mere date of birth is not sufficient.

All correspondence should be addressed to "Virgoan", c/o The Editor, **SPORT & PASTIME**, Mount Road, Madras-2.

The comic strip consists of 16 panels arranged in a 4x4 grid. The story follows a girl's transformation and her journey to find a prince.

Row 1: The girl starts in a simple dress, looking in a mirror, then is shown in a more elaborate dress, and finally in a very formal, beaded gown.

Row 2: She is seen from behind in her formal gown, then a prince in a tuxedo offers her a bouquet of flowers. She runs away with the bouquet, and he follows.

Row 3: She is shown from behind, then she is seen from the front, looking at a basket of flowers. She is then seen from behind, looking at a basket of flowers, and finally, she is seen from the front, looking at a basket of flowers.

Row 4: The prince is seen from behind, then he is seen from the front, looking at a basket of flowers. He is then seen from behind, looking at a basket of flowers, and finally, he is seen from the front, looking at a basket of flowers.

Row 5: The prince is seen from behind, then he is seen from the front, looking at a basket of flowers. He is then seen from behind, looking at a basket of flowers, and finally, he is seen from the front, looking at a basket of flowers.

Row 6: The prince is seen from behind, then he is seen from the front, looking at a basket of flowers. He is then seen from behind, looking at a basket of flowers, and finally, he is seen from the front, looking at a basket of flowers.

Row 7: The prince is seen from behind, then he is seen from the front, looking at a basket of flowers. He is then seen from behind, looking at a basket of flowers, and finally, he is seen from the front, looking at a basket of flowers.

Row 8: The prince is seen from behind, then he is seen from the front, looking at a basket of flowers. He is then seen from behind, looking at a basket of flowers, and finally, he is seen from the front, looking at a basket of flowers.

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SPORT & PASTIME





INTERVAL TRAINING

AMONG modern methods practised at the German Sports College, Cologne (Federal Republic of Germany) is interval training. Here is a group of trainees of the College seen jogging according to the prescribed interval.



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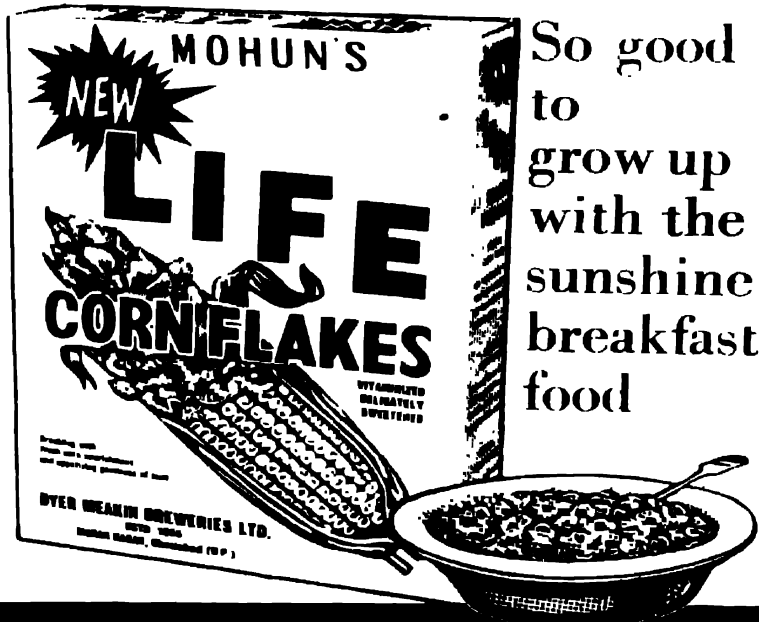
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Vol. XIX

No. 37

SPORT & PASTIME

Week Ending Saturday,
September 11, 1965.

ON THE COVER

A former player of the Integral Coach Factory, Devadas is one of the leading lights of Tata Sports Club, Bombay, now. He was seen at his best in the recently concluded Nadekarni Cup soccer in which he played a stellar role to enable his side to regain the Cup. He recaptured his form of those days which had helped him to play for India at the Asian Games in Jakarta and the Rome Olympics.

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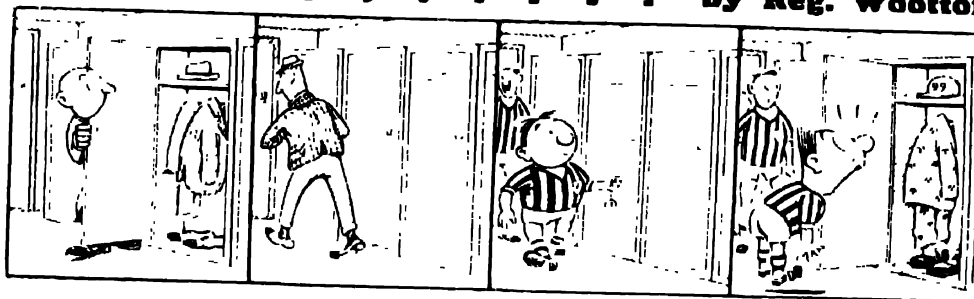
NEXT WEEK

S. Africans Who Draw Crowds

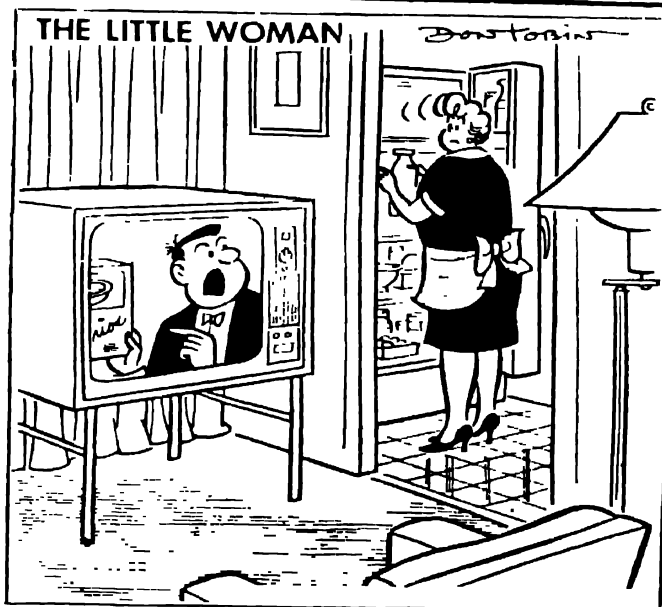
—Alex Bannister



SPORTING SAM by Reg. Wootton



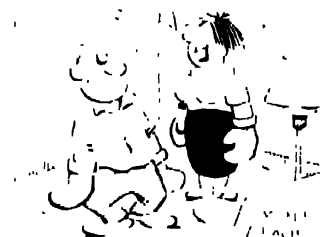
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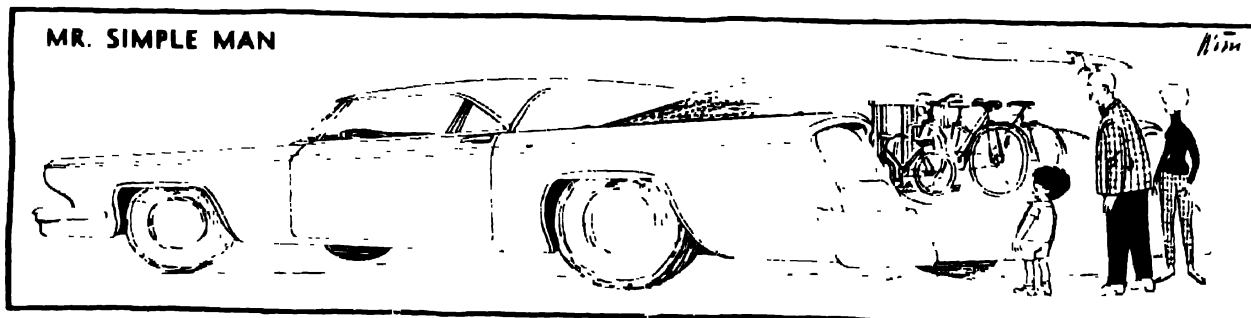
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MR. SIMPLE MAN



LITTLE SPORT

By Rouson





WHY UNITED STATES TOPS?

By EDWARD P. STEITZ

I AM very happy to greet the readers of SPORT & PASTIME which is the only magazine of its kind in India and which compares favourably with any magazine in the world. Your correspondent has asked me to comment about why I feel that the U.S. basketball team has been so strong in the past and also what the future is going to be. I feel that the U.S. organisation of teams on the lower level has been the key to our success. We start playing basketball at an early age. We have teams organised for eight-year-olds, nine-year-olds and ten-year-olds right on to the University level and, then there is, of course, the Olympic team. We have leagues in the 8, 9 and 10 year-old-levels which of course means we introduce funda-

lower category. This makes a lot of difference. Then again, I repeat the organisation and great amount of play and work with fundamentals at the lower levels in the elementary schools in particular have a great effect upon the success of the U.S. teams. We have invented basketball in the U.S., as you all know. In fact I am proud to be the Coach of the institution where basketball was invented in 1891, the Springfield College, Massachusetts.

Of course, we have a tremendous start over most of the other countries. But the gap between the other countries and the U.S. is now narrowing over time. We saw this in the Rome Olympic Games and also in the Olympic Games at Tokyo. Other countries

ed all over the world. In over 121 countries now we have international competitions. Actually the only sport that exceeds basketball from the international competition point of view and where there are more international federation members is track and field. The point I make is that basketball is continually improving all round the world. And they are coming to the point of recognising the importance of organisation within countries and starting to play at age levels than they have done before.

I have one further comment to make through SPORT & PASTIME and that is that I feel that in future Olympic Games we might see two Divisions of play in basketball. I think this is going to come. It may not be in the next one or two Olympiads. But I think this is a fair thing to consider. I would like to suggest possibly two divisions—one of 6 feet and under and other—over 6 feet—and I think this would be in fairness to the Asian countries. It is extremely difficult for a person who has the same speed, shooting and passing ability to have to play against a person one foot or 15 inches taller. This is where the size plays a great part. When other things are all equal size does have a great effect upon the outcome of the game. So my suggestion would be to consider very seriously the possibility of two divisions for international and Olympic competitions. I think this is going to come because we have it in boxing and wrestling and other sports, where we have weight type competitions.

It has been a great thrill for me to be in India working with teams in India and players. It has been a rewarding experience and I have learnt much myself from working with some of the leading coaches in India. It has also been a real pleasure for me to renew my friendship with former students of mine such as Dr. J. P. Thomas, Hubert Dhanaraj, Luther and Srivatsan.—(To be continued).

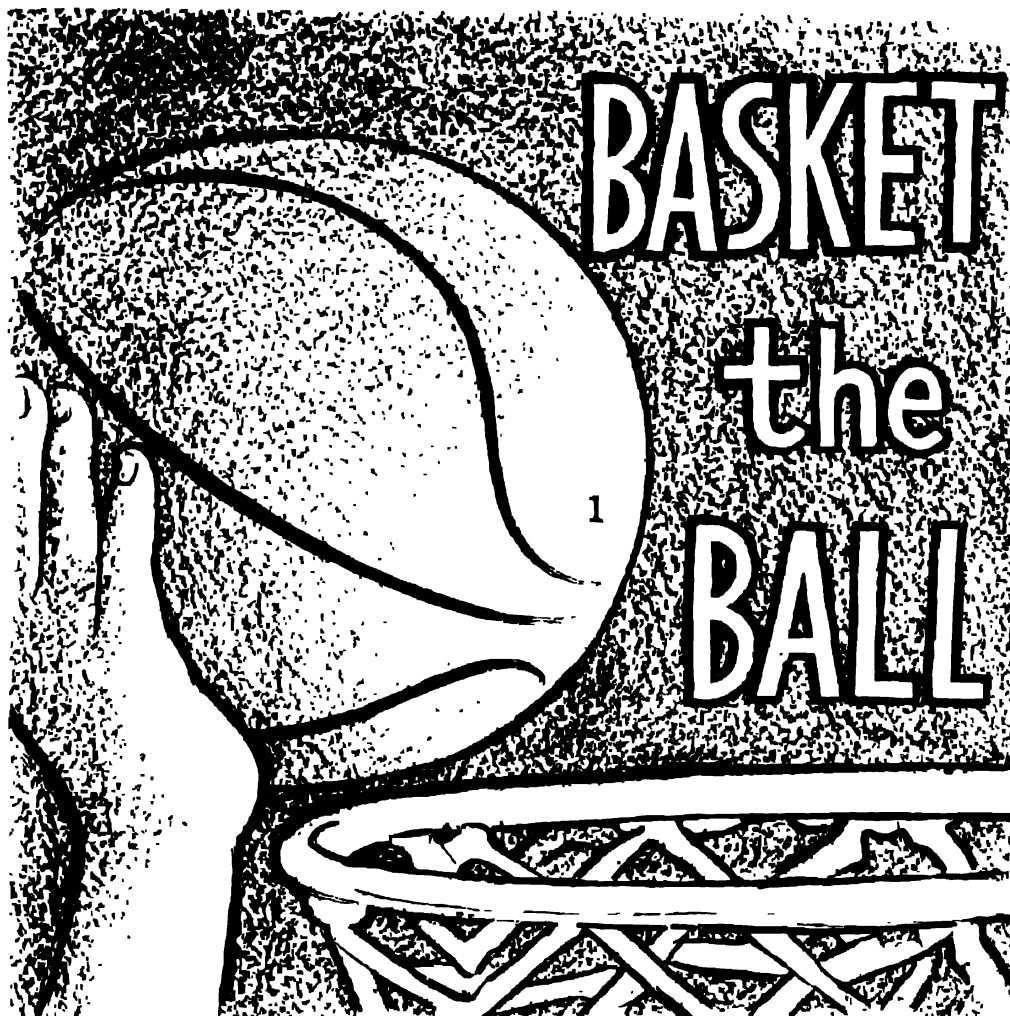
We present here and in the next week recorded interviews by Our Correspondent with the Head Coach of the Springfield College basketball team that toured India last month.

mentals to the boys at an early age probably much earlier than most other countries.

I think the tremendous job that the high schools, colleges and universities do with the facilities they have has done a great deal towards improving the play of American basketball teams. In colleges, schools and universities we have the best teachers and coaches and this makes a big difference again. The highest level of play in the U.S., while it is different in most countries, is in the university, college and school level. Our club competition is in the

have improved their game tremendously. They are adopting new scientific approaches which we have been using for years and as a result, they are playing a more scientific game of basketball than they have ever done before and this means that the gap is getting narrower all the time. Other countries are following the U.S. plan of putting in youth programmes in basketball and this is going to result in great difference in another 10 to 15 years in every country's play.

The whole game of basketball has improved tremendously and progress-



We commence this week a new series on the fundamentals of basketball as demonstrated by the Springfield College (Massachusetts) team with commentary by Dr. J. P. Thomas.

PASSING

FUNDAMENTAL OFFENSIVE POSITION: Ball handling is the pivot of all coaching techniques and it involves the position of the hands on the ball, and the action of the hands, when one is preparing to dribble, pass or shoot. Note that the ball is held under the chin and against the chest, with elbows pointed outward. The head is up to afford greater vision. The ball is never held in the palms but rests on the fingers and thumbs. The legs are well spread to provide maximum base and the centre of gravity is brought low by a slight bend at the waist and knees. The eyes are focussed on the action that follows and not on the ball. From this position any movement can be undertaken with utmost efficiency.



SEPTEMBER 11, 1963.



BASKET THE BALL-1

TWO-HAND CHEST PASS: The chest pass is most effective for short, fast, accurate passing. It is called the push pass as well. From the fundamental position, release the ball by a quick extension of arms and final wrist and finger action. The movement of arms and wrist should be well timed with a forward step by either foot toward the target. The body weight flows forward with the pass. This picture indicates the position of the player after the ball is released. Note the arms are extended, fingers pointed outward and the hands rotated outward. The forward step with the raising of the heel of the rear foot indicates the flow of weight forward.





TWO-HAND BOUNCE PASS: This pass is used when working the ball fast a defensive player or into a pivotman. The player simply bounces the ball to the receiver instead of throwing it. The pass starts from an underhand or low chest position when the body is in a well balanced position. Pass the ball so that it hits the floor in front of the receiver and bounces to him about waist high. The pass is made by extending the arms downward and outward away from the body with a final wrist and finger action as the ball leaves the hand and one foot moves forward. Note the position and action of the hands. They are exactly the same as in the chest pass. Top spin on the ball helps for a longer bounce pass and back spin is used for short bounces.



ONE-HAND BASEBALL PASS: One-hand baseball passes are used when a long pass is made to an open team mate. If there is a possibility of an interception never try it. Lift the ball to a position close to the right ear with the right hand. Keep the fingers well spread out behind the ball. Slightly rotate the body and shift the weight to the rear foot. This is the starting position. Note this position in the picture. The player is about to start the baseball pass. Raise the ball high up, lower the left hand down, shift weight to the front foot and release the ball over the tips of the fingers with a wrist snap.

BASKET THE BALL-1

THE HOOK PASS:

This type of pass is resorted to when initiating a fast break or when passing the ball away from the corners. Grasp the ball firmly in two hands and take a left stride so that the left side of the body is towards the intended direction of the pass. This is the position shown in the picture. Note the left foot steps away from the opponent as the ball is hooked from behind the ear. This is the starting position. Leap into the air from the left foot lifting the ball head high by cupping well spread fingers and wrist. While in the air release the ball with a full arm swing. Flick the wrist as ball is finally released.



Next Week:
SHOOTING

THEY came aboard in droves at Port Said as soon as the *Otranto* berthed. I was surrounded by newspapermen from everywhere wanting to know everything that had happened in Australia. Representatives of the great national dailies in Britain together with agency men, correspondents of magazines, and important provincial papers, had been sent to meet me at Suez, many of them with instructions to obtain the exclusive rights of my story.

But I was still under contract and had no intention of saying anything. Besides, the *Otranto* company's officers

as County skipper to secure the story for them. Carr assured me he had made it clear that I was bound by the M.C.C. contract to remain silent until the tour ended, but they insisted on sending him, together with their sporting editor, L. V. Manning, who was to act as "ghost."

Carr accepted their invitation but deliberately let them down. He came as a friend, because he wanted to keep the newspapermen away from me and shield me from further controversy. He knew newspapermen have a way of getting their stories. It was a team of disconsolate newspa-

wife met me in London at Victoria and after pushing my way through what seemed like a crowd of several thousands, and hundreds of interviewers, I reached St. Pancras Station to catch a train for Nottingham. Mr. Findlay was awaiting me and reminded me that my contract prohibited me from discussing any of the scenes, incidents and controversies of the Australian tour.

I had hoped for a quiet arrival at Nottingham but when I reached there just before midnight I was mobbed by thousands who struggled in and around the station. Arthur Carr did

The Larwood Story-17

"TO HAROLD, FOR THE ASHES"

By HAROLD LARWOOD

on the *Otranto* had handed me a copy of a coded message which had been received from the M.C.C. Secretary. It said: "Confidential communicate the following from Findlay to Larwood: Am sure you will regard matter connected with tour strictly private and not give any information to friends including Mr Carr or Press who may meet you Port Said or elsewhere stop telegraph us Lord's saying you will be on your guard."

I also received three cabled messages from my skipper Arthur Carr which mystified me a little. The first said: "Important meet alone Suez please come ashore and rejoin boat Port Said letter wife. Carr."

I cabled Carr, wondering what was in my wife's letter and almost immediately received a second message: "Meeting you Suez don't talk to anybody until I see you. A. W. Carr."

After receiving my cable Carr replied: "Travelling with you from Suez no mystery wife's letter crowd journalists boarding *Otranto* see me first. Carr."

I was imprisoned in my cabin being questioned by about a score of reporters when Carr came aboard. He came into the cabin and handed me a note. This was the alleged mystery letter about which so many sensational stories were written. There was nothing more to it than that Carr simply advised me not to give any information to the newspapermen until he had spoken to me.

Carr had travelled to Suez as guest of the *Daily Sketch*. The editor had felt that Carr could use his influence

permen who arrived back in London because none of them had got the story they wanted.

I received an avalanche of telegrams offering me terms to talk. The *Evening Standard* offered me a hundred pounds for 300 words. Another London paper indicated a willingness to pay a pound a word and invited me to write as much as I liked. The *Daily Sketch* got more than anybody, but it amounted to very little. Carr fed them some hastily conceived ideas on the future of leg theory but practically nothing on the tour itself. The issue of Friday, April 7, 1933, featured a story, part of which read: 'All doubt as to whether Larwood's much discussed leg theory bowling will be tried during the coming County cricket season in England is set at rest to-day by a radio message from L. V. Manning. He is on board the liner *Otranto* in which the famous Test bowler is returning from Australia.'

Mobbed By Thousands

"Mr. A. W. Carr (the Notts captain) and Larwood have been putting their heads together, says L. V. Manning, the *Daily Sketch* sporting editor, and nothing but legislative action by the M.C.C. will stop the leg theory tactics from being employed. Asked if this would ruin County cricket Carr replied, 'Rubbish! It will make it more exciting.' He also said he was not afraid of retaliation by other counties because no one but Larwood could bowl the real stuff...."

When I arrived at Dover after travelling overland from Toulon, hundreds had gathered to greet me. My

most of the talking, telling everybody that if ever I told the full story it would be amazing. I did say that the Australian papers had grossly magnified trivial incidents.

A Bombshell!

Next day there were more newspapermen and cameramen than fowls on my chicken farm but I kept quiet and didn't venture outside. I said nothing publicly until the English team returned home on May 6. The following day I dropped a bombshell in the *Sunday Express*, saying that Bradman was frightened, Woodfull was too slow and Australian crowds unfair. My interview, given to the sporting editor Charles Wade, appeared together with a letter from me approving the article after some revisions had been made and expressing thanks for the cheque I received.

I said: "Now I can speak. For months I have been muzzled because my agreement with the Marylebone Club made it impossible for me to write or talk about what happened to me and the rest of the English team in Australia—particularly to me, because most of the temper and venom of the cricket crowds there was directed at my unfortunate head. Yesterday the M.C.C. tour ended and I was released from the obligation not to let the English public know just what we had to put up with."

"Until now I had to suffer in silence the taunts and abuse of the crowds in Australia; not only the crowds either. The newspapers joined in the campaign to wreck us; but let me start at the beginning. On the way out we talked over the plans we should adopt

to win back the Ashes. We knew we were up against a stiff task; that only by a definite scheme could we hope for victory. We decided to adopt leg theory, that is, to concentrate our bowling 'on the leg stump. It was Jardine who originally had the idea of building for victory with this plan of attack, though all the members of the side took part in the discussions, which finally led to its adoption. Voce and I were chosen as the two bowlers likely to bring it success; so in bowling as I did I was merely carrying out the pre-arranged plan. In other words, I was playing for my side, which every cricketer is supposed to do.

Anger of Crowds

"For doing that I had to endure four months' anger of the crowds and the barrackers, who knew nothing about the finer points of cricket. Leg theory bowling probably requires more accuracy than any other form. We were able to exploit it with complete success. That is where the trouble started. The people who went to the famous Hill in Sydney and the cheaper parts of most other grounds, particularly Adelaide, were not there to see cricket. They were there to see Australia win. That was all they wanted. Above all, they were there to see Bradman score runs.

"All the excitement there had been about Bradman's writings, which had stirred the Australian crowds into believing Bradman to be a superbatsman. We showed that he was not, and the mob did not like their idol treated that way. Then there was Woodfull. He was expected to stay at the wicket all day while the others got the runs. He was a failure too. You ask why Woodfull and Bradman could not stand up to my fast leg theory bowling. These are the true reasons. Woodfull was too slow and Bradman was too frightened. Yes, *frightened is the word*. Bradman just would not have it. He was scared by my bowling. I knew it, as everybody did. Time after time he drew away from the ball.

"If I was not bowling when Bradman came in, Jardine put me on at once. It might have been supposed that Woodfull would have tried to quieten the crowd, or indicate in some way he was not in sympathy with those noisy demonstrators, but he did not do so.

"He, too, was slow and did not like to face me either. Time after time he would duck when the ball did not get up at all. Sometimes the ball struck his pads. Ames and I appealed for leg-before. These antics were silly and undignified but, coming from a captain, a man of Woodfull's long record, only encouraged the crowd to shout all the more loudly at me. Woodfull and Bradman were failures against fast leg theory bowling. They were upset, and the crowds were upset to see their idols fall. Richardson and

McCabe played me all right. Woodfull and Bradman could not.

Australia was being beaten so the crowd not knowing what sportsman-ship means, shouted abuse at the men who were winning. Can you imagine my feelings, when 50,000 people booed my every step as I ran at the wicket? Do you know what a bowler thinks about when he realises he is not only playing the batsmen, but the crowd as well?

"On the previous tour, I was treated the same way. I was only 24 then, and I must say that barracking and the angry shouts upset me. I was so distressed, in fact, I could not do justice to myself. My side could not bowl properly. It was not the conditions or the ground or the batsmen that beat me four years ago; it was the crowds. They tried to put me off and wanted to see me fail. They tried to upset me, and succeeded. The barrackers beat me in 1928-9. This time I was four years older, more experienced and tougher. The crowd could not upset me by their unfairness and hostility. When they jeered and booed they merely made me grit my teeth and bowl harder than ever. Of course, I said a few things about them under my breath, but I took care not to let them see I was affected. On the first tour I was upset. This time I was inspired. The next time I shall probably enjoy it. If I am selected I shall be ready and willing to go again. I know I have been reported as having said I would never make another tour. It is a lie. I never said it.

"Many newspapers tried to put words into my mouth, but I have been loyal to my agreement with

the M.C.C. and not spoken out till now. A group of journalists came to interview me at Suez and offered to pay for news. I could have had £1,000 that day but would not tell them anything. You are the first newspaperman I have given an interview to. I am telling you my own story, just as I tell it to friends. The newspapers in Australia were up against me just as much as the barrackers. They spread stories of quarrels in the English team before we arrived. These were all lies. There was no trouble at all in the team. This campaign only caused the English players to stick together all the more. I take off my hat to Jardine for the way he took abuse hurled at him by the crowd—and what abuse and what a crowd!

Insults

"People who only watched cricket in England cannot imagine the bitterness of the disappointed mob of cricket fans in Australia, yet they were allowed to dominate the game in Australia to such an extent that the Board of Control protested against our methods. Board of Control! What a title! It cannot even control its own crowds, and half of its members could not tell the weight of a cricket ball.

"When the Australians come here they are treated as gentlemen. When we go to Australia, we have to suffer cheap wit and abuse from an unsportsmanlike gang which would not be tolerated for a moment here. The Australian people seem to be out to throw us off our game. When they failed they shouted insults and hoped to win in that way.

Continued on next page



While the cricket world was in turmoil over Larwood's bowling, one man remembered his bodyline with gratitude. Jardine presented this to Larwood in England in 1933 before a crowd of at least 20,000.

THE LARWOOD STORY-17

Continued from previous page

They made a lot of hot air about bodyline bowling. That is rubbish if you like. If I had bowled at the body how was it I kept hitting the wickets and getting the men leg-before?"

"The fact is, the Australians were fairly and squarely beaten. Their players failed and the crowds were not interested in the play with the result that they tried to get back at me because my bowling—to the captain's orders—had had a lot to do with our success. The Australians may not like my bowling. Well, I do not like their howling. It is not cricket."

A New Flare-up

* This caused a new flare-up in the bodyline row. Cables flashed around the Empire once again and I was rebuked on all sides. Things became so hot that Mr. A. W. Shelton, President of Notts County Cricket Club issued a statement on my behalf to explain away the *Sunday Express* interview.

Mr. Shelton said the interview had been written by another person from statements I made and that I believed I was at liberty to publish a statement the day after the M.C.C. team returned. I had signed the proof of the article without sufficient thought. Upon certain facts being brought to my notice after I signed the proof I had decided to withdraw it in order not to cause trouble between the M.C.C. and me. Accordingly I had sent two telegrams to the editor, *Sunday Express* on Thursday and Friday, the first of which was acknowledged in writing, withdrawing the interview as well as the permission to

publish it. At the same time I had returned the cheque I had received in payment. Mr. Shelton said I wish to express regret for the article the publication of which I did all in my power to stop.

The editor of the *Sunday Express* made this prompt reply in the *Daily Express*. "I have never heard such nonsense as the statements issued on behalf of Larwood. As late as Saturday, he gave an interview to the *Daily Mail* reiterating the assertion he had made to us that he had been released from his pledge of silence to the Marylebone Club. We bought and paid for the interview at Larwood's suggestion. When late in the week he asked to be released from his contract he made it clear that he sought the release chiefly because he proposed to publish an account of his experiences in book form. I preferred to publish it in the *Sunday Express*."

The editor was quite right in some of the things he said. But the *Sunday Express* approached me, I didn't approach it. I have never approached any newspaper in my life with a proposition, they have always come to me. I thought of withdrawing the article only after the editor of the *Sunday Dispatch* had put pressure on me not to give any interviews. The *Dispatch* intended publishing in serial form a book on leg theory which was being ghosted for me. I was to receive about £500 for the serial rights. I received only about £50 for the *Sunday Express* article. I know it was less than £100 and I'm pretty sure it was only £50.

When I mentioned the article to Mr. Shelton he thought it would be unwise from the point of view of controversy and advised me to withdraw it. I tried to, but no doubt the editor was perfectly within his rights to publish it as I had already signed the proofs.

I make no apology for the article. It is exactly how I felt at the time. I was still smarting from the Australian criticisms, and I was so involved in the controversy that I didn't think a few extra comments would make any difference. I was wrong because it provoked a strong reaction from Australia.

Mr. E. E. Bean, a former chairman of the Australian Board of Control, said through his walrus moustache that my comment was offensive and seemed an act of insubordination.

"Larwood seems to have created a difficult and delicate position for the Marylebone Club as the arbiter on international cricket in England," Mr. Bean said.

"That a professional cricketer should have the audacity to offer comment of such an offensive character, and so surcharged with personal spleen, seems an act of insubordination which no self-respecting authority should tolerate. The ungenerous spirit which the statement reveals towards those persons and organisations in Australia which sought consistently to extend the highest courtesy and kindness to all the English players suggests Larwood is entirely lacking in the sense of appreciation which

Australians have the right to expect from any representative Englishman.

"The deplorable incident, if allowed to pass unchallenged, will furnish an additional argument for those people in Australia who hold that the interest of the game is best served by the complete cessation of international visits for an extended period."

Bodylines in Interview!

Arthur Mailey said in the *Melbourne Herald* he had never accused me of bowling bodyline but I had certainly sent down a few bodylines in the interview. He admitted there was a strong flavour of truth about some of my statements but said other parts of my trade were apparently spiced up. Mailey said it was unfair of me to say Woodfull and Bradman could not stand up to my bowling.

"All members of the English team did not agree with the Larwood-Jardine attack, but the difference of opinion did not cause any serious breach," said Mailey. "There were no beer-throwing episodes that we heard so much about nor were there any stand-up fights. The English team was, within itself, a happy combination. There were differences of opinion naturally but the players did not allow their personal views to affect the success of the tour."

Alan Kippax, the New South Wales captain, said plain facts showed that Woodfull was not too slow and Bradman too frightened to handle my bowling as it was known before the bodyline attack began. "Allowing that Larwood's statement that Woodfull was too slow and Bradman frightened—with which I personally do not agree—were correct, the fact remains that if Bradman were frightened even Larwood knows that he was not frightened of his bowling as we previously knew it," said Kippax.

Mr. W. J. Johnson, an Australian Test selector, said: "Australia does not care to use diplomacy where honesty will serve the purpose. We must believe what we saw. Australia has been beaten before, but has never been accused of squealing. Larwood's reference to the fear of him by Woodfull and Bradman is significant. They were in fact attacked and intimidated in the effort to secure their wickets. In the light of the magnificent records of both men it is hysterical to infer that they are cowards."

Unexpected Outbursts

Bradman said in interviews that he naturally greatly resented the accusations of being afraid and emphatically denied it. According to my ideas, Bradman said, it would seem that to adopt orthodox methods and get hit was displaying courage. Any other methods by which my theory might be defeated evinced fear. "Larwood's statements were apparently a financial success, even if they had been a failure otherwise," said Bradman. "His outburst is unexpected and he has tried to justify his bodyline method at the expense of the players themselves. The case is not for individuals to delve into, it being a ridiculous argument, and I believe it is an occasion when the Board of Control might review the matter."

"Probably when Larwood visits Australia in 1936 the crowd will ex-

Do you Know?



strepitous

(strep'i-tus) adj.
CLAMOROUS, BOISTEROUS,
NOISY, AS, STREPITOUS
NEIGHBORS

press its opinion of his remarks. No crowd in the world understands cricket better than the Australians and none is more impartial."

Jack Fingleton said. "Larwood painted a pathetic picture of how he had been torn limb from limb by the Australian Press and public, but there were no tears about him when he deliberately tried time after time to dislodge the Australian batsmen's heads from their shoulders."

"Larwood and Voce tried to stab in the Australian players' ribs, while their team mates, some of whom were as disgusted as the Australians at the tactics, were set on the leg side. Larwood appears to have thrown his mental balance to the winds. Every Australian player acknowledges his genius as a fast bowler and there are legions of supporters in the game who pay him homage."

The veteran Australian Test umpire Bob Crockett said in the *Melbourne Sun-Pictorial* that my expressions were a breach of good form. He thought my remark that half the Board of Control members wouldn't even know the weight of a cricket ball to be particularly offensive. "Lar-

wood's chief objective in talking," Mr Crockett said "seems to have been to show what a wonderful bowler he is."

The *Sun-Pictorial* in an editorial urged that cricket must be saved from the critics. The latest eruption of the bodyline dispute was a much greater menace to the survival of cricket and the spirit of cricket than were the simple principles of leg theory themselves, the paper said. The dispute now in full blast in two countries has had as its fuel the opinions, expert and inexpert, of cricketers, ex-cricketers and near-cricketers on what had gone on in the minds of Jardine, Plum Warner and other members of the team in Australia. The paper said it could only hope that some Divine tactfulness would be breathed into the Board of Control, the M.C.C. and all connected with the bodyline dispute.

Dr. C. E. Dolling one of the Australian selectors, said "It is a great pity to see so magnificent a bowler as Harold Larwood sink to such depths as to speak in this manner. Larwood's confession of pre-arranged methods of attack showed us that the Australia-

lian attitude towards bodyline bowling was entirely justified. Larwood would be well advised to use less presumption and to refrain from criticising such fine sportsmen as Woodfull and Bradman."

Victor Richardson said "If Marylebone Cricket Club could have witnessed the bodyline bowling in Australia I am convinced that they would have been entirely in agreement with 99 per cent of the Australian public, which is behind the Board of Control in its attempt to stamp out this type of bowling. There is no doubt that England attained her victory by means of bodyline bowling. To say that Australian crowds know nothing about cricket is a libel on hundreds of thousands of keen followers of the game."

Writing in the *Sunday Dispatch*, V. W. C. Jupp, the Northants captain, said that although the best authority declared Bradman was as technically fine a batsman as ever, the Test movies in slow motion showed that I definitely frightened him. Jupp said that if Jardine's tactics were ill-advised, which he did not

Continued on next page



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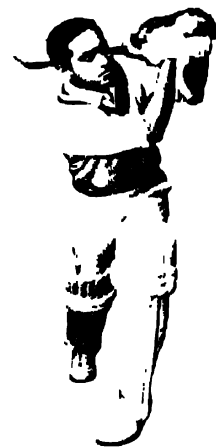
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admit, the Marylebone selectors must share the responsibility as they knew the methods of Voce and me

Jupp said I was the first bowler to make the ball lift effectively in Australia because Bulli soil no longer supplied a soft cushion. If Australia could not treat the Englishmen more sportingly he would like to see Marylebone cease sending teams until better understanding existed

Bill Ferguson, the scorer, said in the *Sunday Dispatch* the British public could rest assured there had been no violence shown the English players in Australia. There had been no public insulting of the players or dissension in the team, spectators did not throw anything at Larwood, I was treated as a friend, there had been no ban on beer drinking in the team, no beer glass had been thrown at anybody. There had been no bad blood between the distinguished tourists, and no Australian newspaper had reflected discredit on the Englishmen either as players or socially!

George Duckworth, the wicket-keeper, said in an interview which was cabled to Australia: "The whole thing boils down to the simple fact that some of the Australian wizards were frightened to death of Larwood.

Nightmarish

Even my aged mother was quoted. In the *Daily Express* she said: "It is as plain as a pikestaff, Bradman disappointed them. They did not like the way we placed the field. Harold was too swift and our batsmen were not up to standard, leaving more for the bowlers, and they can't bear to think that we should win on our bowling. Harold did not seem to mind their barracking and that made them worse. It was good cricket but

they can't take it and that is all there is to it."

The *Daily Telegraph* correspondent, Thomas Moul, had this to say: "The behaviour of the crowd during the Tests was sometimes nightmarish and frightening. There were moments when the players felt that thousands would break the fences and pour into the field. A more friendly atmosphere returned towards the close of the tour when, the Australian Board of Control realized that bodyline protest was ill-timed. There was little to fear regarding the cancellation of the tours unless the M.C.C. cancelled them. Every player above all emphasised Jardine's strength of character and his utter fearlessness in the most trying situation that a cricket team has ever had to face.

Cricket Dog Fight

"Every player expressed his willingness to go to Australia again. Jardine alone hinted that this was his last tour. Several players I imagine would argue against the leg theory bowling as a principle but when the Tests had reached a critical stage it became vitally important for Jardine to continue to have the team behind him. In continuing to use Larwood the approval of every player was unhesitating. We in England have been given no idea of the intimidation that they endured.

"The Test crowd went much further than throwing oranges onto the field and counting Larwood's strides in chorus. Forty thousand out of 60,000 spectators stood and unanimously roared an offensive epithet of two syllables, repeatedly till they were hoarse. Doubtless it was to this that Jardine wittily referred in New Zealand when he said, 'We have just come from a country where our parentage is regarded as doubtful; our ultimate destination is absolutely certain'."

Jardine on the team's return to England avoided controversy but paid high tribute to the team's loyalty and support. They went and returned a happy and united team, he said. They made themselves a great side in spite of difficulties which quite excusably might have broken up most sides and undoubtedly would have bent almost any side. "England should be as proud of them as I am," he said.

Thousands met the team on its return to London, greeting the captain with shouts of, "Good old Jardine". He became the centre of a cheering, back-slapping crowd which swept his parents aside and tried to shoulder him. But he escaped to a hotel where, in response to repeated demands, he appeared at a window and acknowledged his welcome.

Most of the team had little or nothing to say, maintaining that they were committed to silence. The reason was simple; nobody wanted to risk losing their bonus from the tour. The M.C.C. made about £30,000 from the tour.

The Sydney paper, *Smith's Weekly*, wrote a memo to the editors of the *Sydney Morning Herald* and other morning newspapers: "Dear Sirs did it ever occur to you that in publishing Larwood's poisonous libel on

Bradman that you were doing something as viciously evil as Larwood? For him to defame Bradman by impugning his courage was clearly that he might make some money. Obviously the more sensational his assault on Bradman the larger his fee. But you have no such excuse if excuse it be. You print a lying slander and by so doing bring your paper within the Defamation Act if Bradman decides to vindicate his manhood.

Sydney Truth, although owned by the same proprietor as *Melbourne Truth*, must have had a different editor. It came out with this story, of which the following are extracts: "The cricket dog fight has broken out again. Writers and players who have howled against Larwood are again trying to justify themselves with brave talk of sending a delegation to England to discuss so-called 'bodyline' bowling with the M.C.C. It would be a nice trip, but let us forget it. Most people are sick of the whole affair, and only cricket writers, players and Board of Control members who 'squeak' so childishly against Larwood are still wailing.

"Be fair and honest. The crowd is not against bodyline, leg theory or any other kind of bowling. It is against Larwood. He proved his superiority over our batsmen and carried off the Ashes. Now, like petulant schoolboys, legislators and players want him barred so that this will not happen again. What absurdity!

"Well and truly licked on the cricket field, our cricket legislators have been well beaten in the controversy with the M.C.C. and should lose no time in resigning. The Board of Control, by its ridiculous attitude and its equally ludicrous cables, has put a stigma on Australians generally; branded them as a pack of squealers who cannot take a defeat in the proper spirit.

Humiliating Spectacle

"This opinion appears to have become general in England and the cricket Board of Control could help to dispel it by resigning in a body for it has forfeited the confidence of the public, and give a chance to a new set of cricket legislators to rehabilitate Australian cricket in the esteem of Britishers generally. Talk that unless 'bodyline' bowling is discontinued there will be no further Tests for the time being is real baby prattle. Legislation to assist bowlers has been forgotten since Larwood unleashed his attack. For years bowlers had been belted and bowled to a standstill against batsmen who refused to play cricket as it was meant to be played, but used their pads and their bats purely in defence. Batsmen refused to take risks.

"To put it bluntly they had a long innings of sublime quiet at the expense of the bowler. Larwood made them squeal, when he forced them either to hit out, get hit or get out. We had the humiliating spectacle of our leading batsmen ducking balls from Larwood that were only stump high and nearly bowled them, and we had the spectacle of the same batsmen running away from straight balls and being clean bowled by the same bowler. Let the



Board of Control and our batsmen forget their tears of chagrin. It is not cricket to squeal.

"Gregory and McDonald, two fastest bowlers in the world at that time, had England's batsmen in a blue funk on the Australian tour of England in 1921. These fast bowlers struck terror into the Counties. They battered and bruised and knocked out some of England's star batsmen. They curled up against their withering attack. England suffered in silence. Larwood is the answer... Admittedly Gregory and McDonald did not use leg theory or alleged 'bodyline' methods as far as the placing of the field is concerned, but as terror merchants they were just as effective as Larwood. But (let us say it *sotto voce* and shamefacedly) England did not cable us to call off our fast bowlers."

Truth blamed Jardine for most of the barracking: "Financially neither England nor Australia can afford to drop the Tests. There may be a few abusive barrackers in Australia, but in crowds of 30,000 or 50,000, such as attended the last series of Tests in Australia, there must be a certain unruly element and that players or anyone else should take notice of it shows a lack of perspective, and the childish working of minds that appeared to be more or less filled with a sense of importance entirely unwarranted."

"If there were no large crowds at the Test matches there would be no Tests. It is humorous to talk of cutting out the Tests because of the barrackers. Without the barrackers the Test matches would automatically cut themselves out. The barrackers provide the wherewithal—in horrid slang, the cash—that keeps international cricket going. The Board of Control and M.C.C. seemed to have overlooked this little fact."

"If the M.C.C. leaves Douglas Jardine at home next tour, the barracking to which he has evidently taken such objections will disappear. Jardine showed himself to be a great cricket leader, a real gentleman, but absolutely devoid of humour—just cricket automaton. He came out here to win the Ashes, and won them. He didn't give a hang what the crowds or anyone else thought of him. The crowds did not like him. He was not the type of captain to lead an English side on an Australian tour."

Jardine made just one public statement about the tour in an exclusive article in the *Nottingham Evening News* of Monday, May 22, 1933 in which, among other things, he said:

"To me I confess the term 'bodyline bowling' is meaningless. What is the bodyline? That term was coined by a sensational Press to explain or excuse defeat and would have died a natural and speedy death had it not been adopted by the Australian Board of Control in its lamentable wire to the M.C.C."

"As long as we were in Australia we kept a strict silence. Rightly or

wrongly it seemed to be that it was conceivable that people might take the view that we were in a position of guests and as such, we should be lacking in courtesy to our hosts, whether they were the Australian Board of Control or the people of Australia, if we opened our mouths in comment, complaint or criticism, as long as we were in that position. This forbearance on our part did not, however, call forth any reciprocal forbearance from our hosts!

"My own experience of leg theory is limited. The first time I played

against it it was bowled—and well bowled—by McDonald, the Australian-Lancastrian. The next time I saw it was in Australia in 1928 when J. Scott, the South Australian fast bowler, bowled it to a field with only two or sometimes three men on the off side, under the captaincy of V. Richardson.

"There were no complaints from us, nor I gathered from the Australian States against which Scott used to play. Leg theory wasn't much of a success! Larwood tried it in 1928-9

Continued on next page

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THE South Africans break through at Trent Bridge. The Pollock brothers steal the thunder. And international cricketing supremacy is balanced more precariously than ever.

I have had the feeling all summer that events were building up towards a crescendo, ever since, in fact, the New Zealanders came tip-toeing into England. I suppose, in retrospect, one could lay the blame for the Kiwis' comparative lack of success on a shortage of truly world-class performers.

If you look at any of the top Test sides over the years, I think you'll find at least three or four players with strong claims for inclusion in any world eleven. In the present South African side, the Pollock brothers, Bland and Barlow are clearly four such players.

Genius Needed

But the only two New Zealanders who could reasonably have been described as world-class performers—John Reid and Bert Sutcliffe—were both at the end of their careers and hampered by injury.

In international cricket to-day, a side composed of eleven reasonably talented players is never quite good enough, unless accompanied by a touch of genius. Yet I have no doubt that this New Zealand side, if kept together, could mature into a very useful team indeed.

Bev Congdon, Dick Collinge and Vic Pollard, in particular, could

Cricket Spotlight-16

COULD SOON TOP THE WORLD!

By COLIN COWDREY

very easily become world class within the next few years.

By contrast, of course, the South Africans came as an already established side. They had shown more than a hint of things to come against both Australia and the M.C.C. And I think we are now seeing that promise fulfilled. All their four key players have adapted themselves very quickly to the conditions.

Graeme Pollock, in particular, has made a tremendous impression on some of the pre-war England players. He has been compared not only to Frank Woolley, but to Bradman, too.

Although we will have to wait a while before we can be quite sure that such high praise is justified, I wouldn't be in the least surprised to discover that it is. He has the ability to make the best bowling look mediocre that all the great batsmen seem to share

Whenever one sees a Bradman, a Compton or a Hutton in full flow, one has the impression that no one could bowl to them in such a mood. They have that ability to make it all look so easy when, deep down one knows from personal experience, it can be anything but. They appear to have so much time to play their shots and this is, of course, the essence of good batting, the mark of a man in form.

Powerful Weapon

His brother Peter has already proved that sheer pace is still a formidable weapon in world cricket. He is already getting considerable lift, although the wickets can't be entirely to his liking.

If the forecast of an Indian Summer is confirmed, he is liable to be a pretty fearsome opponent by the time the tour ends. One of the features of the year has surely been the growing use

THE LARWOOD STORY 17

Continued from previous page

without placing a full leg side field for it and did not find it a very paying proposition. Had Larwood been an Australian he would have out-rivalled Bradman in popularity and popular esteem. No fast bowler, English or Australian, can show a fairer or more convincing record.

"For years the cry has gone up that the bat has been too much on top of the ball. It need not be imagined that leg theory is any permanent solution to the bat's mastery of the ball, far from it—so very, very few can hope to bowl it with success.

"The Marylebone Cricket Club paid Australia the compliment of sending out the best team possible. We on our part paid our opponents the compliment of playing our best. For the Marylebone Club or ourselves to have done less would have been a very poor compliment to Australia, though in some quarters this was apparently not appreciated as it might have been.

"The Australian Board of Control could have helped a great deal. Rightly or wrongly these rulers of cricket in the Dominion did not see their way to do so. Though controlling cricket and cricketers with a hand far heavier and more autocratic than that with which say the Football Association in England

controls football and footballers, on this occasion they failed to control even themselves, just as on this and previous tours they have failed to control their crowds. In the eyes of many Australians the Board let Australia down. It will be a thousand pities if any controversy is allowed to distract the Board's attention from the matter of controlling the crowds who watch cricket matches.

Unexpected Gift

"When all is said and done cricket is a game for eleven a side. For 20,000 or 30,000 people to participate by counting out a bowler or yelling, 'no ball' or barracking the umpire is neither sporting nor funny. In the long run and if it is not checked I feel that barracking may kill most of the joy of the game. This is a question which affects cricket and cricketers the world over. Be it said in fairness that there is a percentage of Australians blushing for the actions of their crowds, but blushing isn't enough.

"It is a pleasure to turn and pay a tribute to the members of the M.C.C. team. The greatest tribute that one could pay them would be to say that they were worthy representatives of the great club they represented. Personally I cannot praise them sufficiently. Proud indeed ought any captain to be to lead such indomitables.

"A captain cannot make a bad side into a good one, but a great

side can make an indifferent captain into a moderate one. As for me, the knowledge that I have been privileged to lead this band of good-men-and-true to victory and have gained their loyal friendship in the process will be treasured all my cricketing life and beyond."

Throughout the 1933 English season I hardly bowled at all but returned to the side towards the end of the season after having an operation for a fractured seasamoid bone in my foot. Notts decided to keep me on mainly as a batsman.

With the £800 I got from the Australian tour and the £400 from a shilling fund which Notts supporters raised for Bill Voce and me I wanted to do something for my father. He was about fifty and still down the mine and I was anxious to get him out. I extended my chicken farm and made it into a market garden which we gradually developed into a small horticultural farm.

There came a day in 1933 during a Notts-Surrey match when I received an unexpected presentation. Jack Hobbs and Jardine were playing. Out in the middle Jardine made a speech over a microphone telling the crowd of at least 20,000 that I had been the reason why England won the Ashes. Jardine then presented me with a silver ashtray which had inscribed on it these words:

"To Harold for the Ashes. 1932-33. From a grateful skipper."—(To be continued).

of the quick bowlers. It is difficult to recall an era in which medium pace seamers were more in demand.

The New Zealand attack depended almost entirely on the quickies, Collinge, Motz, Cameron and Taylor. The South African bowling is clearly spearheaded by Peter Pollock.

The West Indians have the most formidable opening partnership of all in Griffith and Hall. And, strangely, it seems to be England and Australia who are a little short in this department.

I say strangely because, down the years, all the truly great pace men have come from these two countries.

But then this is perhaps a further sign of the times — another indication

of the challenge currently sweeping the cricketing world. At the start of the summer, I listed the West Indies as number one cricketing nation with the Australians in second place and England and South Africa jointly third.

Now, I'm no longer sure. It's possible that South Africa may be developing into the most formidable combination of all. Still, I don't think we will really know, until this time next year. This summer has really set the scene for the battles that lie ahead.

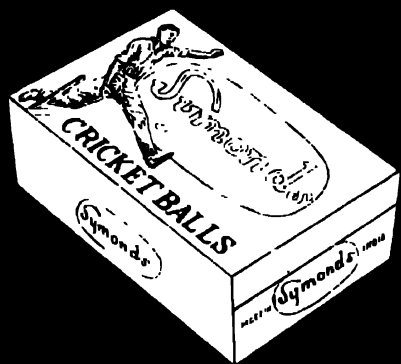
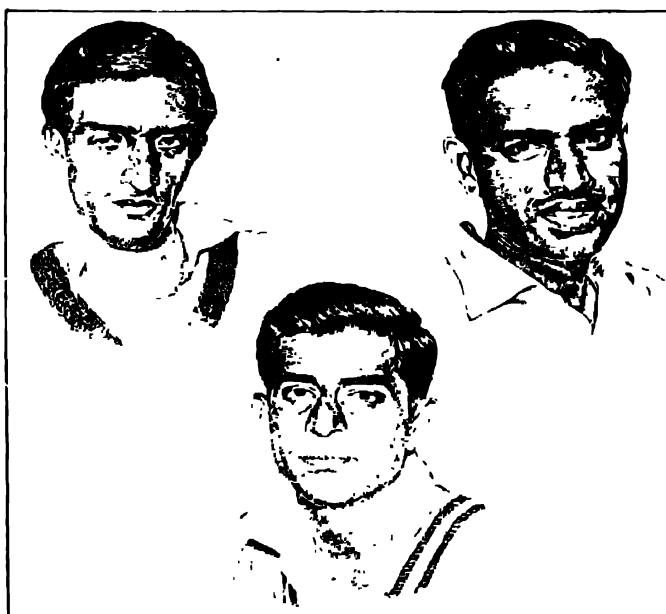
The M.C.C. tour of Australia followed by the visit here of the West Indies, and, coupled with the current South African series, will surely decide cricketing supremacy

For me, the prospect appeals immensely. Richie Benaud tells me that the Australian mood is determined. They mean to restore their country to its place in the sun. The batting line-up of Simpson, Lawry, O'Neill, Burge, Booth, Veivers and the rest is formidable, to say the least. But so much is going to depend upon the discovery of a new pace bowler.

An embryo Lindwall or even a Miller would surely give the Australians the domination they hope to regain.

The West Indies team is still the most balanced one, perhaps the only one fully equipped in pace, spin, batting and fielding too. But nothing in cricket is ever certain — least of all now — (Last of the series).

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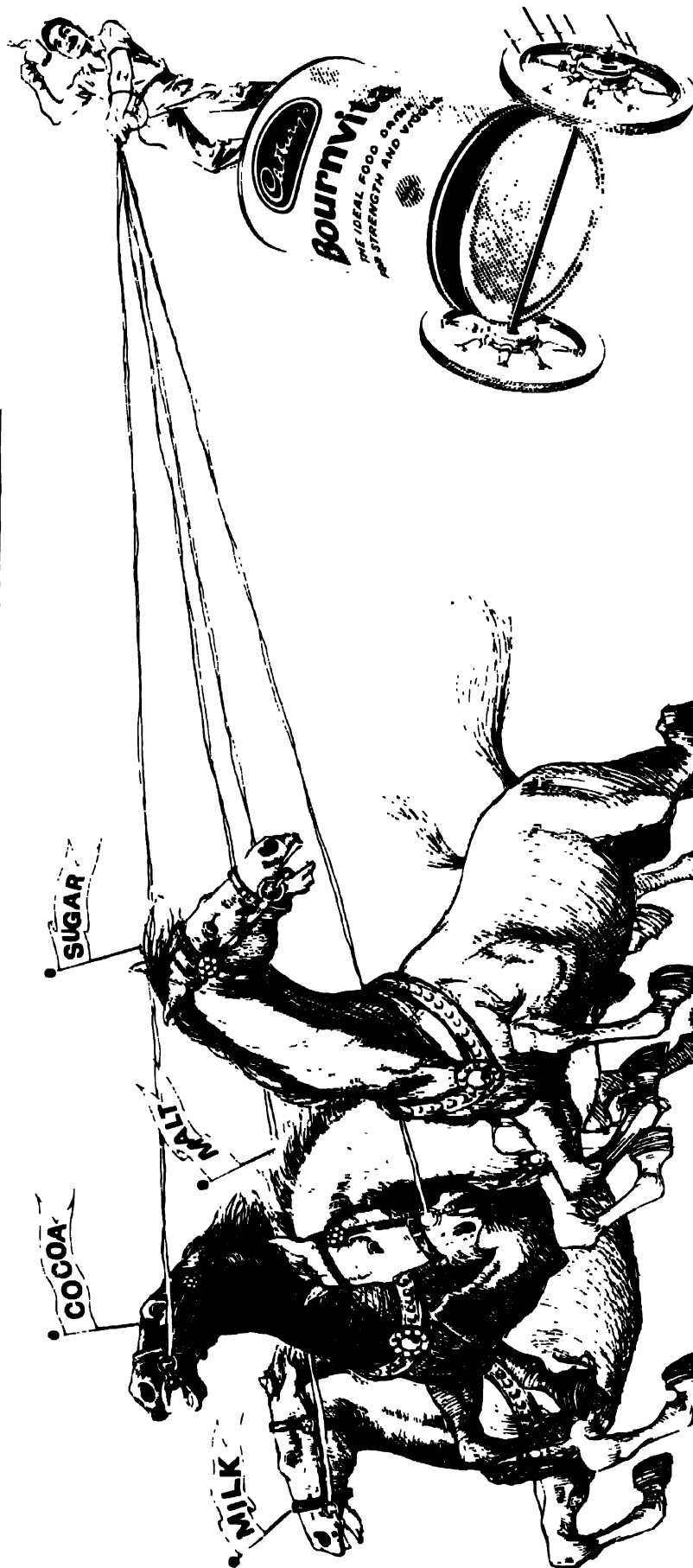


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THE most tragic happening in world athletics for me at the moment is the row between the university coaches in the United States and the American Amateur Athletic Union.

It seems that the coaches want to have a bigger say in national affairs of the sport and because they are not getting very far with their arguments, they are in favour of setting up a rival group to the A.A.A.U.

Quite a number of fine university athletes, on the instructions of their coaches, have been steering clear of A.A.A.U. events, and thereby missing the chance of winning selection for the American national team. All of which has added up to the U.S. being below their wonderful Olympic strength this year.

Don't misunderstand me. I am not trying to find an excuse for their six-point defeat by Russia in Kiev. The team the Americans sent to the Soviet Union was still strong enough to have won.

Their trouble was they were too confident before the match that they were going to win and when things started to go wrong they lacked the mental attitude for a fighting recovery. I am concerned for the state of affairs in American athletics because I have heard that two prominent U.S. athletes are in danger of losing their university scholarships because of having aroused the displeasure of the university coaches in the national argument.

Only A.A.A.U. Recognised

It does seem a terrible pity that such a powerful athletics country as the United States should have its national team weakened by this bickering. The position has become so serious that the matter has been referred to the Senate!

The trouble was brewing, of course, before the last Olympics. The university coaches finally agreed to co-operate in the preparation of the team for Tokyo. Now a bitter battle is on for a break with the A.A.A.U.

It will have to be settled soon; otherwise the athletics strength of the U.S. could be wrecked.

The International Amateur Athletic Federation recognises only one national body from each country, and this one body in the case of the States is the A.A.A.U. And only

On Track & Field-17

MAY WRECK U. S. STRENGTH

By SYDNEY WOODERSON

athletes under the control of national bodies affiliated to the I.A.A.F. are able to compete in the Olympics.

The Olympic Games would never be the same for me if the Americans could not compete in full force. Not until the Russians came on the Olympic scene at Helsinki in 1952 had we seen a country capable of collecting as many medals as the U.S.

We were envious of the Americans, it is true. But we never despised their might. We strove harder to emulate it.

And it is all the effort put into trying to catch up with the American standards which has influenced the rest of the world to attain the remarkable record-breaking feats we are seeing achieved in so many other parts of the world to-day.

It has been mentioned that the A.A.A.U. should nominate one man possibly a coach recommended by the coaches, to become the virtual boss of the national team under the flag of the A.A.A.U. The idea is for the man chosen to be given full responsibility for team selection and discipline.

Highly Competent

This would be following the pattern of the Russians, who have in Gabriel Korobkov, a highly competent coach. He has been in charge of their national team for several seasons.

But he is always supported on international match occasions with a considerable squad of other established coaches and it is from deli-

berations with these that he makes his decisions.

In the States, it is the universities who provide the main strength of the national team. Sport plays a much more important part in the life of universities there compared with England. Many of the sports coaches at American universities are paid higher salaries than the lecturers of academic subjects. It is all accepted as a way of life in the U.S. universities.

Tough Going

Let no one think that if an athlete is awarded a sports scholarship to an American university he pleases himself how and where he runs. He comes under the direction of the coach for all his training and racing and it can be tough going—for the athlete.

That is how American athletics has reached such eminence in world competition. Now it seems, the coaches who moulded America's Olympic strength have the power to smash it. I hope they don't.

Switching to the British scene, I am delighted to see that former A.A.A. quarter mile champion, John Wrighton, has been appointed Assistant Team Manager for Britain in the European Nations' Cup series in Zagreb. Still only 32, he could be just the man to inspire our lads along. It is only seven seasons ago since he was winning the European 400 metres title in Stockholm and collecting another gold medal at the same championships in Britain's 4 x 400 metres team. I wish him every success.—(To be continued).

LITTLE SPORT

By Rouson





Simpson winning the one mile invitation race from J. Odloz (Czechoslovakia) and J. Crelle (U.S.A.)



GT. BRITAIN vs. HUNGARY

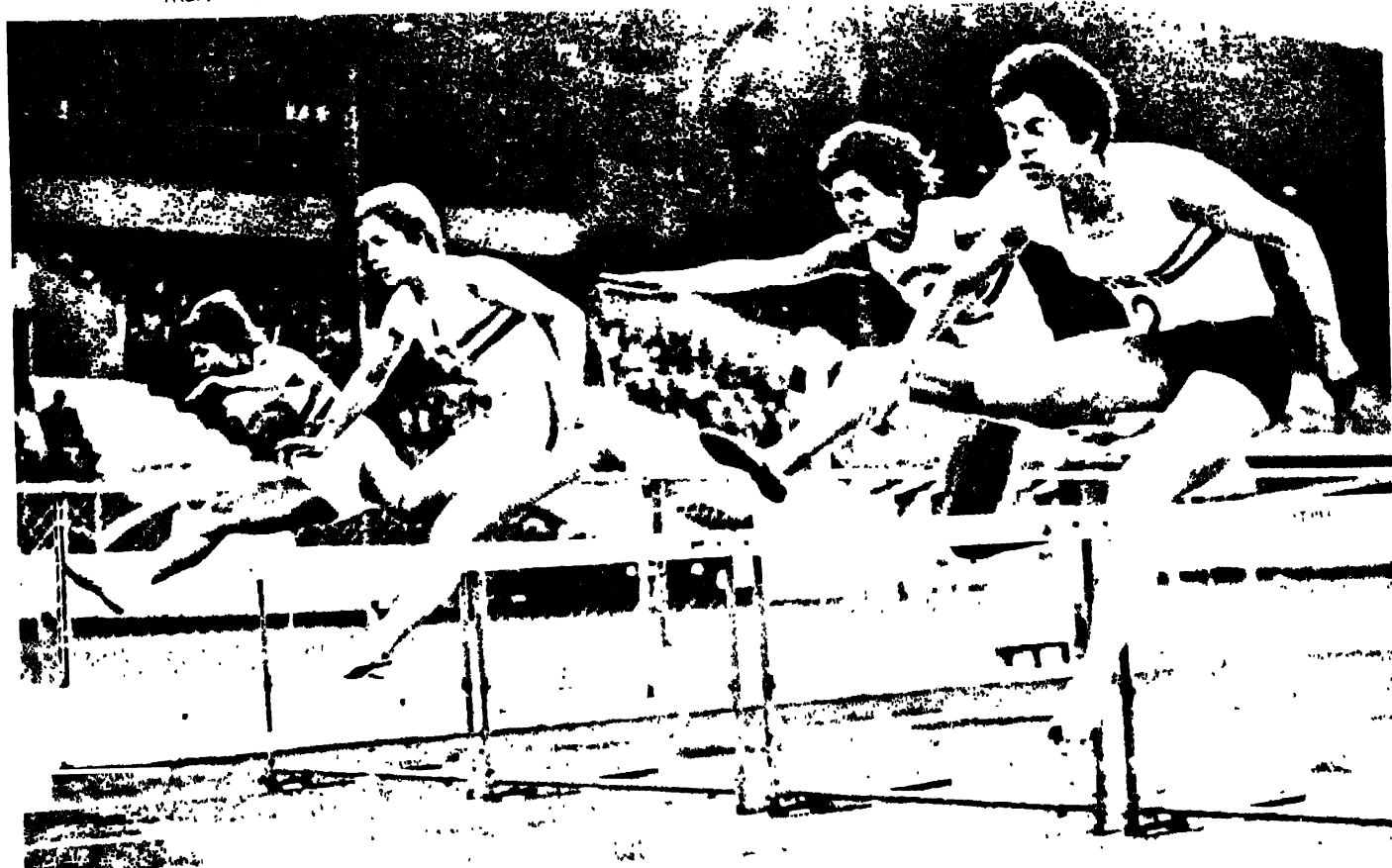
A. Simpson (Great Britain) finishing the 1,500 metres race, in 3 min. 44.8 sec. in the match against Hungary.

A close finish in the 800 metres for women with A. R. Smith (G B. No. 4) just beating Z. Szabo (Hungary).



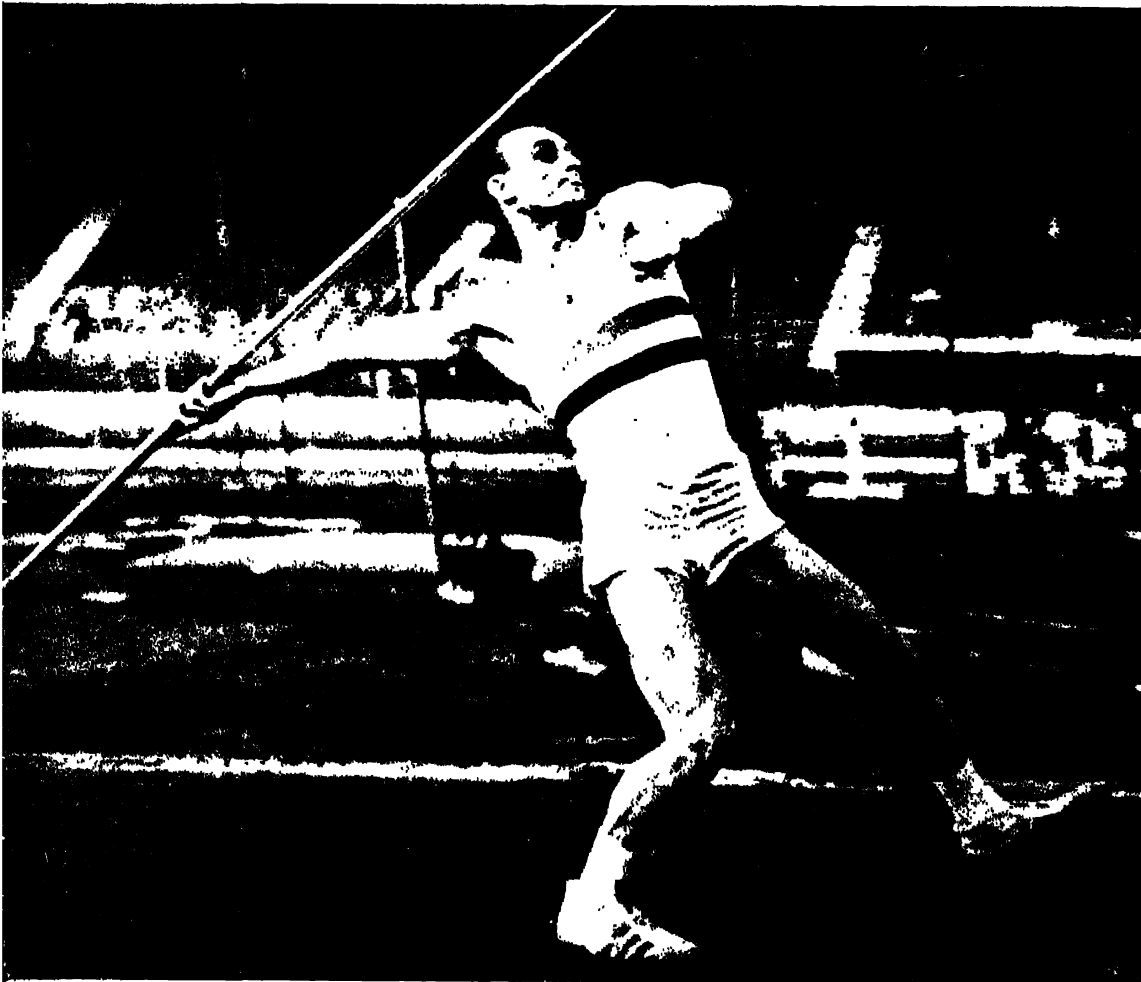
The athletics match between Great Britain and Hungary was held at the White City Stadium, London, recently. Alan Simpson won the Emsley Carr Mile invitation race held along with the meet.

The 80 metres (hurdles) event in progress. Mary Rand (G B. No. 4) won.





M. Nemeshaza (Hungary, No. 1) winning the 100 metres for women.



GT. BRITAIN VS HUNGARY

G. Kulesar (Hungary), who won the Javelin, in action.

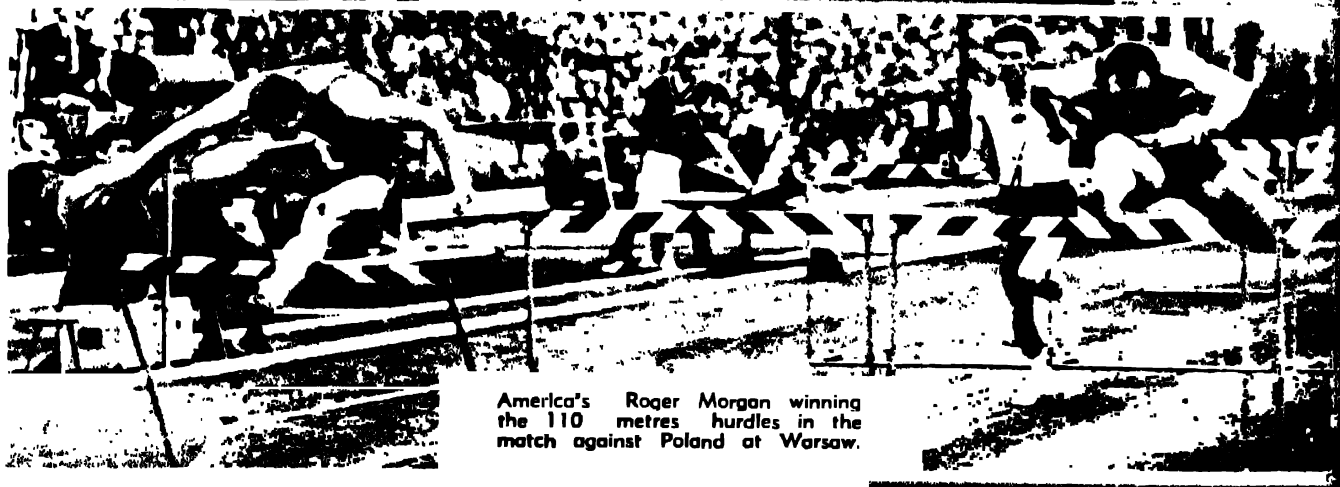
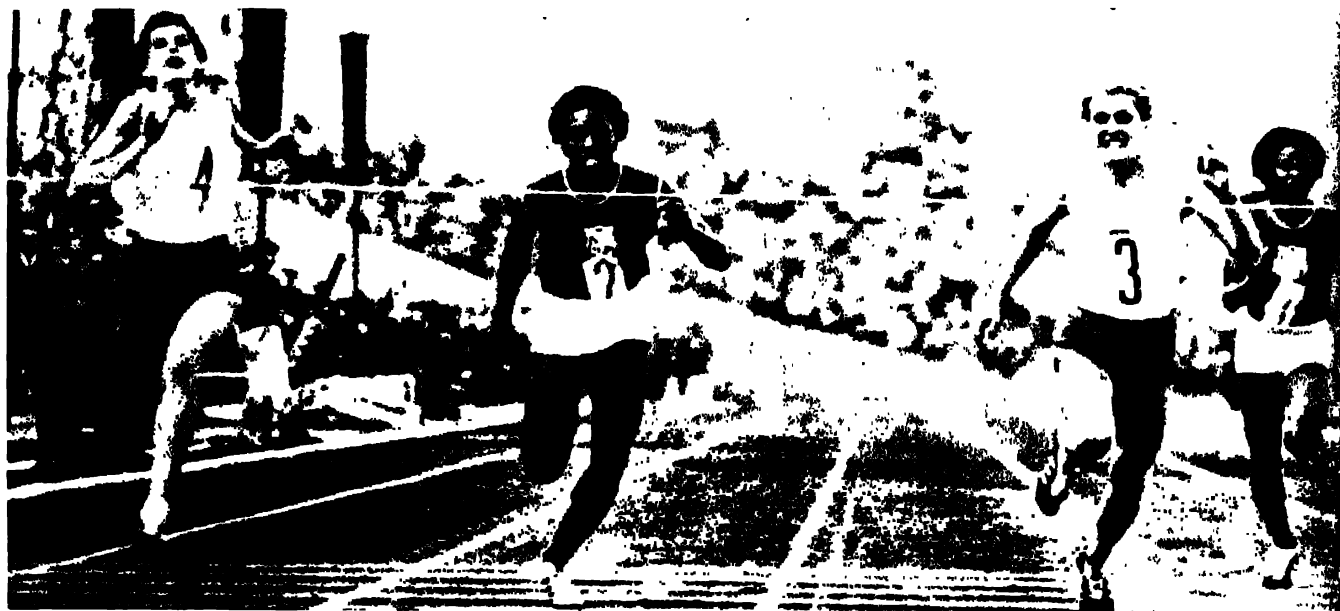
SEPTEMBER 11, 1965.



Wyomia Tyus of Georgia makes it to the tape with a final burst of speed to set up a new world record of 11.1 seconds in the women's meet between the USSR and the United States at Kiev.

F. J. Alsop (G.B.) winning the triple jump with a distance of 54 ft. 7½ in

Irena Kirszenstein of Poland winning the 100 metres for women in 11.4 seconds in the U.S.—Poland meet at Warsaw.




America's Roger Morgan winning the 110 metres hurdles in the match against Poland at Warsaw.





HAMID

IN the star-studded Mafatal Sports Club team, Hamid is the stalwart in the attacking line. He is a talented soccer player coached by the late Rahim of Hyderabad. Before joining Mafatal he assisted the Andhra Pradesh Police and Mohammedan Sporting, Calcutta. He kicks hard and imports good punch and power to his half-volleys.



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IN the game of hockey, every position is as important as the other and therefore every player is as important as another. The game calls for the greatest understanding among all members of the team, as it is essentially a team game. If the team does not have a good goal-keeper, it is hopelessly in need of a saviour. If the team lacks a good centre-forward, it is hopelessly in need of a good leader of the attack. The full-backs form the fort as it were. The half-backs form the bridge between the defence and the front line.

I am here concerned with the half-back line. Seeing how more importantly placed than the others—for they are not only called upon to feed the forwards of their own side with proper passes but at the same time recover quickly to check the enemy's onslaughts and hold them successfully—their task is indeed unenviable. They are asked to demonstrate skill of a high order in their dual role of attacker and defender.

Dual Functions

Although the general play of the half-backs is characterised by the dual functions they have to discharge, the approach to each of the three positions, right-half, centre-half, and left-half, somewhat vary. For all practical purposes the pattern of work cut out for the wing-halves is the same, namely, of stopping first their respective wingers from making pace and next to give the ball to their own forwards.

Between the right-half and the left-half the former is the easier position. Here the right-half is all the time on top of the left-winger of the opposition, in so far as he would always receive the ball on his right, drive it away from a natural position and, above all, he has the left-winger playing on his right. It is not only easier for the right-half to tackle the left-winger from every possible angle but it is also less dangerous for him to do so. In fact, where the element of danger is concerned the left-winger is all the time at the mercy of the right-half. Also because the right-half could stretch himself to the fullest on the right he is in a position to block the left-winger from getting away easily. This being so he is in a position to have an eye on the inside-left of the opposition. Even on such occasions when the left-winger is able to give a pass to his inside-left or put across a stiff centre, the right-half, with a quick adjustment of body and transfer of the stick from the right to the left-hand has a 50-50 chance of blocking the movement.

Injury Possibilities

The left-half, on the other hand, is as awkwardly positioned vis-à-vis his outside-right as the left-winger with reference to the right-half. Here, the left-half is clearly in danger of being hurt, even slightly, almost each time he runs with the winger. The winger's hit, if missed, can easily carry his stick to the left-half's body or by striking the ball hard for a centre, the winger may still hurt the left-half

back badly. In giving a pass to his own forward after tackling the winger the left-half is still in an awkward position.

Therefore, between the two positions the left-half calls for greater vigilance and greater suppleness of body movement. To play in this position successfully the player should develop the habit of using the stick more with his left-hand than with the right. While at right-half he could stretch himself to the fullest on his right for tackling his man the left-half should learn to go as close as possible and a little behind his adversary. That way he is never in danger of receiving a hit and being hurt. Particularly, while playing at left-half, the player must learn to get the ball away from the winger only when he realises that the ball is being played away from the winger's reach. That is, he should pick the ball either in front of the winger or when the ball is moving away from the latter.

There is no doubt that the success of a team largely depends on how well the centre-half is in a position to discharge his duties both as a close follower of the attack and as an able cover to the defender. If the middle is open the entire defence can be cut through by the opposing attack and if the centre-half is unable to recover the ball and give it to them as frequently as possible his forwards will find themselves starved of opportunities. The centre-half has to combine comprehensive tackling with constructive ability. He is not only the back-bone of the team but also its brain. He should have all the virtues of a centre-forward as well as of the full-back.

Backbone & Brain

I have played in two of these three positions, right and centre-half, mostly in the latter position. As already stated I started my career as a right-winger and almost in my second match I was asked to play at right-half to cover a speedy youngman named Eric Blankley. In order to defeat my purpose Blankley moved in to the inside berth in the next game and in the third game of that season I was at centre-half, Blankley and I being on the opposite sides for many years. He was a genius and it was no easy job to cover him. He contrived to hoodwink me and others many times but I believe I had also my times of supremacy over him. Whichever way it was, I always enjoyed playing against him and his team the redoubtable Telegraphs.

HALF-BACK PLAY

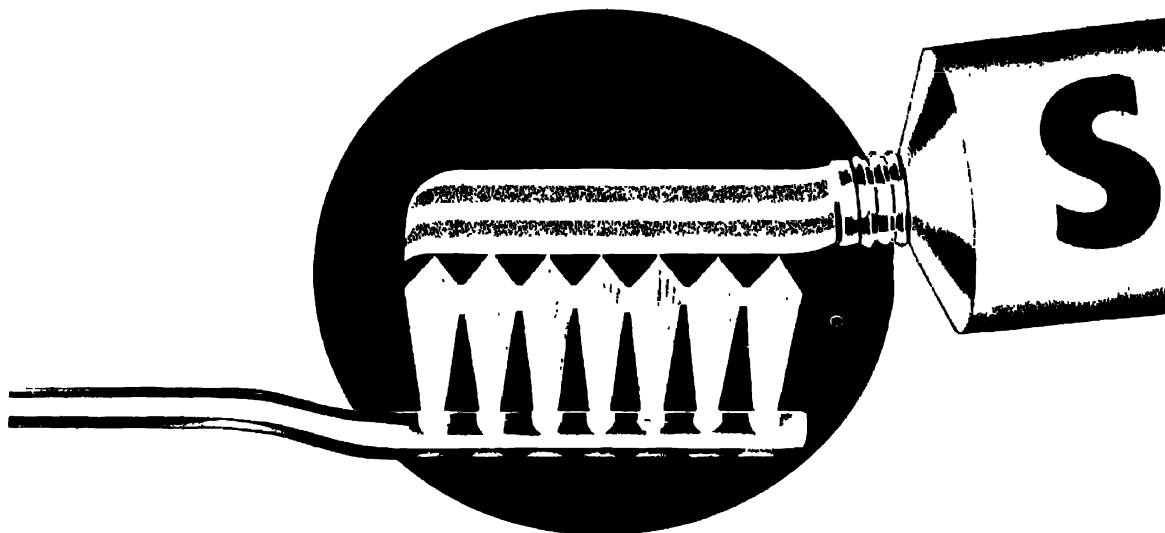
By M. J. GOPALAN

It is also my good fortune to have played with and against the "Wizard" Dhyani Chand. It is still fresh in my memory how I was first asked to tackle that brilliant winger Jaffer, and Roop Singh in the match with the All-India side in 1932. I was not sure of my success but as events turned out I appeared to have held my opponents in complete check, with the result Dhyani Chand turned on the steam from the right-flank in the second-half, and led his team to a glorious 7-4 victory. That display helped me to find a place in the Indian side which toured New Zealand. On this tour I played both at right-half and at centre-half, in the latter position whenever Masood was rested. Playing behind Dhyani Chand was a unique experience and I learnt all the tricks of the trade. I also came then to realise what a beautiful game hockey is.

A Few Tips

Here are a few tips. Generally the half-backs should move along with their own forwards, some four or five feet behind, when the latter mount up an attack. Supposing if either the centre-forward or the inside-right of their side has the ball well under control, the centre-half and the right-half should move into proper positions in order to receive the back pass from their forwards. The right-half should always place himself in between the opposing inside-left and outside-left. Depending on the gap, he is allowed the right-half would pass the ball to his own inside-right or outside-right through this gap. If the back pass is received and thrust quickly through this gap he would be developing the triangular movement which produces great results. If the attack is developing on the left the right-half should fall behind in order to fill the vacuum that would be created by the centre-half and left-half having gone upfield. If the attack develops in the centre, the centre-half alone would be moving up. In that event the two wing-halves should close the ranks and be ready to hold the opponents from cutting through the centre. There should be perfect understanding among the half-backs for the quick exchange of positions but there should be equally great understanding with their forwards for developing an attack. The half-backs should learn to vary the strength and length of their passes. Push stroke, if properly cultivated, will be found to be an ideal weapon. This stroke helps the player to get the ball away not only quickly but accurately. Last, but not least, don't forget you are one of the XI.

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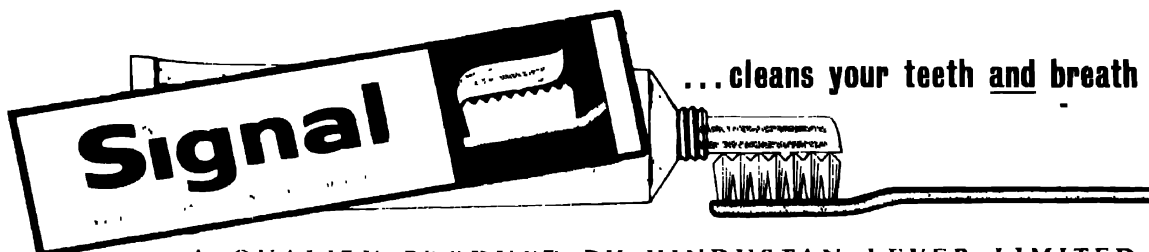
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FIRST the Davis Cup and now the Wightman Cup. Britain's list of international tennis defeats for 1965 is now complete.

To put it mildly, this has been a most disappointing season....and if the Lawn Tennis Association isn't already starting to build for the future, I for one will have some harsh things to say.

The Wightman Cup stayed in America, of course, for the thirty-first time in 37 meetings. And, to be quite blunt,

By switching to cities further afield, gates have been larger than expected, and interest has been created in many parts of the country. Cleveland, for example, was the site of last season's Davis Cup Challenge Round between America and Australia, and officials there are now looking for new worlds to conquer.

It is a far cry from Cleveland to Vichy in France, but this beautiful watering place has just hosted the Galea Cup—an international competi-

game, the better are the chances of finding a champion of the future.

Vital Weakness

But in spite of all the time and effort that has been put into tennis promotion over the past few years, I would still like to see British youngsters matching their wits and skill against other leading juniors in international competition.

The Galea Cup should be a "must" on the agenda in future. So also, I feel

The Tennis Scene-16

DISAPPOINTING SEASON FOR BRITAIN

By FRED PERRY

the British girls were never in the hunt. The result was virtually settled even before they left home.

There were few hopes of mastering an American team that included such names as Billy Jean Moffitt, Nancy Richie, Carole Graebner and Karen Susman. But there were other factors, too, at work against the British.

Chances Vanished

Cleveland, Ohio, scene of the event, is within striking distance of the American Middle West. And August in that area is a particularly hot month.

On hard courts, which are very different from the usual English type, the ball bounces higher. In the heat of August it comes up even higher still—so shots from about shoulder-height are quite normal. Few English players are able to make this type of shot. And even if they succeed, there is little or no pace on the ball.

What little chance the English girls had vanished when Christine Truman pulled up lame the day before the match. This wrecked her pairing with her sister Nell, meant lifting Elizabeth Starkie to number two and bringing in Virginia Wade in the number three spot.

Yet, in spite of these troubles, the girls gave the Americans a shock on the first day when Ann Jones knocked Billy Jean Moffitt for six in the first match.

Larger Gate

I was glad to see the change in the order of play, which kept the match alive for three full days. Two matches on each of the first two days meant the result was still in doubt with three matches to come on the third day—even though Britain would have had to win all three to capture the trophy.

For my money, it was also a good move to take the competition away from New York and Forest Hills. Since the American L.T.A. adopted this policy, its finances have made happier reading.

tion for juniors. Players came from many countries in Europe, with Britain a notable absentee. For some reason or other, the L.T.A. has always turned a deaf ear to the requests for a British entry.

Russian Challenge

It may, of course, be a different story in the future. For there is no doubt that this competition is a huge success.

The matches are played according to Davis Cup regulations, and this year's finalists were Russia and Czechoslovakia, while Italy and Hungary squared off for third place.

The point to note immediately is that three of the four winning teams are from behind the Iron Curtain! If these countries are now able to produce youngsters good enough to win through to the finals in a junior event such as the Galea Cup, what is to stop them from continuing such successes in future? As seniors, their players will be up against substantially the same opponents—with the significant addition of the Australians, Americans and South Africans.

Tremendous Job

But what I find particularly satisfying is the high level of interest in Europe, particularly among the younger generation. And in Britain, too, a good start has been made.

There are numerous junior tournaments, notably during the holidays. And the Under Twenty-one Championships, held on the grounds of the Northern Lawn Tennis Club in Manchester, have developed into a first-class tournament. The Lawn Tennis Foundation has done a tremendous job in bringing the game to the youngsters. Countless exhibitions and demonstrations have been arranged all over the country—and senior players have given unstintingly of their time to help achieve this end.

Obviously, the more youngsters there are taking an active part in the

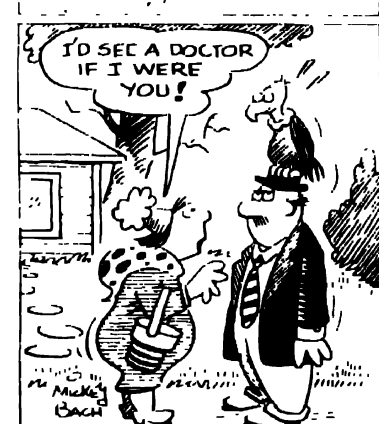
should the Junior Davis Cup tournament held over Christmas each year in Miami.

But there is, I feel, still one vital weakness in British tennis, which I have noticed forcibly this summer as I have travelled the length and breadth of the country. It is, quite simply, a lack of players. Tennis courts there are aplenty. In Europe, America and Australia, they would be packed with youngsters, anxious to get in every available minute of practice.

Britain, I'm afraid, just doesn't seem to have enough youngsters taking up the game—and we may well pay for it. International tennis success could be even harder to find in the years to come.—(Last of the series).

Do you Know?

By BACH



harbinger

(hār'bin-jēr) *NOUN*
A MESSENGER; FORERUNNER;
AS, A HARBINGER OF
BAD NEWS



and one hand set, the jump and hook shot and accurate passes. On several occasions the Mysore players were unable to touch the ball for several minutes. Raghunath (18) and Rajagopal (16) were the chief scorers while Larry Buell, the visiting captain, totalled 28 points. Bill Scalton (14) and Tomy Schnolick (14) were the other good scorers for the Collegians.

In their next match, against the Railways, there was a repetition of the score, only Narasimharajan being able to acquit himself with credit. It was no wonder that Dr. Edward P. Steitz, the Springfield coach, singled him out as an outstanding player and went so far to state that Narasimharajan could have found a place in his team!

A contribution the Springfield College made to Mysore State basketball

V. Munisiddappa, skipper of the C.I.L. receiving the Mitra-Vrinda kabaddi trophy from the Vice-Chancellor of the Bangalore University.

AMAZING SHOW BY SPRINGFIELD BOYS

THE basketballers of the Springfield College, U.S., not only won all their matches in Bangalore but also won the hearts of thousands of fans! The display of the visitors was an eye-opener to the local players and fans. Their positional play, their skilful dribbling, precision passes and unerring shooting were amazing. When once they took stock of their opponents they took it easy to score at will and suddenly increased their tempo to leave their opponents completely out of breath. Six of the

Springfield College boys were over 6 feet tall with Larry Buell six and half feet. Many a time the rival defences were left confused by the visitors' quick manoeuvring for position and when they secured the ball it invariably passed through the ring.

In all the three matches, except the one against the Services, the Collegians touched the 100 mark while their opponents were only half way. Against Mysore the visitors put up an excellent display revealing an excellent array of shots, the lay up, two

was the clinic Dr. Steitz conducted which was not only informative but also highly educative. I wished some more Mysore State players had taken part in the clinic. Veteran Appiah was a keen observer and, I am sure, would profit by the clinic. When questioned about the advantage of height in basketball Dr. Steitz was of opinion that the taller the player the less

Sundararaja Iyengar (C.I.L.) reaches home safely



quick he will be. He cited the example of Narasimharajan that in spite of his lack of good height Narasimharajan was faster than many tall players and more skilful and accurate in his passing and basketting. He also made a passing mention about body play. Body play was "taboo" in basketball in Mysore but Dr. Steitz was of the opinion that a certain amount of body play was inevitable and that only persistent body play should be penalised.

Many turned up to see the Services play the visitors on Sunday. Sarabjit was completely bottled up by the man to man defence employed by the visitors. The only silver lining in the otherwise dull display by the Services (Southern Command) was the show put up by Surendra Kumar. Here again the Springfield players, who had by now become the favourites of basketball fans of Bangalore, out-classed, outplayed and outgeneralled the Services team. Later they played amongst themselves and the public were given an idea how fast and skilful the game of basketball could be

The Chief Inspectorate of Electronics—C.I.L. for short—beat the Bangalore Hawks in the final of the Mitra-Vrinda invitation kabaddi tournament by 72-47 points in a keenly contested match. Mitra-Vrinda is a popular cultural and Sports Centre of the area. The tournament which had attracted 16 leading teams of Bangalore was well organised and ably conducted. The C.I.L., with name and fame



in football, has now added another trophy to its show case and this time it was the beautiful cup for kabaddi

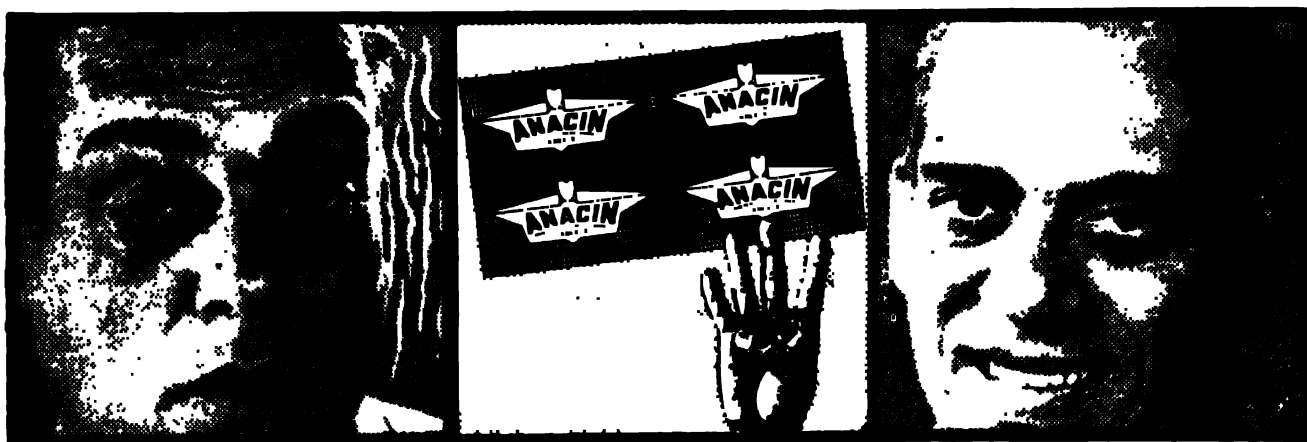
The C.I.L. team, winner of the trophy with Col M. L. Midha, Chief Inspector, C.I.L., in the centre

The 25 point win for C.I.L. was chiefly due to some intelligent and skilful raids by Sundararaja Iyengar, Srinivasan and Keshavamurthy and a strong and quick-in-grabbing by Balakrishna and Munisiddappa. For the losing team, Ramakrishna and K. N. Misra distinguished themselves. The Nationals Kabbadi Club came in for a round of applause for securing the "Best Losers' Cup". Special prizes were awarded to Vijayaraghavan and Sanjeeva for being ad-

judged the best players of the entire tournament.

The tournament was inaugurated by Mr. P. Ramdev, the popular corporator of Malleswaram, and Dr B. D. Laroia, the Vice-Chancellor of the Bangalore University, gave away the trophies on July 26, when Mr. K. M. Naganna, the Mayor of the City Corporation, presided. Public patronage for this tournament was throughout praiseworthy—M. G. Vijayasarithi.

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ASHOK PAREKH TRIUMPHS

By P. F. KEKOBAD

ASHOK PAREKH, a collegian of Ahmedabad, playing a fine and daring all-round game captured the men's singles title in the Gujarat State Open table tennis championships. Facing Parekh in the final was bespectacled Harsh Sodhan, another collegian of Ahmedabad. Parekh, playing confidently, dominated the play mixing aggressive forehand shots with defensive backhand chops. Sodhan, who tried to make a fight of it by sending down top-spin forehand drives and backhand flicks, seemed to be making too many mistakes. Once on top Parekh never relaxed his grip on the game and won 21-12, 21-16 and 21-15.

The women's singles final, between enterprising, quick moving. Thrity

Mody, the leading Gujarat State lady player and Mrinalini Khot, the reigning Madhya Pradesh champion, was interesting, though never at any stage thrilling. Bringing her well controlled spin and smashes into play Thrity ran away quickly with the first two games at 21-11 and 21-16. But then the Madhya Pradesh champion got into her strides at last in the 3rd game and outplayed Thrity. At times Khot returned back speedy smashes, sure winners of Thrity, in the most challenging manner leaving Thrity standing. Khot bagged the 3rd game at 22-20. But it was a mere flash in the pan as in the 4th game Khot bowed out tamely at 17-21. Gujarat now, undoubtedly, has its best bets in table tennis in these two girls.

Fortunes were reversed in the Junior singles final when last year's runner-up, Sudhir Oza, toppled the pint-size Umesh Thorat, the reigning State champion. Oza this time had the full measure of fleet-footed, Thorat and no matter what strokes and tricks Thorat played, Oza, always smiling and sure of himself, took the first two games at 21-17 and 23-21. Thorat attacked ferociously and playing a smart game in a grand style, captured the 3rd game at 21-18. But then as Thorat's luck would have it, it started raining heavily outside the Parsi Gymkhana Hall—the venue of the championship, and lo and behold! water started leaking through the roof and trickled down just near Thorat's side of the table. This factor completely upset Thorat and it also, naturally, broke his concentration.

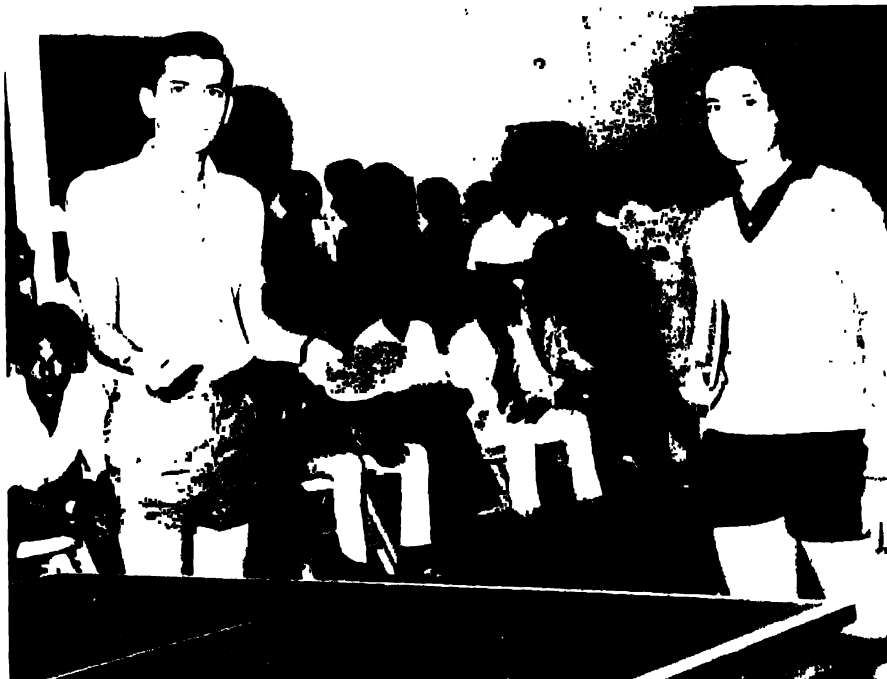


Ashok Parekh, men's singles winner in the Gujarat State table tennis



The women's singles winner, Thrity Mody.

Sanat Sodhan and Thrity Mody who claimed the mixed doubles title



completely. Shrewd Oza seized the unexpected opportunity and ran out an easy winner by annexing the 4th game at 21-19.

The junior doubles final was a thrilling match. It was fought out between Sudhir Oza and Umesh Thorat of Baroda and Percy Engineer and Zaheer Kekobad of Ahmedabad. The four enterprising youngsters attacked and counter attacked, in a glorious, thrilling style and sent the spectators into raptures. The Baroda pair won the first game at 21-17. The Ahmedabad pair hit back and captured the second at the identical score. The Baroda boys raced ahead by taking away the 3rd game at 21-16. In the 4th game Zaheer and Percy were leading with the score 20-18 and then Percy got a "lolly-pop" from Oza and he smashed at it wildly sending the ball yards outside the table. Next Thorat sent down a grand forehand smash to equalise at 20-20. Thorat and Oza captured the next two points as well, after many an anxious moment, to bag the title.

The men's doubles final went the full distance. Deepak Chavan and B. Mudliar of Baroda, after a tough fight, annexed the first game at 23-21. The Ahmedabad pair of Harsh Sodhan and Girish Choksi, driving well on both the flanks, took the second game at 21-13. The Baroda pair, hitting back confidently, won the 3rd at 21-18. But they were allowed to go thus far and no more as Sodhan and Choksi made quite sure of the next 2 games at 21-14, 21-15.

The mixed doubles final saw tall and lanky Sanat Sodhan stage a come-back after a break of 2 years

who went down rather lamely in 3 straight games (21-19, 21-17 and 21-16).

The Mayor of Ahmedabad Dr. Somabhai Desai presided and gave away the prizes.



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Mringini Khol, women's single runner-up.



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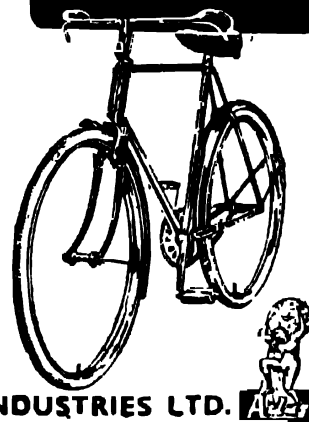
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A POPULAR TOURNAMENT IN THE CAPITAL

By R. KRISHNASWAMY

LEADING business organisations in the country have come to take great interest for some years now in the promotion of sport. One such well-known organisation in the Capital is the Delhi Cloth Mills, whose annual football tournament is as popular as its textile and other products. It is one of the two major tournaments run under the auspices of the Delhi Football Association and is usually held in October, when it is neither hot nor cold. While the tournament is an occasion for the footballers to know the finer points of the game, for soccer fans it provides an opportunity to see in action the cream

of talent from different parts of the country.

An important feature of DCM this year will be the introduction of the double-leg system. Instead of two matches at present there would be four matches in the semi-final stages. The semi-finalists of the top-half would meet twice between themselves. In the bottom-half too the semi-finalists would play two matches. Semi-finalists scoring the highest aggregate of goals would meet in the finals. If the two contesting teams get the same number of goals, the spin of the coin would decide the winner.

The feature of last year's DCM was the participation of the Alind Re-

creation Club from as far away as Kerala and the MFA XI from Madras. Nearly 30 teams entered for the tournament, including reputed teams from Calcutta, Services and Police. This year too a similar number of teams are expected to participate.

The late Shri Ram, a pioneer in many fields, took the initiative for starting the tournament in a humble way in 1945. As the years rolled by, the tournament gained popularity and more and more leading outstation teams were naturally attracted. The enthusiasm of the people is so great that it is no surprise that thousands throng the Delhi Gate Stadium, the venue of the tournament for the last 14 years. In fact many return home disappointed from the day the tournament reaches the semi-final stage. Each year a dignitary is invited to grace the occasion.

As one having watched the tournament for the last nine years, I feel that it is not merely a tournament but a get-together too.

The tournament was started with the twin-idea of creating interest in soccer among the people and for the welfare of the DCM workers. In the inaugural year itself as many as 22 teams participated. Some of them were well-known outstation teams. Though the tournament was started in 1945, it could not be conducted in the following three years due to the then disturbed conditions in the country. Since 1950 it is being held regularly.

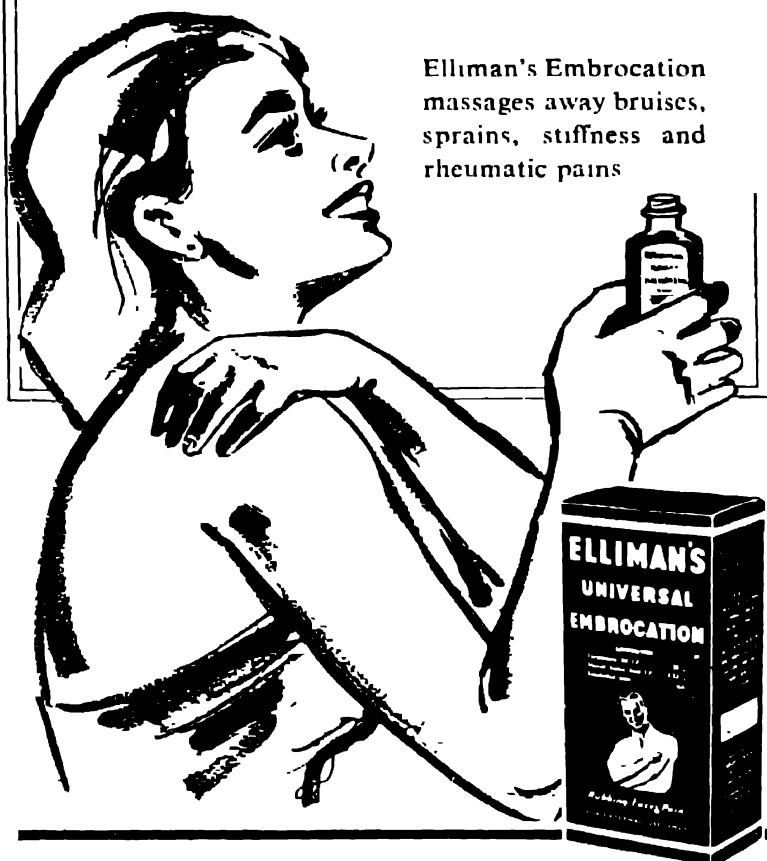
Initially the tournament was played in the Talkatora grounds. Owing to very limited accommodation and lack of other facilities, the venue was shifted to the Delhi Gate Stadium, which is situated midway between Old and New Delhi. The Stadium was constructed in 1951 and since then it has been the venue of the DCM tournament. It can easily accommodate 15,000 people.

The main feature of the DCM is that not only reputed and glamorous clubs enter but the Committee hunts every year for lesser-known teams who may really have some potential. In the past the Khalsa Sporting Club, which reached the semi-final in its maiden appearance, gave the country its present stopper-back Jarnail Singh. Recently to catch the eyes of everyone was the Leaders Club, Julundur. Our international inside-forward Inder Singh was picked up from this team only a couple of years back. For the first time last year a team from Jammu and Kashmir was in the arena.

New Delhi Heroes, a leading local team, lifted the trophy in the first year defeating King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, a British regimental

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team. On its revival in 1949, the trophy was knocked away by another local team, Raisina Sporting Union.

The tournament was accorded the major status in 1950, when East Bengal claimed the Cup.

The Tournament Committee is composed of local dignitaries and two representatives of the DFA. The tournament is played on the knock-out basis. It is affiliated to DFA and is recognised by AIFF also as a major tournament. The period of the tournament is fixed by the AIFF so that it does not clash with tournaments

held in other parts of the country thus enabling leading teams to participate in it. With Mr Sud at the helm of affairs since 1947 as Honorary Secretary, the tournament is attracting more and more entries every year.

Three attractively designed trophies are awarded to the winner, runner-up and the best losing semi-finalist. The value of these respectively are Rs. 6,000, Rs. 3,500 and Rs. 1,500.

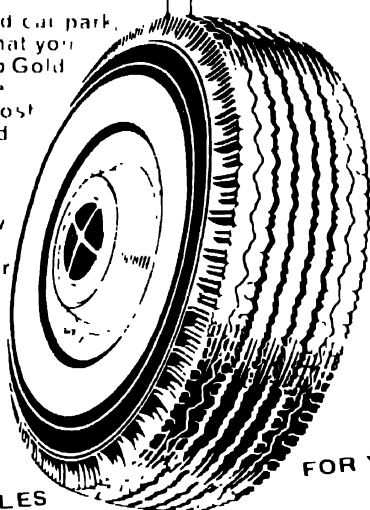
The profit, if any, is used for the welfare of the DCM workers and their recreational schemes. The Delhi Cloth

Mills boasts of its own swimming pool, playing ground and a well-equipped gymnasium.

Like the football tournament the DCM hockey tournament was also a great attraction with many leading teams taking part in it. This tournament was also started in 1945 but was discontinued after 12 years, due to poor response from the public. One fervently hopes that this tournament is also revived, incidentally providing an opportunity for hockey enthusiasts to see some top-notchers of the country in the capital.

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Chess

By LEONARD BARDEN

TAL WINS THROUGH

WHEN I wrote my last article, the world title eliminator between Mikhail Tal of the Soviet Union and Bent Larsen of Denmark was deadlocked with the score 3-3 and only four games left. It was already clear that the Dane was holding his great opponent better than any of the experts had predicted. The seventh game of the match was drawn after wild complications in which Larsen was close to defeat but found brilliant resource. The eighth game, also a draw, was tame and uneventful. In the ninth game, both grandmasters were clearly nervous and both missed opportunities. At adjournment, Tal was a pawn down in the ending and seemed booked for a loss. However, Tal and his second Alexander Koblenz analysed all through the night and found a way to save the game.

Incidentally, the first game of the match, which was published up to adjournment with my last article, was resigned by Tal without resuming play after he had won the second game.

The tenth game of the match was thus reached with the score Tal 4½, Larsen 4½. Grandmasters and other top professionals dislike staking their success or failure in an important event on a single game against a strong opponent. It is common practice in tournaments for the best players to draw quickly among themselves and to decide the event by their successes against the lesser lights. The technique in matches is to strive to build up a winning lead in the early stages rather than leave the result dependent on one or two games at the end.

Occasionally, the course of a match or tournament leaves the players no option but to take risks in a single decisive game. This week's game was the

tenth and last in the Tal-Larsen eliminating match.

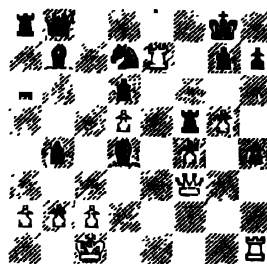
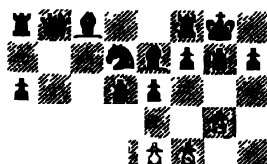
Botvinnik or Petrosian in such a situation would hope to gain a slight advantage from the opening, and then needle the opponent into positional errors. Tal, faced with the crisis, is true to his own nature and decides the game and the match by a whirlwind attack.

Game No. 379

Tenth Match Game, 1965

White M Tal (Soviet Union).
Black B Larsen (Denmark).

1 PK4,PQB4, 2 NKB3,NQB3, 3 PQ4, Pxp; 4 Nxp,PK3, 5 NQB3,PQ3; 6 BK3, NB3, PB4,BK2; 8 QB3(a),OO; 9 OOO QB2; 10 N(Q4)N5,QN1; 11 PKN4,PQR3; 12 NQ4,NxN; 13 BxN,PQN4(b); 14 PN5, NQ2; 15 BQ3(c),PN5 (see first diagram below), 16.NQ5!,PxN, 17 PxP(d),PB4, 18 QRK1,RB2(e); 19 PKR4,BN2; 20 BxBP(f),RxB; 21 RxB; 21 RxB (see second diagram below),NK4(g); 22 QK4!,QKB1; 23 PxN,RB5; 24 QK3,RB6; 25 QK2,QxR, 26 QxR,PxP; 27 RK1,RQ1; 28 Rxp,QQ3; 29 QB4(h),RKB1, 30 QK4,PN6; 31.RPxP, RB8 ch; 32 KQ2,QN5 ch; 33.PB3,QQ3; 34 BB5!,QxB; 35.RK8 ch,RB1; 36 QK6 ch,KR1, 37.QB7, Resigns



(a) An unusual idea here, though well known in other variations of the Sicilian. The orthodox plan of 8.BK2 followed by OO and QK1-N3 is not dangerous to Black.

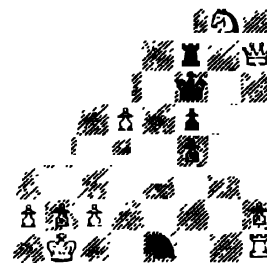
(b) 13...PK4 is better, e.g. 14 PN5 (not 14 PxP,PxP; 15 BK3,BxP), PxP; 15 PxN,PxN (15...BxP; 16.NQ5); 16 PxP,PxP ch; 17.KxP,PK1 with an unclear position.

(c) Tal is already preparing the knight sacrifice next move. The alternative of 15.PQR3,PN5; 16 PxP,QxP; 17 QR5,RN1, 18 BQ3,QxP ch; 19.KQ2 only gives a pawn for the attack, but Black has more counter chances than in the game.

(d) There is already an immediate threat of 18 BxP ch,KxB; 19.QR5 ch,

KN1; 20 BxP,KxB; 21.QR6 ch,KN1; 22 PN6 and wins.

(e) White's attack is stronger than it looks. If 18...BQ1; Tal had prepared 19.QR5,NB4; 20.BxNP,NxB ch; 21.KN1!,NxR; 22 PN6!,KxB; 23 QxRP ch, KB3; 24.PN7. If now 24...RB2?; 25. PN8=N mate—and this is a finish so fantastic that it deserves a diagram.



Instead of 24...RB2? Black could play better 24...RK1; 25 QR8,KB2; 26 QxR ch,KxQ; 27 PN8=Q ch,KQ2; 28. RxN. In this position, Black is two bishops ahead, but has a wide open king. It is an interesting position to analyse.

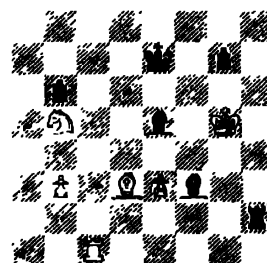
(f) Still stronger is 20 PN6!,PxP, 21 PR5,PN4; 22 BxBP,RxB (if 22...NB1-23 PR6,PN3; 24 PR7 ch); 23 RxB,NK4, 24 PR6!,NxQ; 25 Rxp ch,KB1, 26 PR7.

(g) This looks a blunder allowing White to regain the piece with a winning game. After 21...RB2; 22.RxR, KxR Tal intended 23 PN6 ch!,PxP; 24. PR5 and it is doubtful if Black has time to organise his defences in view of his misplaced queen's side pieces.

(h) It's all over. If 29...BxP; 30. RK8 ch! With both grandmasters short of time, Larsen plays on and so enables Tal to finish the match elegantly.

Problem No. 217

(from actual play)



This ending occurred in a club game in Berlin. Black (to move) had half an hour on his chess clock, but couldn't find a win. He drew by perpetual check with 1...RR4 ch; 2.KN6,RR3 ch; 3.KN5,RR4 ch.

After the game a spectator pointed out that Black could have forced mate or the win of decisive material within three or four moves. Can you see what the players missed?

If you can solve this within 2 minutes, regard yourself as of chess master strength. An expert should work it out within 5 minutes, and a state team player within 10. A club player should take around 15 minutes, and an above average player 20 minutes, 30 minutes is an average time for solving.

Solution No 217: 1.PB8=B!PN6; 2. BN4,PN7; 3.BQ1,KxR; 4 BN3 mate. Nothing else mates in time, for instance 1 PB8=Q?,PN6; 2 QR3,PN7 works against 3...PxR=Q?; 4 QN3 mate, but falls to 3...PxR=N!

Do you Know?



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ABUSE; AS, AN OPPROBRIOUS
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Women's Corner

THE BRIDE'S DREAM

By RASHMI

EVERY bride dreams that she must look beautiful on her wedding-day, at least! If this dream is to become a reality, there will have to be some planning behind it, more than mere wishes. To look one's best for any special occasion means putting in a little spare work beforehand. Very often, weeks before a wedding, shopping and the excitement claim her attention so much that she has little time to think of her looks.

This, however, is just what she must do, with plenty of time to spare as nothing must be left to chance, while everything must be well-planned to avoid last-minute rush and panic.

The first thing to consider is her figure. If she is already slender and graceful she need not have to worry. But, if on the plumpy side, she has to streamline her figure, by cutting down on the starches, sweets and pastries long before the date. Add a few vigorous exercises each morning—at least for five minutes—and the ugly rolls and bulges will disappear. Also she must choose sari patterns with vertical stripes in deep colours to soften her figure.

Hair is another important thing that needs her attention. Wash and shampoo it, she must, with a fragrant shampoo, even on the wedding

day. She must decide on the hair-style and jewels (she must not wear too many) she is going to wear beforehand to find out which one suits her best.

Since it is the first time that the bridegroom will hold her hand, she must get rid of its roughness (due to household chores, may be) with creams that protect against wet and dry work or wear gloves when she works in the kitchen washing vessels, clothes, etc. Also she must use *Marudani* beforehand to decorate her palms.

If she is feeling tired, or a bit strung-up, let her have a facial treatment at one of the beauty salons, the day before the wedding. This is wonderfully restful and relaxing and ex-

perts will also give her good advice as to her facial make-up.

When the bride puts on make-up for the wedding-day, she must remember that the effect must be as dainty and delicate as possible. A touch of liquid foundation to hold the powder, a spot of extra powder on the nose to prevent it from shining, a hint of rouge to give a slight flush to the cheeks, and with the delicate eye-blackening "mye" line, whitened dots around eyebrows, a pretty *tilak* or *pottu* in red, a Black *drishti pottu* on the cheek or chin and a slight touch of natural-coloured lipstick to suit her complexion, all should combine to keep her fresh at the end of the wedding and reception too.

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HEARD THIS ONE?

Definition: Pessimist—an optimist without money.

Husband: "It says here that bachelors' noses grow in length as they grow older."

Wife: "What about married men?"

Husband: "They keep their noses to the grindstone."

A girl with a scratch on the side of her head was being examined by a doctor.

Doctor: "I don't like the looks of that ear."

Pretty patient: "I agree it isn't much, but you should see my legs!"

Talking with his grandson about college life, Joe asked about the food. "Are you served at tables or is it cafeteria style?"

"Cafeteria."

"I hate long lines," Joe said. "What if the pie runs out before the last fellow in line gets to it?"

"Grandpa," he replied, "our cook just doesn't make the kind of pie that runs out."

Comforting Thought for To-day:

"If all the perfect people in the world were gathered together in one room—there would be nobody there."



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SOME GYMNASTICS ISSUES

By RUSSELL BENNETT

THE two special postage stamps released on the occasion of the Fourth Gymnaestrada of Vienna, 1965, represent scenes of gymnastics displays. The 1s 50 stamp shows two gymnasts performing wand exercises. Formerly, these exercises enjoyed great popularity in connexion with the physical education of both men and women. Having been somewhat neglected during recent years, wand exercises are once more gaining ground. Tambourine exercises as pictured on the 3s stamp also constitute an essential element of gymnastics.

The Gymnaestrada is an event sponsored by the Federation Interna-

ceived as a source of mutual inspiration for the individual participating nations and as an agent in the building up of friendly relations between the various athletics associations.

Thus a Gymnaestrada constitutes a world festival of gymnastics excluding the element of competition, an enormous show comprising in kaleidoscopic fashion a large variety of athletics and gymnastics events. The gymnastics associations of the various nations of the world delegate to this festive international event both groups of top line performers and other select troops whose purpose is to demonstrate keep-fit and recreative



tionale de Gymnastique. The underlying idea is that of a pure demonstration of the various forms of gymnastic exercises. This characteristic puts the Gymnaestrada in contrast to all international sports events of a competitive nature, as for instance, world championships and the Olympic Games. The fact that a Gymnaestrada is essentially a show of gymnastic exercises including educational gymnastics does not mean, however, that no stress is being laid on a really skilled performance. On the contrary, on the occasion of a Gymnaestrada, elite troops come forward with activities which in many instances may be rated first-class performances of their kind. Then, there are also shows meant to demonstrate the importance of physical exercises for the broad masses of the population. In fact, it is one of the purposes in organising a Gymnaestrada to bring home to an ever-increasing number of people that physical exercises performed in a reasonable manner fulfil a vital biological function, especially in our mechanised, technological age.

Another important aim of the Gymnaestrada is to stimulate the development of educational gymnastic exercises by means of revising teaching methods and approach. Finally, but not least, the Gymnaestrada is con-

gymnastics in the best sense of the word for all age groups and either sex.

In addition to the gymnastics associations, prominent schools of gymnastics all over the world, as well as teachers and students of famous sports colleges and universities are offered an opportunity at the Gymnaestrada to furnish proof of their skill and to demonstrate the rich variety of modern gymnastics by coming forward with their respective methods brought to perfection.

The Fourth Gymnaestrada took place in Vienna from July 20 to 24, 1965. The preceding Gymnaestradas were held at Rotterdam (1953), Zagreb (1957) and Stuttgart (1961). The designation "Gymnaestrada" is an artificial word which was invented by the Dutchman I. H. Sommer, initiator of the first Gymnaestrada. He arrived at it on the basis of the following reasoning: "The word gymnastics is used in most civilisations to render the idea of bodily exercise. The 'strada' word element is intended to symbolise that the Gymnaestrada is an event destined to help gymnastics forward on the road to an even greater perfection, thus raising them upon an 'estrade', that is to say, to a higher level."—(To be continued).

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PENNY wise and pound foolish! An expression that applies as much to photography as to anything else. Saving money is wonderful, but not if it is at the expense of picture quality.

Outdated photographic materials are often offered at very low prices. Sometimes they may give good results, sometimes they may not. But how are you going to know until the pictures have been taken, and an important one possibly lost?

India has one of the worst climates in the world for photographic materials. The combination of heat and humidity makes the expiry date stamped on film cartons particularly important—even though photographers in the colder climate of Europe may often be able to use outdated film quite successfully. In fact, in the hotter periods it is often not so much a matter of whether it is worth risking using material after the expiry date, but whether it is still good even before that date is reached. All the more reason for buying materials, whenever possible, from dealers who have the knowledge and facilities to store them properly.

Problem Of Exhaustion

What is true about film is equally true of photographic paper, although obviously, in this case all is not lost since a bad print can always be remade. But the money wasted on buying the poor quality paper in the first place is wasted and it will probably be much cheaper in the end to stick to top quality materials and keep away from so-called "bargains".

Another form of waste is trying to stretch the capacity of developers and

fixers. Chemicals are relatively cheap in comparison to the materials you process in them. So be lavish. Don't waste them—but don't waste materials, either.

I encountered this problem of exhaustion of developer quite dramatically recently when I had to make eighty whole-plate prints from one negative. The difference between the first and last supposedly identical prints was quite noticeable. Quite often in a printing session there comes a time when it is difficult to turn out a really top grade print. Chances are that it is not the lateness of the hour, nor that you've sud-

denly come upon a batch of difficult negatives, but simply "tired developer".

Two Bath Method

While on the subject of print developer, I wonder if some of the major photographic material manufacturers aren't working against their own interests. My favourite print developer should, according to the instructions, be diluted by adding three parts of water to each part of stock solution. But the results obtained by diluting with only one part water are so much better—and more consistent—that the greater dilution seems to

Camera Cameos

ECONOMY CAN LEAD YOU ASTRAY!

By GEORGE ZYGMUND



This type of photograph, with its dramatic blacks, calls for top quality materials. Film, paper and developer must all be capable of recording a full range of tones.



me to be wasteful rather than economical.

The effect of fixer exhaustion may be less noticeable—unless you've neglected to use an acid stop bath, in which case you're likely to get staining. But if your prints are worth making in the first place they are usually worth keeping for a long time—and if the fixer is exhausted, they will soon begin to deteriorate.

If you want to economise on fixing solution, use the two bath method. Each print is placed into the first bath, which does most of the work and is soon exhausted to the point where it is not really doing 100 per cent of its work, then transferred to the second, which makes sure of proper fixation. When the second bath becomes slightly exhausted, the first bath is thrown away and replaced by the second, with a new "finishing" bath then being mixed up. By using two fixing baths in this way, almost twice as much paper or film

can be safely fixed in the same total quantity of solution as if only a single bath were used.

The way to economise on chemicals is not to overuse them but to save by buying in larger quantities. Film and paper developers keep quite well in stock solution form, particularly if kept in bottles that are full to the top. The cost per ounce of stock solution decreases dramatically in the larger sizes. As an example, my own favourite developer for film, Microphen, comes in either 600 cc or 2.5 litre sizes. The cost of a 2.5 litre packet is exactly the same as 900 cc of developer purchased in the small size. The same is true of practically all developers, whether they be for film or for paper. Price differences with fixers do not seem to be quite so dramatic, but the differences are still large enough to make it well worth while buying the larger sizes.

These price differences are not due to greed on the part of manufactur-

ers. Comparison of prints from this negative made on outdated paper and factory fresh materials would quickly show that an attempt to save a small amount by purchasing old materials is false economy.

ers, they accurately reflect manufacturing costs. It is not so much the raw materials that are expensive, but the labour and investment in machinery to weigh out, mix and package the chemicals. These are very little higher on a large packet than on a small one.

This is the kind of economy that is worth while, for it saves money without lowering picture quality. In fact, it may even help to improve it since one tends to be more lavish with what there is plenty of. It is, after all, the effect on picture quality that marks the difference between real economy and wasteful penny pinching - (To be continued).

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SCIENTISTS MAKE MOTORING SAFER

By ARTHUR NETTLETON

WHAT is being done by the British Government to promote safe and comfortable motoring by scientific studies of the problems involved?

The answer can be found at Harmondsworth, Middlesex, where a systematic and centralised approach to road problems is being carried out by scientists for the last 35 years.

The Road Research Laboratory, as it is now called, developed from a small experimental station set up in 1930 by the Ministry of Transport. The help of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research was also called in, and assistance was given by local authorities and private industry.

Three years later the research became entirely the responsibility of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, and the experimental centre received its present title.

Covers Many Fields

The name, in fact, is misleading, for the work of the Road Research Laboratory is not confined to test tube experiments, nor is it now centred entirely on the station at Harmondsworth. The research relates to vehicle and street lighting, braking and skidding problems, the efficiency of traffic signs, and the behaviour of road-users, as well as being concerned with road designing and road construction.

In addition to the road materials and road building centre at Harmondsworth, there is a traffic and safety division at Langley, Buckinghamshire, and a research track has been built at Crowthorne, Berkshire. Scotland has a branch of its own at Thorntonhall, near Glasgow.

Eventually the whole of the work, except the activities of the Scottish branch, will be housed at Crowthorne. The station there has been planned to provide one of the finest road research centres in the world.

Different Surfaces

The research track at Crowthorne is 3½ miles long and contains test sections with different types of road surfaces. At one point, a glass panel has been let into the surface with a laboratory directly underneath. This enables photographs of the contact areas of tyres to be obtained as vehicles pass over the panel.

The laboratory is the scene of much investigation into the merits

of different kinds of road materials and various methods of road-making. The long straight section of the test track consists of six lengths of road, each with a different type of surface. There are sprays alongside to keep them wet, and vehicles are driven on them at various speeds so that the effects of different textures in relation to road-holding, steering, braking and tyre treads can be studied scientifically.

Skidding Resistance

The properties and proper uses of soil in road making are also studied. The adequate drainage of surface water, for instance, is affected by the soil beneath the road, and fundamental studies of the laws governing the movement of water in soil have been made.

Research has led to improvements in the method of stabilising the soil of road beds with cement, and these scientific investigations led to the development of a mechanical system for constructing a soil-and-cement road base in a single operation. There have also been studies to determine the relative degree of polishing sustained by such materials when a road is much used, for the skidding resistance of the surface often depends upon this polishing.

Investigations into the causes of skidding have also included the human factor. Some unexpected findings have resulted.

Saves Britain Millions

For example, on dry roads the skidding rate is higher for men than for women. But on wet roads, women under 30 are more liable to get into a skid than men.

The Ministry of Transport and local authorities co-operate with the Road Research Laboratory experts by allowing certain stretches of road to be laid with experimental surfaces. More than half the roads in Britain are given surface dressings of tar and chippings at intervals, and a scientific approach to this job has produced specifications and methods which now save Britain several million pounds a year in road maintenance costs.

Special equipment has also been developed by the Laboratory to make such operations more effective. One of the problems of surface dressing, for example, is to ensure that the binder film is uniform. A mobile sprayer has therefore been built which lays the film at the cor-

Continued on next page

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Bridge

A PECULIAR BIDDING

By **TERENCE REESE**

THIS was the hand of which I gave a preview last week, played in the eight-a-side match between Crockford's and the Grand Slam Club.

Dealer, South N-S vulnerable

S A 4
H A 10 8 2
D Q 8 6
C A Q 8 4

S J 8 7 3
H 9 7
D 10 7 4 3 2
C 9 5

N
W E
S

S K 10 9 6
H K Q 5 3
D J 9
C J 7 2

S Q 5 2
H J 8 4
D A K 5
C K 10 6 3

The bidding followed this peculiar course:

South	West	North	East
1C	1S	2S	4S
No	No	5C	No
No	No		

It is a question of style, perhaps, whether South should double Four Spades in this kind of sequence. He may say that he has a minimum opening and is therefore not called upon to take any decision in front of his partner. The other view is that, with a balanced hand not suitable for further advance, he should double. Certainly I think that North, playing against an opponent of known eccentricity, should have doubled Four Spades and led the

Ace of trumps. He was afraid of missing a vulnerable slam, but it was unlikely that his partner would be able to bid, or make, Six Clubs. West led S3 against Five Clubs, East winning and returning DJ, Declarer drew trumps and eliminated diamonds and spades, reaching this position:

S —
H A 10 6
D —
C 8

S J
H 9 7
D 10
C —

N	F
W	S

S 10
H K Q 3
D —
C —

S —
H J 8 4
D —
C 10

Now South led a low heart and played the 10 from dummy. East won with the Queen and returned the 3. Still waiting for signs of West's overcall, South put in the 8 and so went one down. At the three other tables, as one might expect, North-South made game in no-trumps without any intervention.

Heard This One?

From a school comes this story of a student who wished to drop out of his psychology class.

"Why?" asked the Dean.

"Well," the student said, "when I was late to class, the professor said I was hostile. When I arrived early, he said I had an anxiety complex. But his reaction when I arrived on time was too much. He said I was acting compulsively."

He who falls in love with himself will have no separate maintenance problems.

SCIENTISTS MAKE MOTORING SAFER

Continued from previous page

rect rate despite variations in the road speed of the vehicle.

Means of overcoming the difficulties of winter weather have also been given scientific attention at the Laboratory. Experiments led to the electrical heating of roads as a means of overcoming snow and ice.

Automatic Diversion Signs

Two methods are available. In one case a grid of cables is incorporated in the base-course and electricity is fed into this. Alternatively, graphite powder can be mixed into the surfacing material, thus forming a powerful conductor which spreads the current evenly over the whole road. The cost of providing such a surface is about £2 a square yard—by no means prohibitive when the advantages of a heated road in winter are taken into account.

Experts at the Laboratory study traffic flow problems and find ways

SPORT & PASTIME Crossword No. 434

CLUES ACROSS

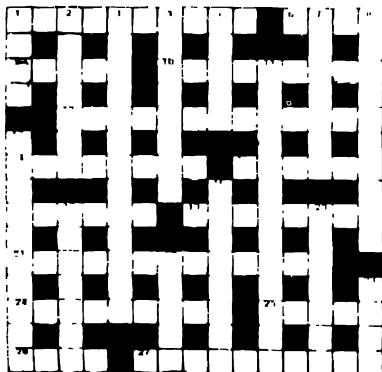
1 At length Frank is able to become a monk (10). 6.and, giving work to a novice, creates something of value (4). 9. Play in a haphazard unskilful way — yet in a small way with spirit (5). 10. Maids cut up joints in a particular position on board (9). 12. Change to steam trains: he's quite used to them presumably (7-6). 14. As regards these, they're paid out of deference!

8) 15 'Hope, like the gleaming taper's light, — and cheers our way' (Goldsmith) (6). 17. Get on and give us a song — it may be like taking a tonic (6). 19. Decisive argument from one of those all-in wrestlers? (8). 21. Try to accord in a new and inconsistent fashion (13). 24. He's responsible for the money rate fluctuation showing more certainty finally (9). 25. Father goes round about in awe (5). 26 She would quickly drop off! (4)

27 Club game in Salop (10).

CLUES DOWN

1. Seeking excitement in abstinence? (4). 2 When the artist turns up first, is still enough to give you certain apprehensions (7). 3. A friend of your infancy as well as of your army days? (7-2-4). 4 It's a muddle in minor streets, one way and another — and all due to the politicians! (8). 5. In the end he gives point to a falsehood, but he's not at home doing so (5). 7. One among men of many types? (7). 8. Where people spend a holiday only if all else fails? (4, 6). 11. Grade by grade, the regular customer makes it! (8, 3). 13. Asserts that this is a set priced badly (10). 16 Chosen for office, and not up to it—that's what's charged (8). 18. From that time on the engineer becomes free from pretence (7). 20 In America a rustic grass grower! (7). 22. Doctor skirts Yorkshire river to track down a great painter (5). 23. Advantage held by the middle-aged generation (4).



Solution next week

A Word With The Doctor-137

THESE ARE HARD TO ERASE!

WE do many silly things in our lives, especially in our youth. Fortunately, we get over most of our youthful exuberances and escapades, with no resulting ill-effects.

Youth is very resilient but there is one folly which is nearly always regretted later and which isn't at all easy to remedy—tattooing. More men get tattooed than women and many of the men are sailors; there's a tattooist in most large ports. This form of decoration is still prevalent in many ports of the world though it is dying out in others.

Getting rid of tattooing is neither easy nor quick though sometimes it is very necessary. If a man marries a girl called Mary he doesn't want the world to see "I love Lucy" tattooed on his arm everytime he rolls up his sleeve!

There are some very patient experts at the job of removing every single item of a tattoo by needle. As for quick, "all at one go" methods there is excision. This consists of removing the afflicted tissues by operation followed usually by skin grafting, or there is what is known as "dermabrasion." This is about as jolly a process as it sounds and really means scrubbing the tattoo markings away with abrasive materials.

Very Sensitive

Whichever method is used the resulting scar tends to be ugly, and to become thickened. Removal of tattooing by using caustics is not to be recommended and occasionally one sees some disastrous results.

of overcoming them. An example of their work is on the York-Scarborough road, where a bottle-neck at Malton causes traffic hold-ups during the holiday season.

Automatic diversion signs have been installed. A changeable illuminated arrow, operated automatically according to the density of traffic passing over a detector in the road, points out the least congested route at the particular time, thus enabling drivers to get through the town with the least possible delay!

The Crowborough test track has been used to find out whether there is any value in having a priority rule at roundabouts, and whether some motorists' contention that giving way to traffic from the right would, in fact, help the traffic flow.

No matter where the motorist goes in Britain to-day, his safety, comfort, and convenience are matters for scientific study, and the Road Research Laboratory is the leading and best-equipped centre for such investigations.

The psychological effects of tattooing are sometimes quite serious. The patient becomes extremely hypersensitive about it. There have been cases where a patient has hidden a tattoo from his wife for many years, and at great inconvenience.

Most youngsters regret their tattooing escapades. They have had tattooing done to show some loyalty to a gang or they may have had an infatuation for a reigning pop star, or fallen in "love" with the girl next door. Others seem to fall for the idea for very little reason—just a whim, perhaps on account of boredom, or as a result of a bet. Whatever the reasons the regrets nearly always come.

The difficulties and drawbacks of erasing a tattoo should be made very clear to young people. The cost in time and materials in removing these odd pictures is quite a serious matter.
— (To be continued)

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Calcutta Cinema Notes

'AKASH KUSHUM' IS UNIQUE!

By SAROJ K. SENGUPTA

THEY often freeze the sequences to have a certain effect. It all started with Françoise Truffaut's '400 Blows.' I saw this technique, for the first time, in this film. The same was the case with the Japanese film, 'The Insect Woman,' shown in the Berlin Film Festival. Satyajit Ray used this technique in 'Charulata' and now Mrinal Sen has used it in his latest film, 'Akash Kushum.'

I don't remember the reactions to this technique in '400 Blows' by our picturegoers, but both Ray and Sen have been criticised—Sen rather severely. It is the general opinion that the use of "stills", more often than not, has slowed the tempo of the film 'Akash Kushum'.

But, frankly speaking, 'Akash Kushum' has been a unique experience for me. The story is vital but it has been treated lightly. This light treatment has not robbed the story of its vitality. On the contrary, its depth and its tragedy have been more conspicuous because of the

frozen sequences. Aren't our attempts to come up in life often frozen by failures? Does not sorrow, bewilderment or even a sudden sense of happiness, unaccounted for, freeze, our movements and sentiments? They do. And that is why we behave queerly, unnaturally. While others wonder at our queer, unnatural behaviour, we are actually frozen into inactivity! A very correct use of "stills" in the correct sequences has given 'Akash Kushum' this uniqueness.

The boy is not entirely a bad character, but he bluffs about himself to his girl friend. Since he is not a bad character he finds himself in tight corners. He does not know what to do and to illustrate these sequences "stills" have been used. The effect has been what the sequence demanded. The boy sees the girl's response to his love and is happy but cannot express it. How can he? He is not what the girl thinks. He does not know what to do. Again the sequence has been

frozen and the effect again is unique. What I have felt is that 'Akash Kushum' has been able to give effect to the sequences brilliantly. Any other treatment would have robbed the film of its comedy and its tragedy. To build castles in the air is indeed a tragedy. But it has its comic side too. Let us congratulate director Mrinal Sen on presenting a film which is worthy of presentation before the critics, and picturegoers of the world.

Sailesh Dey is the type of a story-writer who existed at least fifty years ago when literature was, more or less, divorced from life and a story was written with the help of dramatic clichés. But, it seems that a section of our picturegoers are still living in that period. Or how can the stories of Sailesh Dey be still very popular with them? The story of 'Dinanter Alo', which Mongol Chakravarti has brought to the screen, is a thoroughly worthless one, having nothing to do with contemporary problems. And yet the film has become a popular one. The reason is the unique performances by Kali Banarjee, Anoop Kumar and Sabitri Chatterjee, and the music by Gopen Mallik. They have given the film its value. One would like to see the film again to hear the songs and see Kali Banarjee, Anoop Kumar and Sabitri Chatterjee. But since popularity alone does not justify a motion picture of to-day, I cannot justify 'Dinanter Alo'. This film should not have been made when production costs are so high and the market for a Bengali film is so limited.

Shri Aroop Productions' maiden venture, 'Manihar', is being directed by Salil Sen on his own story and script. Salil Sen is essentially a man of the stage but then so is Ingmar Bergman. Being a man of the stage he has a wonderful sense of dimension and depth which he has applied in this film. Soumitra Chatterjee, Biswajeet Chatterjee and Sandhya Ray are in it. It has emphasis on music and composer Hemanta Mukherjee will once again prove what a wizard he is. Some of the musical sequences will be memorable.

Robin Chatterjee has composed some of the nicest songs for Purnendu Pictures' maiden venture, 'Boudi', which Dilip Bose is directing with a cast which includes Kali Banarjee, Jahar Ray and Sandhya-rani. The story is based on the sentiments which generally revolve around a younger brother, and elder brother's wife. This is perhaps the sweetest relation in human society. So sweet and yet so pure and innocent. 'Boudi' means 'Bhabhi.'

Nirmal Kumar is not seen much on the screen these days because he is more selective and does not care for cheap popularity. He will be seen in Ashima Bhattacharja's 'Dolina', which Partha Pratim Chowdhury has directed on a story by Ashapurna Devi. Opposite Nirmal

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IF there is a director in South India who is capable of salvaging the Tamil film from the present rut in which it is wallowing and winning prestige and glory for the motion picture industry in this part of the country, it is undoubtedly K. S. Gopalakrishnan. He believes sincerely that films must ennoble mankind and that the people who see his films should get ample emotional experience. He therefore makes only purposeful pictures so that moviegoers may learn something while being entertained. And so every picture that he makes becomes an award-winner. In the earlier years, three films written by him had won coveted awards and they were 'Deiva Piravi', 'Kumudam' and 'Annai'. Recently, he has been the recipient of State Awards for pictures like 'Sarada', 'Karpagam' and 'Kai Kodutha Deivam', all directed by him, an achievement which stands to the credit of no other director in South India.

It is in that tradition that K. S. Gopalakrishnan has now made 'Ennathan Mudivu' under the banner of Ravi Productions. The picture is so good that it is also bound to win laurels and awards. What makes it remarkable is the sublime message it seeks to convey to the public. And the heartwarming manner in which the message is brought home makes the film likeable and even lovable. While stressing the imperative need for every human being to develop the qualities of mercy, patience and forbearance, the picture makes a fervent plea for eschewing thoughts of revenge for wrongs done by one's enemy and showing friendship and love even to the foe, so that peace and harmony may perennially prevail in the land.

The story, originally written by Maharishi (Panimalai), centres round a young man, honest and sincere, who is convicted for a murder not committed by him and sent to jail. The "accused" swears vengeance on the man, the real murderer, who has been responsible for sending him to prison. Tragedy soon strikes the family of the murderer, who then repents for his heinous crime and goes all out to expiate his sin. With his

Kumar there is Bombay's Tanuja and the combination will be very popular. Sailen Mukherjee, yet another new name in the composing line in films has composed the music for this film. 'Dolna' will be a film to be talked about.

The name which will hit the headlines is Anjana Bhowmick who has been cast opposite Utmam Kumar in 'Rajadrohi', now being directed by Niren Lahiri. Niren Lahiri stages a come-back in this film almost after a decade.

From the cast of 'Akal Basanta', Aroona Singh will perhaps be dropped because she has failed to come up to the standard in spite of the most sincere attempts of the director Bijan Das. Das is on the look out for a new face.

several acts of charity and extraordinary kindness, the murderer soon earns the love, admiration and respect of the people around him. On being released, the "wronged" man decides to quench his thirst for revenge by killing the "murderer at large", in spite of great persuasion by his family members to desist from committing the crime. Tension mounts up but ultimately, the young, impetuous man realises his folly and even seeks forgiveness from the man whom he has tried to kill. And there is a happy ending.

Thanks to the imaginative screenplay, pithy dialogue and skilful direc-

A V M Rajan Commendable support comes from Anjali Devi, Vasantha G. Sakuntala and new-comer Nirmala, who shows great promise. The juvenile artistes Master Sridhar and Baby Mahalakshmi have also done well.

A notable thing about 'Ennathan Mudivu' is that it has proved successful artistically without the so-called "A" grade stars, who have the box-office pull. The film has given plenty of opportunities for the lesser known, yet most talented, artistes and has been responsible in discovering a new promising actress in Nirmala. The dialogue by Gopalakrishnan is meaningful. The music, in keeping

South Indian Stage and Screen

A Memorable Film

By T. M. RAMACHANDRAN

tion by K. S. Gopalakrishnan, the message of 'Ennathan Mudivu' goes deep into the hearts of the audience. In fact, some of the dramatic portions verily tug at your heart, even though, in his enthusiasm to provide the maximum amount of emotional appeal, director Gopalakrishnan has allowed some of the scenes to become melodramatic, a common weakness with many directors. If some of these scenes, especially the one showing the family members of the "accused" persuading the sick "murderer" to stay in their house for a little longer time, are deleted, the picture would improve a great deal. Similarly, for the dance number rendered by Lakshmi Rajam (explaining the decadence of some of the art forms and the greatness of the cultural tradition of South India), a melodious feminine voice could have been provided instead of a male one. But these deficiencies pale before the extraordinary impact created by the film with its inspiring message and the sincerity with which it is put over.

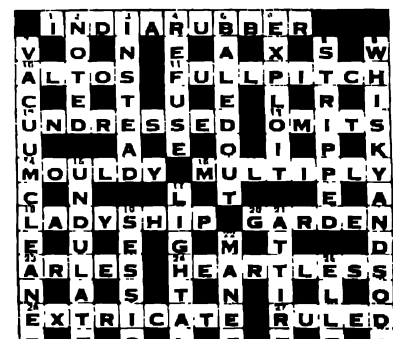
The performances are first-rate. In the role of the young man, wrongly accused of murder, A.V.M. Rajan gives a brilliant account of himself and proves that in the hands of a capable director he can show his acting talent. T. S. Bahah as the repenting "murderer" essays his part with consummate artistry and steals away the scenes in which he appears. V. K. Ramaswamy is impressive as the inveterate drunkard. Another fine performance comes from V. S. Raghavan, who appears as the elder brother of

with the atmosphere of the subject, is of a high order, credit for which should go to R. Sudarshan. Camera work by R. Sampath is flawless. In fine, 'Ennathan Mudivu' is a memorable film and the maker Gopalakrishnan deserves to be congratulated indeed.

TIT-BIT

ACTRESS Jamuna married J. V. Ramana Rao, a research scholar and a lecturer at the Osmania University, Hyderabad, recently. The reception held by her was well-attended and she was the recipient of several presents and messages of greetings.

SOLUTION TO CROSSWORD No. 433



HOW exaggerated idealism invested in a single character can mar a story and its narration is illustrated in Ganga Chitra's 'Chand Aur Suraj' a story of brotherly love and sacrifice, released recently in Bombay.

It is a familiar tale of two brothers, whose attachment and devotion to each other is compared to that of Ram and Lakshman. The elder, Chandra Prakash, and his wife Sita pine for the day when Suraj Prakash, the younger brother, would become a doctor as per the pledge given to their dying father.

For Chandra Prakash, it has been a hard struggle to support his family and religiously pursue fulfilling the pledge on his meagre earnings. Being an honest man, Chandra Prakash refuses to toe the line of his crooked superior is implicated in a crime he had nothing to do with and is sacked.

Frustrated and jobless, Chandra Prakash hits upon a criminal brain-wave and plays a fraud on the Life Insurance Corporation—to be given up for dead so that his brother can fulfil the dream with the help of the

Bombay Cinema Letter

A ROUTINE AFFAIR!

By OUR CORRESPONDENT

insurance money. A series of vindictive acts on the part of the younger brother follows. He wreaks vengeance on the people who had harmed his brother and forgets all about becoming a doctor till at last the melodramatic turns set things right.

Writer - director - producer Dulal Guha has stretched the sacrifice business a trifle too far in this otherwise purposeful story which has been

treated in a conventional fashion with the customary overtones.

The picture draws its appeal mainly from the performances by Ashok Kumar, Nirupa Roy and Dharmendra, all of whom turn in heart-warming portrayals. Though miscast, Tanuja does her bit well. The support is average.

The dialogue penned by B. R. Ishara is quite pithy and powerful and the direction of Dulal Guha, though faithful to the script, could have been more enterprising and deft. The music of Salil Chowdhary, is good in certain songs, but, generally humdrum. 'Chand Aur Suraj' is a routine family affair despite a meaty story and competent acting.

TIT-BITS

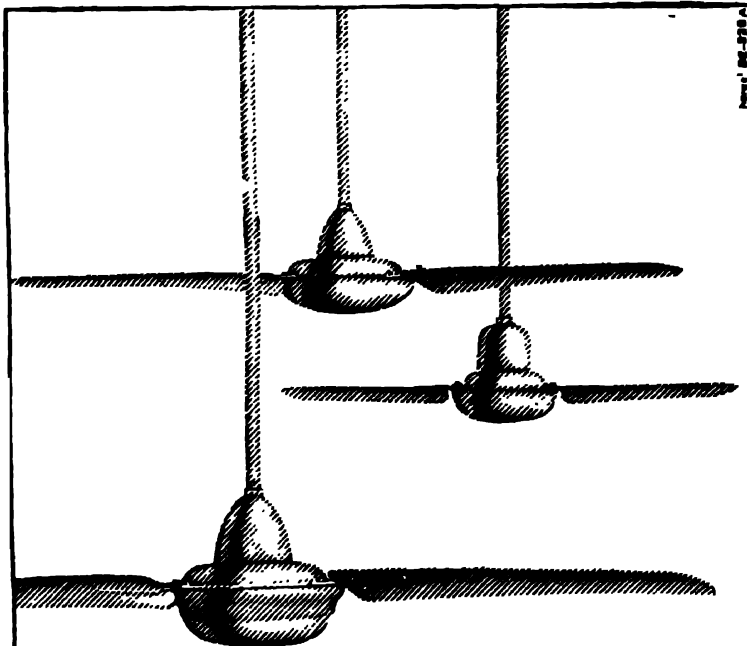
FILM star Rajendra Kumar and producer-director Mohan Kumar fulfilled a cherished desire when they picturised a scene for their 'Aman' in the house of the famous British philosopher Lord Bertrand Russell recently.

The scene will feature Lord Russell himself as the apostle of peace who inspires the picture's hero, a doctor, to go to Japan on the mission of mercy. The unit which included camera wizard Karmarkar motored 250 miles from London to the hill-top residence of Lord Russell in North Wales.

A silver flask and a silk stole were presented to Lord and Lady Russell as mementoes by the unit. The proceeds of the picture's premiere in London will benefit the Bertrand Russell Peace Foundation.

STAR-PRODUCER Raj Kapoor, returned to India on August 14 after his prolonged stay in USSR where he had gone in connection with the Moscow Festival.

IN the wake of his 'Haqeeqat', producer-director Chetan Anand has announced two new films entitled 'Saudaee' in Eastman color and 'Jo Manzoor-e-Khooda Hota Hai.' 'Saudaee' will feature Priya and its music will be composed by Madan Mohan. The other movie will co-star Indrani Mukerji and Sanjay and has the Kulu Valley as its backdrop.



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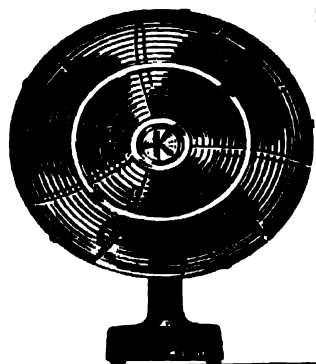
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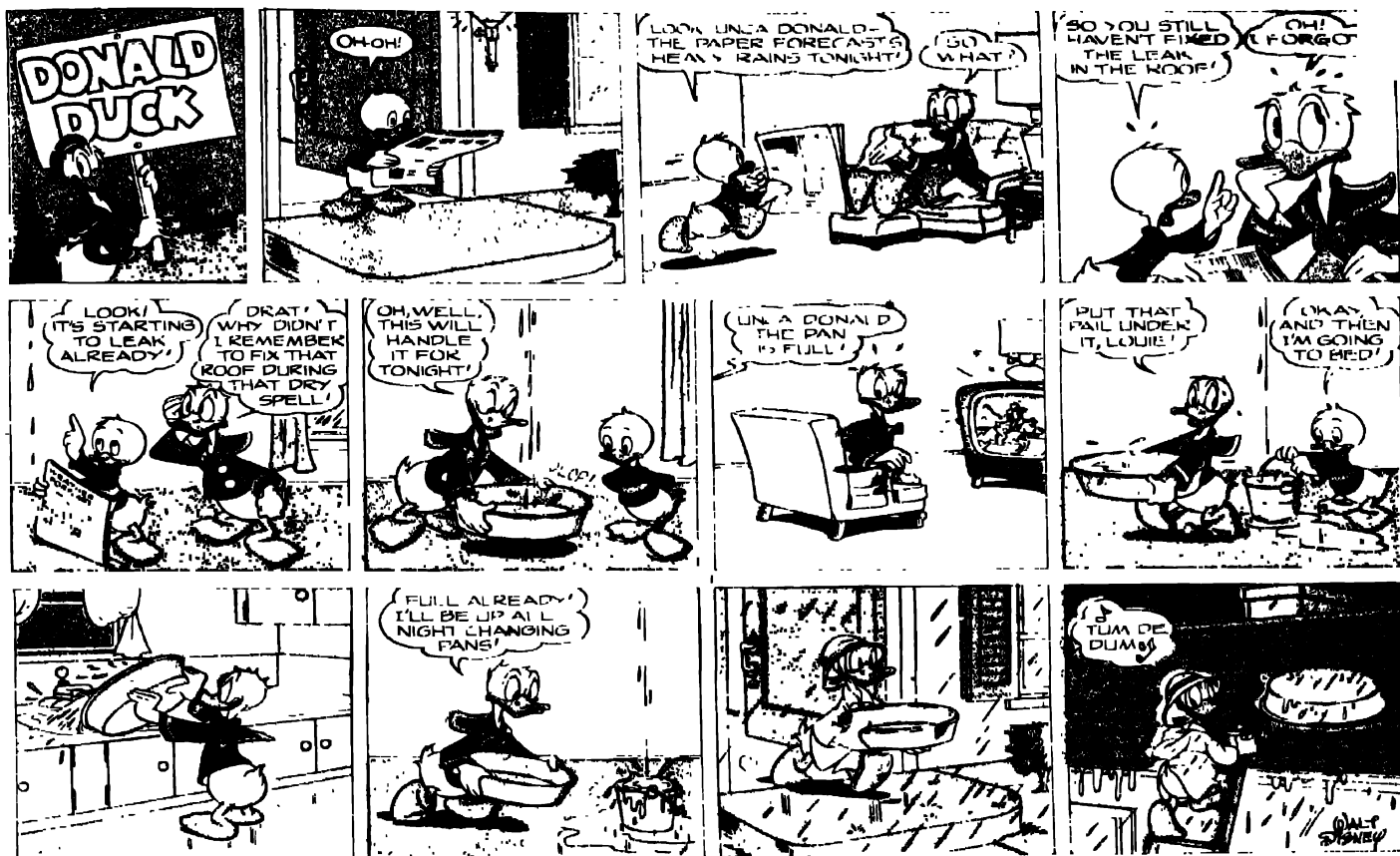
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Q: Can I expect a good future, in financial, official and in my domestic life? What about my wife? Will she bring money or property from her parents? If so, when? When will my present post get regularised? Can I have a change of cadre? When will I be transferred nearer my home? When will my sisters be married and what about their husbands?—M. G. Kasargod.

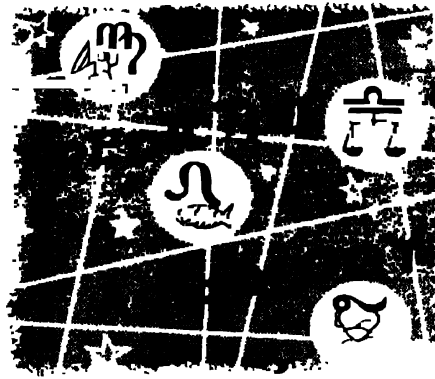
A: You can have a good future in your official, financial and domestic life. Though for outward appearance, it seems that your bride can bring money, etc., from her parents, considering the inadequate inner strength of the planet that controls your matrimony, I am doubtful how far you will be satisfied. Your present job may get regularised during the middle of 1967. You may have a change of cadre about that time or a little earlier, i.e., last part of 1966. The marriage of your sisters may begin to be celebrated from 1968.

Q: I had no prosperous past. Have I got a bright future? Any foreign tour possible in the near future? Death due to malignancy in 1968? Do you support this view of some astrologers? Please be outspoken, because I am not afraid of death.—M.I.Q.R. Bedipara, Rajkot.

A: Really it is to be said that except for your educational career you could not have had a prosperous life so far and to your satisfaction. Having a lucrative profession of an essential type, I wonder why you are so much depressed. Please take courage and try to be dutiful and sincere to your patients and matters may change soon. On and from the middle of 1966 your medical practice may improve steadily, it appears, and from then for a decade it will grow satisfactorily.

During 1967-68 when Jupiter is in the sign of Cancer, most likely, you may have a chance of going abroad depending upon the then circumstances.

I do not support the view that you would die under malignancy in 1968. No such indication appears in your chart. If you take care of your Carbo-Hydrate-Metabolism, I think



By "VIRGOAN"

you can avoid gastritis or dyspepsia. In general your length of life is fairly good.

Q: Wealth—gains—loss and general position?

Marriage—How far successful? Also about children. Time please?

Travel—If found possible, when and how?

Mental happiness: trouble from relations. Government and enemies: freedom of action?

Health—General comments—Expected troubles? If any and when? Social standing?—N.R.C., Bombay—

A: Of course the planetary positions are given by the subject; but not the Lagna. Hence confused. The following readings are derived from the given planetary positions in addition to the Sound Vibration Theory.

The horoscope appears very promising. The aspect of wealth is indicated there. Paternal assets also appear. Business also may be running. Education is in a satisfactory angle.

The subject is taken up to be under Ketu's influence now until 1968 September.

As this Ketu of the Dragon's tail is very well posited in the chart, the gains in his dealings will be fairly

satisfactory. Question of losses, etc., will appear to be negligible, but indiscriminate expenditure may be there at times due to his mental rashness or circumstances. As finance and wealth have their foundation on one's occupational aspect, I think the native will have accumulation of wealth from his middle age, when his business and dealings may be in their peak.

He will get his marriage celebrated during in the 1966 season. Married life will be happy. Birth of children may begin during 1967 to 1968. Children will be good and prosperous.

As for frequent travels they are not indicated and hence may not happen; but 1967-68, 70-72 can create scope for travels on essential business, even abroad.

Mental happiness cannot be there in view of the ambitions and speculative nature of the subject. Here he is advised to go slow and steady in every one of his business activities and to be content even with small achievements. Trouble from his relatives may not be there, but sometimes he may have to help them a little in their difficulties. Of course it is indicated that there can be secret enemies who, not tolerating the material development of the native, may try to create some difficulties and upset some of his plans. The subject can have freedom of action from 1969. Petty pin-pricks of the Government can be said to happen and they may be treated as routine in a business or industrial organisation.

The general health of the subject will be good. It appears somewhere in his advanced age, he may have to take care against wasting diseases such as piles, albumen or sugar indications which can be kept under control. No accidents or sudden illness will happen.

The social standing of the subject will be noteworthy. He will serve some charitable and social institutions. He may donate big amounts to some educational institutions for the benefit of the deserving and destitutes. He may contribute liberally towards other charities too.

In this Column, "Virgoan" will answer queries on horoscopes, etc., submitted to him: (through SPORT & PASTIME). This facility is available only to direct subscribers and other readers of SPORT & PASTIME who purchase their copies regularly through news agents. In sending in their queries, they should send a certificate from the news agent to the effect that they are regular purchasers of SPORT & PASTIME and direct subscribers should quote their subscription number. Anonymous communications will not receive attention.

Queries should be accompanied by horoscopes and the charts may be either in Tamil or English or in Devanagari script. Mere date of birth is not sufficient.

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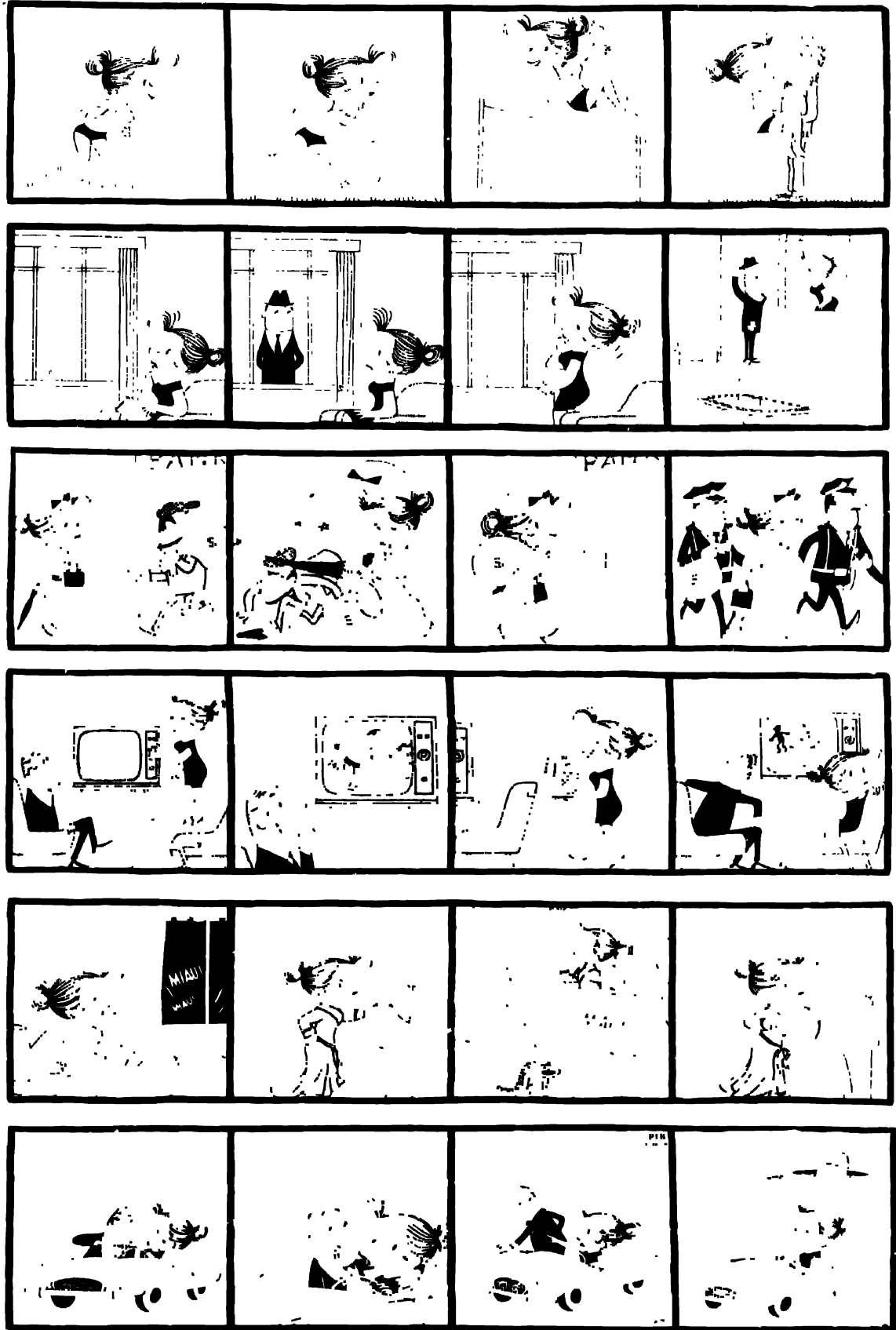
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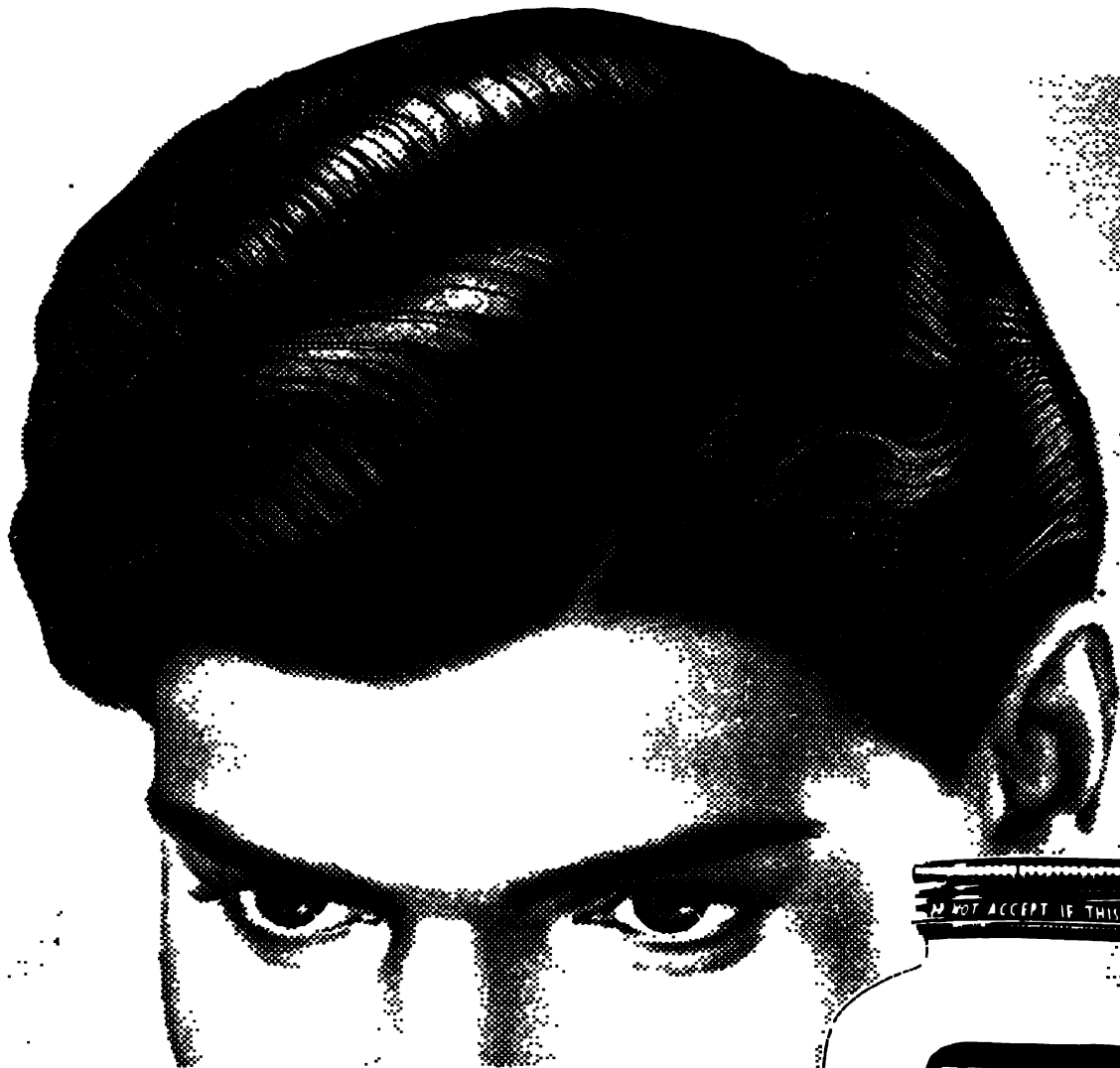
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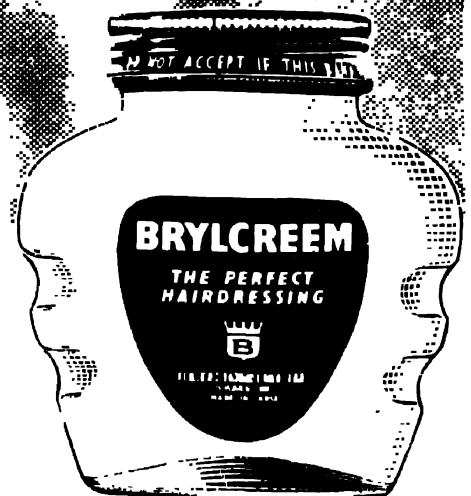
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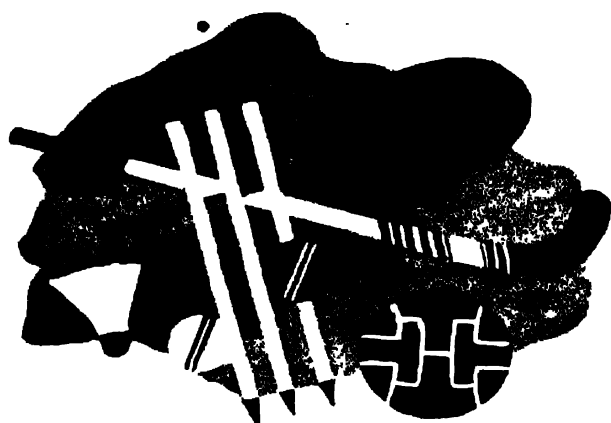
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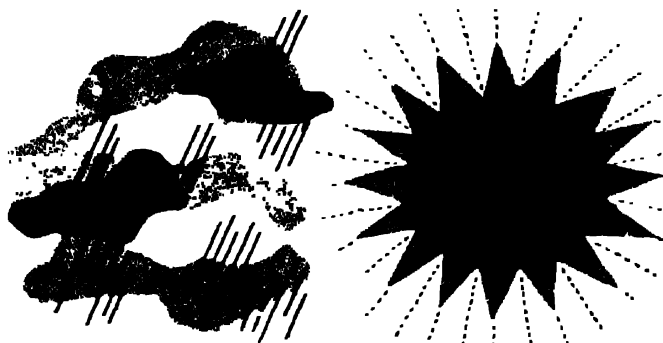


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Vol. XIX

No. 38

SPORT & PASTIME

Week Ending Saturday,
September 18, 1965.

ON THE COVER

Of compact build, Reddy brings into his play power and purpose which makes him one of the ablest defenders in Bombay football.

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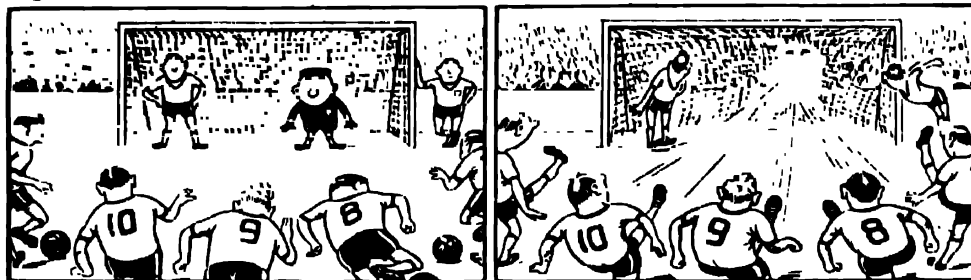
NEXT WEEK-

Power-packed Muscles

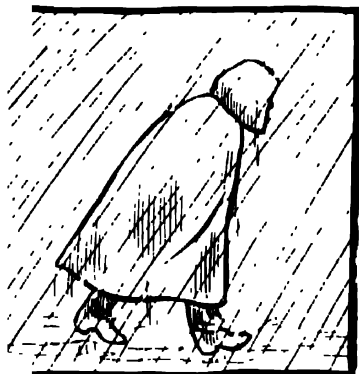
— Hugh Sweeney



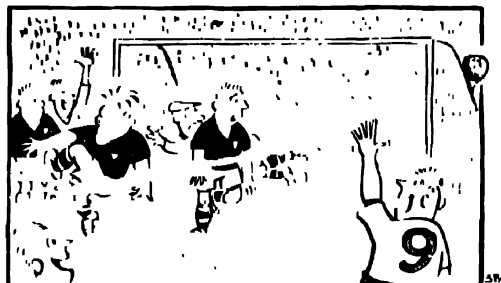
SPORTING SAM by Reg Wootton



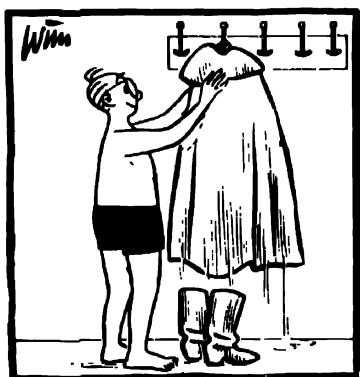
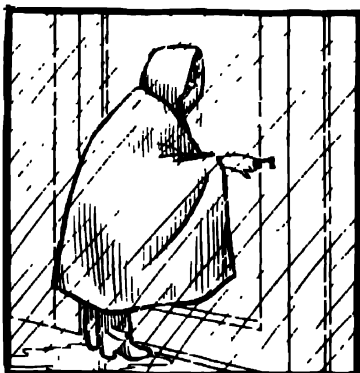
MR. SIMPLE MAN



BOBBY DAZZLER

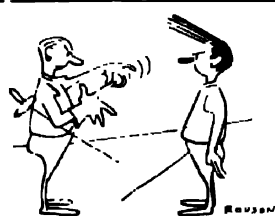
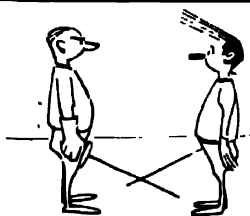


THE LITTLE WOMAN



LITTLE SPORT

By Rouson





Graeme Pollock, South Africa's star batsman, drives Titmus to cover in his century knock against England in the Second Test at Trent Bridge Nottingham

S. AFRICANS WHO DRAW

TO generations of cricketers and cricket lovers in all lands there can never be another Bradman, a Hobbs, a Headley, a Grimmett or a Vijay Merchant. Their deeds are hallowed, to be cherished and remembered. And come what may there certainly could not be another Woolley, whose particular graces in the art of left handed batsmanship remain uniquely honoured.

From Calcutta to Canterbury, indeed anywhere at any time by those favoured to watch him at his best, Frank Woolley's name remains synonymous with power and style. His worshippers, many to this day, would dismiss as sheer sacrilege the use of his name to compare with a latter day batsman. His successor would be denounced as a mountebank, not fit to lace the great man's shoes.

But such a batsman has arisen and even if Robert Graeme Pollock is not admitted as another Woolley a dangerous admission is made: they will concede that even Woolley could not have played a better innings than Pollock's in the Second Test against England at Trent Bridge Nottingham.

That, gentlemen, is as near as we shall ever get to having another Woolley.

Perfect Timing

Pollock's century came directly after a double-century at Canterbury, Woolley's home ground and the scene of many of his most treasured triumphs. In the First Test at Lord's Pollock's two innings were not of vintage quality. He played at the ball and missed so often that it seemed as if a special protective fairy sat on his shoulder with the mission of denying the English bowlers their rightful prize.

The old men in the pavilion with memories smiled slightly superior smiles and said that if this was the new Woolley they'd eat panama hats. But there was one stroke, in the midst of the misses which, to the discerning, was revealing. It was a boundary off David Larter, England's fast bowler. Pollock merely played forward, but such was the perfection of his timing that it went with the venom of a mule's kick off the bat.

Such strokes became commonplace at Trent Bridge, where Pol-

lock destroyed England's attack in one of the greatest batting spectacles ever seen on an historic ground. Some said it was as good as Stan McCabe's innings there before the war when Bradman ordered the rest of his team on to the balcony saying "You must watch this. You'll never see the like again."

Brilliant Array

Pollock monopolised a flattering innings with such a brilliant array of strokes that whether he is another Woolley, whether this particular innings was comparable to McCabe's, or any others, are irrelevant issues. The fact was few centuries have ever been better.

Its place in history is assured, but I for one, must bear in mind the opposition England's bowling is weak. Are truly great innings played against moderate bowlers? One can argue, but Pollock could do no more than hit the bowling of the opposing team, and this he did with unforgettable power, beauty and savagery.

For a man of 6 ft 2 ins. he is light on his feet as a ballet dancer. His balance is perfection, and if there is a secret which makes him better than the best it is probably in the supreme gift of being able to see the ball fractionally earlier than most. The gift of the gods shared by the darlings of the gods!

Pollock gets into position to strike the ball that much earlier. Anything pitched up is driven with exquisite timing. Another shot is hooked, pulled or cut with equal strength. There is not a shot he cannot play, and once he has gauged the pace of the pitch he will dictate to the bowlers. The bowlers can only pray to contain him.

Having seen all the contemporary genius in action in varied conditions I would rate Pollock with Kanhai and Sobers of the West Indies, and Dexter of England. Though perhaps many in India will find it difficult to believe, Cowdrey can in the mood enter this company.

No Inhibitions

Pollock's advantage over Cowdrey is that he has no inhibitions. His faith in himself is great. He lacks (mercifully) Dexter's theories, and while Dexter will glory in an 80, Pollock goes on and on. He relished the double-century (209 against Benard's Cavaliers), and in Australia he scored 1,018 runs in 14 matches, including five hundreds. The promise he had shown when only 16 in South Africa's Currie Cup was now in full development. Against Australia he averaged 57.00, and he started this year's tour of England, at 21, with 3,500 runs from 43 first-class matches.

Peter, his elder brother, is South Africa's fastest and best bowler, and from the earliest age both showed unusual aptitude for all games, and particularly cricket. They are the sons of Mac Pollock,

the editor of the *Eastern Province Herald*, a Port Elizabeth newspaper well-known for its anti-apartheid attacks. From the time he scored a century when 9 years old Graeme has been given every possible encouragement, from backyard cricket on a neighbour's concrete pitch to the wise guidance and tutelage of the two English professionals, George Cox (Sussex) and Martin Young (Gloucestershire).

Relish for Attack

Cox coached at Grey High School, Port Elizabeth, for some years, and wisely he encouraged the young Pollock to hit the ball. He spared him the customary restrictions imposed by corrections of technique. Never was there a wiser decision and Pollock has retained all his natural flair and relish for attack.

Graeme is said to have walked at seven months, and at 18 months could handle a bat as if it had been born in his hands! The brothers differ considerably in temperament. If Graeme has sensitive feelings he succeeds in hiding them. He often gives the appearance of being somewhat indifferent. He smiles a lot. Peter appears more dedicated, and works tremendously hard to improve his bowling. His run remains too long, despite the entreaties of the experts to cut it down.

Both are born games players, equally facile at golf, hockey and squash, and it almost goes without saying that Peter is no fool with the bat—once he was a successful opener—and Graeme is a leg break and googly bowler continually bagging the useful wicket.

Saga of Batsmanship

The Pollocks could become the most famous of all cricketing brothers, both in their own individual right, and as a pair. Certainly if he never scored another run Graeme's century at Trent Bridge would be forever a saga of superb attacking batsmanship. Truly he is a Woolley in his own right, and it will be many a long day before another Pollock comes along!

Kenneth Colin Bland, of Rhodesia, is the other South African to reach world class, and there is little doubt that he is the greatest fielder in the world. Almost everyone is satisfied on that point. Beautifully balanced and athletic, he has a simple fantastic speed and accuracy in his returns. In the Test at Lord's his run out of Ken Barrington changed the whole course of the game. His mere presence now saves runs. The batsmen are scared to run if the ball is anywhere near him. He supports his fielding with free-style batting, and if not a Pollock, is fluent and forceful enough to be able to scare the best bowling.

The two Pollocks and Bland are the reasons why the crowds are large to see South Africa's matches. Subtract their genius and little is left.

By ALEX BANNISTER

CROWDS

ANY jurist or learned individual will tell you that the greatest gift Britain has given to the world is its system of justice. It is the envy of every country in the Western world outside the British Commonwealth. Nowhere can a man, especially one who is poor, find the same opportunities to establish his innocence. British justice is founded on this function of the law whatever the nature of the evidence against the accused.

But in my case traditional British justice was not to be applied.

The full committee of the M.C.C. met at Lord's in May, 1933, while a Lancashire v Middlesex match was in progress, and appointed a sub-committee to investigate bodyline bowling and to make a report on it. Jardine and the co-manager Palareit were the first to appear before the M.C.C. regarding the events leading up to Australia's protest against bodyline bowling and Plum Warner was also called. I believe some of the players had been invited, including vice-captain Wyatt, and Hammond.

Newspapers indicated that Jardine and Palareit spoke in favour of bodyline and Plum Warner against it.

But the star witness was not asked to attend. I doubt if I would have gone had the request been made. I had been under the captain's instructions, had not bowled to injure anyone, and, in any case, the members of the Selection Committee could not but have been aware that Australia was to receive a burst of leg theory when they selected four fast bowlers, the last one, Bowes, a few days before the team sailed.

At the end of April the Australian Board of Control framed a new rule which was to apply to all Australian cricket from the ensuing season and which made "thought readers" of the umpires. The Board forwarded its rule to the M.C.C. in the hope that it would be adopted in all cricket under the aegis of the M.C.C.

The rule read: "Any ball delivered which, in the opinion of the umpire, at the bowler's end was bowled at the batsman with intent to intimidate or injure him shall be considered unfair and no-ball shall be called, and the bowler notified of the reason. If the offence by repeated by the same bowler in the same innings he shall immediately be instructed by the umpire to cease bowling and the over shall be regarded as completed. Such bowler shall not again be permitted to bowl in the course of the innings then in progress." *Cricket a batsman's game?*

Victor Richardson, a member of the Australian committee and a prime mover behind the rule, must have had some second thoughts on my field placings. For, in the Brisbane *Sunday Mail* of December 2, 1931, I see that he used a similar hold. In a match between South Australia and Queensland the *Mail* re-

ported: "Richardson, the visitors' captain, had adopted drastic measures to bottle up the on side brilliancy of Hansen, swinging in a close-in cordon after the style employed by Larwood in his much debated bodyline attack. The move was successful in curbing the South Brisbane man but he artfully picked his spots and continued to score steadily."

Don Bradman, no doubt, with the 1934 tour of England in mind, had applied himself to seeing what could be done about bodyline. In an article he wrote in August, 1933, urging the Board of Control not to delay unduly Bradman said: "After all, it is the players who have to face the music, not the members of the Board."

The English team had a real taste of bodyline during the 1933 season. Fanny Martindale and Leary Constantine, the two great speed merchants of the West Indies team, unleashed bodyline at full pressure against England's batsmen in the Second Test at Old Trafford. Jardine, who captained England in the first two Tests against the West Indies, defied the attack and scored his first Test century of 127. Jardine didn't flinch. He wasn't afraid. But he had owing to injury, to stand down in favour of Wyatt in the last Test.

Jardine also captained the M.C.C. team in India in 1933-4 but because of the attitude of the M.C.C. announced he would not be available for the 1934 Tests against Australia. It solved a delicate situation.

M.C.C.'s Decision

One result of the Manchester Test was that Wally Hammond received a nasty blow on the chin, laying it open. Hammond reportedly said he would get out of first-class cricket if that type of bowling continued. This was the Hammond who repeatedly encouraged me to bowl body-line at the Australians. He was all for it, as was every other member of the team, except Allen and Wyatt, because they could see it would beat Australia. But Wally didn't like them flying around his own ears.

Still, who does?

Voce, Bowes, Clark and several other fast bowlers used leg theory extensively and some counties, mostly those who didn't possess a fast bowler, were very unhappy about it. The M.C.C. did not make any of its investigations public and made no charges against me. But it decided to legislate against intimidatory bowling at a meeting at Lord's in November, 1933, of the Advisory County Cricket Committee and the Board of Control of Test Matches at home. That was only after a lengthy exchange of cables between the M.C.C. and the Australian Board of Control, in which the M.C.C. stood firm, declaring the term bodyline to be unfair and improper and refusing to give a definite assurance that the type of bowling used in Australia would not be repeated. *This, of course, was before the politicians intervened.*

The M.C.C. decided that any form of bowling would be an offence against

the spirit of the game which was obviously a direct attack by the bowler upon the batsman. The matter was to be left to the captains, a principle which was affirmed by the Imperial Cricket Conference in July 1934.

Meanwhile the Australian Board of Control was still desperately trying to gain an assurance from the M.C.C. before deciding to send a team to England in 1934 that the bodyline form of attack would not be used again. In London the Australian Board's representative, Dr Robert Macdonald, conferred with the new MCC President, Lord Hailsham, and then met a sub-committee which included Lord Hawke, Lord Lewisham Sir Stanley Jackson and M.C.C. secretary W. Findlay. These talks were described by Mac-

The Larwood Story-18

THE

donald in what became known as the "Secret Letter Case".

The Board members decided that the contents of the letter should not be disclosed even to State Cricket Association delegates who had elected them. Dr. Macdonald, said in the letter that the M.C.C. sub-committee wanted to leave the matter until the Australian team reached England, when the captain, manager and any Board member accompanying the team could take part in talks. He maintained that the Board was entitled to know before the Australian team was selected in case Australia should think it necessary to maintain a shock attack from both ends in the Test matches.

Lord Hawke: "Reprisals, by gad!"

Dr. Macdonald: "Not reprisals—reciprocity, action and reaction on a mutual basis."

The committee members told Dr. Macdonald they could give no definite assurance that the same tactics would not be used, and would not go beyond saying cricket would be played in the same spirit as in the past should an Australian team be sent. They did affirm, however, that a direct attack by a bowler on a batsman would be against the spirit of the game, but they would not agree bodyline was different to leg theory.

After the Board cabled that it would send a team only on an assurance that bodyline would not be used, the M.C.C. on December 12, 1933, cabled: "We cannot go beyond the assurance therein given (that cricket would be played in the same spirit). We shall welcome Australian cricketers who come to play with us next year. If however

your Board of Control decides that such games should be deferred, we shall regret the decision...."

Faced with a deadlock the Australian Board backed down, and within a day or so of Dr. Macdonald's meeting with the committee the Australian Board cabled that it would send a team. But it was only by a narrow decision that the tour was not abandoned. The decision to send a team was made before five of the thirteen members, including J. S. Hutcheon and Roger Hartigan, had voted. Hutcheon and Hartigan protested later at the chairman's hurried acceptance

The politicians had been busy. I didn't know at the time but in Whitehall J. H. Thomas, the Secretary for

"I have nothing to apologize for, sir."

"Oh, but you must, Harold. You must apologize to the M.C.C. for your bowling and you must agree to bowl legitimately in future. If you do you will be picked in the Tests against Australia. But unless I have your word, I am afraid you will not be considered at all."

Sir Julien was the man who would not have anything said against me because I was a member of his club. Remember? That was before Whitehall intervened.

I couldn't believe what I had been told and my stomach turned over. I thought of how I had bowl-

formation. There's going to be a protest all right."

"Look, I'm refusing to play, skipper," I said.

"No you're going to play."

"Well, then, I'm only going to bowl half-pace".

"That's up to you, Harold."

Bill Voce and I played and it was an easy wicket. Several players ducked and drew away on purpose. Operating on a shortened run I was not quite as fast as in Australia but I was still the fastest bowler in England. However, in this match I bowled nowhere near my customary speed. I don't think I hit any body but Bill bowled some leg theory

SCAPEGOAT!

By HAROLD LARWOOD

the Dominions, had been conferring with M.C.C. officials; everything was done behind the scenes. A scapegoat had to be found to seal the rift in the Empire and placate the noisy protests from Australia.

Whitehall, perhaps, could foresee Australia refusing to have another English Governor-General, thereby cutting off a direct link with the Monarch. The bonds of Empire had to be cemented at any cost. Jardine's story to the M.C.C. committee could not be faulted: I could imagine him being magnificent in defence. Even had he cracked he would not have been sacrificed. *He was a gentleman.*

The gentleman of the M.C.C. did not show their hand until early in the 1934 season and I was certainly not prepared for the devious approach that was made.

We were playing a match in Nottingham at the private ground owned by Sir Julien Cahn, who had been president of Nottinghamshire in 1931. He was a wealthy man, a patron of the club, a gentleman, a big businessman who rode in a chauffeured Rolls Royce. During the match I was asked to go and see him.

He talked for a few minutes and I knew he was buttering me up for something. Finally he said: "Harold, I'm afraid you'll have to apologize to the M.C.C."

Harold! Usually I got called plain Larwood.

"Apologize, sir? What for?"

"For your bowling, Harold."

ed myself to a standstill in Australia, at the captain's orders, how I had bowled till my side ached, bowled till my toes bled; I thought how my stomach had revolted against food because of the strain of bowling. I thought of how I had bowled long spells until I was weary, only to have Jardine come across and say, "Try one more, Harold."

A Farce!

I thought of the cables the M.C.C. had sent me in Australia. There were three of them, all signed Marylebone. The first, addressed to me at the Hotel Australia, Sydney, during the first Test, said: "Well bowled Notts." The second, during the Brisbane Test: "Well bowled, congratulations." The third, one, during the last Test: "Bravo."

After a while I said to Sir Julien Cahn; "I'm an Englishman—I will never apologize."

Bill Voce was approached in the same way and I think he apologized at the time I know we had an argument about it.

Having failed to put me on the chopping-block the M.C.C. tried again. We were playing Lancashire at Old Trafford. Before the match Arthur Carr came up to Bill Voce and me and said, "Well boys, I don't know what's going to happen in this match but there's going to be a protest."

"What's it all about?" I asked.

"It's a protest against you and Bill."

"What?" we said together, "Yes," said Carr. "I've got the inside in-

formation. There's going to be a protest all right."

It was such a farce, at least as far as I was concerned, that George Duckworth got 50-odd runs against us, and he was one of the last in. If George broke his duck he was considered to be in exceptional form. I'm sure I didn't hit him because I didn't drop any short. But Bill hit him around the thighs a few times.

Next day the papers were agog with the news that Lancashire had protested to the Notts club about our bowling and would not play against us in County cricket again unless no more leg theory was bowled. There were pictures of Duckworth who had sustained some bruising.

I went straight up to Duckworth that day and said, "What the hell have you been up to?"

"Nothing", said Duckworth, "I just protested about your bowling."

Later that day he came to see me and said the president of his club wanted to see me. "Look, George", I said, "if he wants to see me let him come and ask me and not send a little —like you to tell me."

That day the crowd cheered me as I bowled. They wanted to let me know that I had their sympathies.

It was easy to see how the minds of the M.C.C. gentlemen worked. The president of the Lancashire Club was T. A. Higson. Remember he was on the selection committee for the 1932 tour. He must have known Australia was to get a feast of leg theory; he helped select us. With regard to

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THE LARWOOD STORY-18

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George Duckworth I can only say that when he returned from the tour he gave lectures on bodyline, saying it was all fair and above-board. The ironic thing was I wasn't bowling leg-theory in the 1934 season. I may have tried it once or twice, but soon after the season began Carr and I decided I should not bowl it. I could swing the ball in England and didn't need leg theory.

The writing was on the wall for me. Arthur Carr said he had learned from Sir Julien Cahn that J. H. Thomas had told him I must not be taken on tour again or represent England unless I apologized I was in two minds anyway about the Tests against the Australians. I didn't want to play against them if it meant I was going to be hit all over the field, and I wasn't quite as fast as I was in Australia. I had humbled them on their own pitches and I didn't want them to humble me in England, especially as they had said I was unfair. Nevertheless, I think I might have played if I had been selected without having to apologize, but to give myself an easy let-out with the public in case I was passed over for the Tests. I told the Nottingham officials that I didn't think I was 100 per cent fit. I was deeply hurt to think that my own club had turned against me and I think I said that more or less as a sop to my pride. It wounded me to find that they now implied I had been unfair.

I was given the go-by for the First Test which began at Trent Bridge on June 8 and I saw clearly what was intended. In short, the game was up and I knew I could not beat the Establishment. I was to be sacrificed, and promptly hit out.

In the *Sunday Dispatch* of June 17, 1934, I explained my reasons for refusing to play in any more Tests. I said:

"It is time the public knew the truth. England's selectors meet to-morrow to choose a team for the Second Test match. My friends tell me I am certain to be asked to play. It will not matter.

"I have definitely made up my mind not to play against the Australians in this or any of the Tests. I doubt if I shall ever play against them again--at least in big cricket.

"Some people in authority have conveniently short memories. I have not forgotten that two years ago in Australia Woodfull said, 'There are two teams playing and one of them is not playing cricket.' He has never taken back that statement, which was a direct thrust at Mr. Jardine and myself. I am unrepentant about leg theory. There is a big hush-hush campaign to bury leg theory and brand me as a dangerous and unfair bowler."

In that declaration I locked myself out from Test Match play for all time. The bodyline row flared up again but this time I brought the politicians into the open. J. H. Thomas vigorously denied my claim that he had put pressure on the M.C.C. to squeeze me out. "There is not a vestige of truth in the

statement," he said blandly. "Neither directly nor indirectly have any discussions taken place with politicians with regard to Larwood either in Australia or here." He advised me to stick to cricket. Years later he was to admit that bodyline had caused him more trouble than any other issue introduced into politics in the British Empire.

Viscount Hailsham, the M.C.C. president who was also Secretary of State for War, was equally vehement in his denials. "It is the most extraordinary moonshine I have ever heard of," he said. "I must know if any influence, political or otherwise, worked against Larwood. I cannot understand what he means. Whose is this political influence and what is it supposed to do? It is unfortunate that Larwood has dragged politicians into his grievance against somebody."

Arthur Carr came to my support then and even after the end of 1934 when he was sacked from the captaincy of Notts for publicly defending me and letting Bill Voce bowl leg theory. A man who had given his heart and soul to the County team, he was simply notified by letter that he would no longer be captain. Before that happened his defence of me appeared even in Irish newspapers. "I believe Larwood is right in not playing for England when the rulers of the game have so completely deserted him."

In several matches Larwood has proved without a shadow of doubt that batsmen cannot play fast bowling. That is why they shout so much about the leg side field to catch the *malmed stroke*. I have been told that it may be advisable that Larwood should give up leg theory in County cricket, but I shall give no orders to Larwood. I am not going to dictate to my bowlers. If we happen to have the two best fast bowlers in the world, Larwood and Voce, that is not our fault. For years our batsmen have been using their pads and their bodies as a shield. It is about time it was stopped."

World's Best Bowler

Carr went on to say that Lord's should stop trying to run with the fox and hunt with the hounds and give a clear ruling on whether my bowling was unfair. Carr's support was all the more courageous because it was unnecessary. I was not bowling leg theory and my fight with the M.C.C. was not his. He could have kept out of trouble by remaining silent. But Carr was a forthright man who fought for what he felt was right.

Cartoonists made light of the intervention of politicians into the game of cricket. I remember one cartoon of the Dominion Secretary holding up a copy of a newspaper with the headlines, "England routs Australia. Verity delivers the body blow," and Verity the slow bowler standing nervously on the carpet, cap in hand, saying, "I can't tell a lie, Jimmie—I did it!"

The former Australian batsman Warren Bardsley, in the *Star*, supported me in my demand to have the air cleared. He wrote: "Larwood has practically been forced out of Test

cricket. While it is extremely regrettable that he has decided not to play for England, there is something to be said for his side of the case. I played against Larwood in his first two Tests at Lord's and the Oval in 1926 and also at Nottingham against his County, and Folkestone against an England XI.

"The next time I saw him was on the Melbourne Cricket Ground under Chapman, when he took seven Victorian wickets for 51. I saw first-class batsmen running away from him. That was before the term bodyline had been invented. In the Test series against Jardine 18 months ago Larwood bowled quite in accordance with the laws of the game. He had a right to place his field as he liked. We will be interfering with cricket when we say that a bowler cannot place a leg field to defeat a batsman's stroke play.

"But the case is deeper than that. The M.C.C. refused to admit that Larwood's bowling was unsportsmanlike throughout the controversy with our Board of Control. If the M.C.C. had thought that Larwood's tactics were contrary to ethics of cricket I feel sure they would have admitted it. Marylebone, however, has failed to clear the air as a result of its passive attitude. Larwood's case now is that by inference his bowling is regarded as unfair unless he relies entirely on orthodox bowling to an off-theory field.

"The M.C.C. may have been actuated by the desire to placate Australian feeling but Larwood is legitimately entitled to feel that his sportsmanship has not been vindicated. It is just ridiculous to say that he would not have been bowling under a cloud of suspicion if he had played in the Test only on condition that his field placing was restricted.

"I go farther. I am positive that Larwood would not have been hounded the way he was if he had been punished again in the way McCabe flogged him all over the field in the First Test in Australia. Furthermore, Larwood is justified in regarding Woodfull's statement in Adelaide that only one side was playing cricket as a personal reflection on his fairness. That remark has never been withdrawn.

"Is not Larwood entitled to believe that the implication still exists? I can sympathise with Woodfull. No doubt the remark was made on the spur of the moment, for no one has ever found him otherwise than a first-class sportsman.

"Whether the M.C.C. has handled the matter diplomatically or not is beside the point. In my view there has been too much diplomacy, just as there was too much howling condemnation of Larwood's bowling when our batsmen definitely had an inferiority complex.

"To those who say that Larwood relied for his wickets on intimidation I reply that others have done so long before him—Australian bowlers as well as English. I think Larwood is the best bowler in the world to-day. The storm broke about him."

of the very excellence and accuracy of his pace."

I didn't play in the Notts. match against the Australians in August. I might have if Bill Woodfull had made a gesture that would have gone a long way towards bringing the old conflict to a swift end. But he chose to remain aloof. The situation in County cricket had become farcical. It seemed I was the only bowler who couldn't bowl leg theory. I had to look on while other bowlers like Bowes packed the leg side. What was meant for other counties was poison for Notts because if I had used our leg side field placing the cry, "unfair", would have gone up.

As a professional I could not dictate. If selected against the Australians I would have had to play, but I asked to be stood down and the committee reluctantly agreed. Bill Voce played and bowled leg theory, taking 8 for 66 in the first innings. He mysteriously didn't appear in the second innings, the official reason being that he had a 'strained muscle'. Strained relations was more like it. The Australians complained and Voce was diplomatically withdrawn. The crowd sensed this and booed the Australians. Later the Australian ma-

nager, Mr. H. Bushby, complained to the M.C.C. in writing that Voce's bowling was "certainly intimidatory and a direct attack on our batsmen".

On October 5 the president of the Middlesex Club, Mr. A. J. Webb, complained to the Notts. chairman about Voce's bowling. Webb was a member of the full M.C.C. committee which investigated bodyline.

Middlesex was also Plum Warner's Club. He was one of the first to squeal. He was knighted in 1937 for his services to cricket, became president of the M.C.C. and later its first life vice-president. Wisden wrote after his death: "He was completely opposed to this type of bowling; indeed he had objected to it as long ago as 1910 when W. B. Barnes bowled it for a few overs for Worcestershire against Middlesex at Lord's, but he never allowed his opposition to interfere with his admiration for Jardine as a man and as a leader." Wisden did not mention that Warner raised no objections when the Australian had to face bodyline.

In December the Notts. committee sacked Carr, appointing two players in his place as joint captains. But before then, in November, the M.C.C. declared that "as a result of their own

observations and from reports received the M.C.C. committee consider that there is evidence that cases of the bowler making a direct attack upon the batsmen have on occasions taken place during the last cricket season."

The M.C.C. committee did not see exactly eye to eye with the Australian rule, nor did it legislate against leg theory entirely, but it passed a new rule which had the effect of banning leg theory bowling. It ruled that "the type of bowling regarded as a direct attack by the bowler upon the batsman and therefore unfair consists in persistent and systematic bowling of fast short-pitched balls at the batsman standing clear of his wicket."

My protest had not been entirely in vain. If the Australian rule had been adopted cricket would overnight have become even less of a manly game than it is to-day. As it was the bodyline ogre was so much out of perspective that one bumper was enough to brand a bowler intimidatory in the eyes of many people.

What a game for softies it has become with to-day's modified rule! "The persistent bowling of fast short-pitched balls at the batsman is unfair."

Continued on next page



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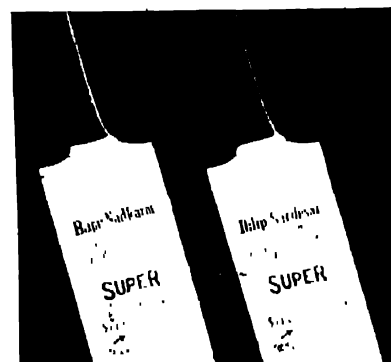
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THE LARWOOD STORY-18

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if, in the opinion of the umpire at the bowler's end, it constitutes a systematic attempt at intimidation."

The *Brisbane Courier Mail* summed up my demise from cricket in an editorial under the heading of Larwood Versus The Rest. "Larwood has retired of his own volition from Anglo-Australian Test cricket.

"In doing so he has bowled the last ball—a controversial one—which must have set many heads ducking. So far as Test cricket is concerned he has not only burned his boats, to use his own metaphor, but has made spectacular bonfire of them. In this performance there is a queer mixture of egotism; of loyalty to his old captain Jardine and his County captain Carr; of genuine conviction that in defending his exploitation of 'leg theory' he is fighting for a sound principle; and of bitter personal resentment against Australian cricketers and critics and against Woodfull in particular.

"Larwood's defiant apologia however, is not solely inspired by memories of his treatment in Australia. It voices a spirit of angry grievances against those English counties which also object to the manner in which he employs his undoubted bowling skill and against the M.C.C. which with some logic he assails for not definitely declaring whether or not the bowling tactics he used in Australia and which he would use again are sanctioned by the laws of cricket, written or unwritten."

I felt bewildered, crushed, that the M.C.C. should have silently condemned me leaving a stigma that I bowled to maim the man; a stigma that still lives to-day.

So many letters poured into my home in the village of Annesley Woodhouse that it came to look like a sorting office. Hundreds of my countrymen abused me for refusing to play for England. It was a bitter pill to swallow but I realised later their anger reflected their keen desire to see the Australians beaten. I don't want to suggest however that I was friendless, far from it. An impressive number of pro-Larwood cricket fans took the trouble to write to me and the following letter from the Reverend A. F. Smith of Tothill Rectory, Alford, Lincolnshire, on June 20, 1934 is one of many similar messages I received during the controversy.

"I admire your courage over the Test (?) cricket and I am sure you will have the support of thousands of cricket enthusiasts in this country and also throughout the Empire. Stick to your guns and let Woodfull and Bradman play marbles.

"I hope you will leave the so-called 'test' matches alone, with the world's best bowler out of them they will be poor 'tests' but it will please

the Australians and that seems the principal thing according to our newspapers. Long before the Australians arrived in England there was an undercurrent in nearly all our newspaper articles which clearly meant, 'Please do not be unkind to our visitors: bowlers must not try to bowl the unbowlable Woodfull; and Bradman must always be allowed to score a century. Not only our newspapers but also our public men voiced the same feeling. The Australians must be treated like spoiled children or they won't play.

"A friend has offered to pay all my expenses to go and see the next Test (?) match in London but I have refused and have suggested the money should be sent to you instead.

"For the courageous stand you have taken, and for bringing back the Ashes to England you are worthy of a national testimonial. I have never met you but I am proud of you as a cricketer and an Englishman."

I was not chosen for the 1936 tour of Australia, although there was a good deal of newspaper support in my favour because of my bowling performances that year. I topped England's bowling averages, taking 119 wickets for 12 runs apiece. I had finished second in 1934 with 82 wickets and in 1935 bagged more than 100 wickets. I remained one of the leading wicket-takers in 1937 and got my share in 1938. In all, I was at the top of England's bowling averages in 1927, 1928, 1931, 1932 and 1936. My idea after 1934 was to play County cricket only until I retired. Test cricket in which the thrills had gone did not interest me.

Ticklish Situation

To give some idea of how I was bowling in 1936 here are some of my performances: 5 for 65 v. Gloucestershire, 6 for 55 and 5 for 40 v. Middlesex, 4 for 47 and 5 for 30 v. Essex, 2 for 39 and 6 for 34 v. Kent, 5 for 27 and 5 for 35 v. Lancashire, 5 for 50 v. Middlesex, 4 for 81 and 6 for 64 v. Kent, and 6 for 38 and 6 for 42 v. Surrey.

A cricket commentator asked Sir Stanley Jackson, chairman of the Cricket Committee of the M.C.C. if Bill Voce and I would be picked for the Australian tour. Jackson was reported as saying: "This is a matter of some difficulty, I must be excused from discussing it now. Obviously we are aware, as everybody is, of their bowling form this season; beyond that I can say nothing."

It was a ticklish situation for the M.C.C. I had written indiscreetly, and had declared I would never play for England again—the greatest honour in English cricket. No doubt the M.C.C. felt I should not be coaxed into playing, as too great a price can be paid for any man's service—even for victory. And besides, they might be further embarrassed if I refused to play. They were right. I would not have played, Bill Voce went to Australia and bowled well under the captaincy of Gubby Allen, the Australian-born Englishman who was popular in Australia and who was no

doubt appointed captain in an attempt to bury the bodyline hatchet with Australia.

Before the beginning of that Test series, which Australia won three matches to two, *Sydney Truth* said in an editorial: "It is safe to say that if the critics had taken no notice of the last bodyline controversy nothing would have been heard of it. Our batsmen were frightened stiff by Larwood and his expresses. Frankly they did not know how to play him and the squeals that they sent up, supported by namby-pamby critics, who think that cricket should be a cottonwool game resulted in England not playing her best bowler during the last series of Tests in England.

"Australia won the series but there was little glory in it; for England did not put her strongest side into the field. The coming English side may develop into a devastating combination, and win back the Ashes. Whether it does or not, in the opinion of *Truth* it is not England's best team."

Occasionally other echoes of bodyline were heard. C. B. Fry reported in the *Adelaide News* on the Second Test in 1936: "McCormick (Australia) began bowling in the Test to-day with the fastest leg theory he could muster. In fact, the difference between this and bodyline bowling consists in nothing but a difference of speed and accuracy. Few critics will dare tell you this, but I do so. McCormick is simply bowling to bump the batsmen out by leg side short stuff. He is scarcely good enough to succeed."

George Hele, one of the 1932-3 Test umpires, wrote of his observations from behind the stumps. In the course of saying that I did not bowl to hit the batsmen but certainly to intimidate and rattle them, he said: "Larwood that day, not only surprised me, but frightened me. His pace was terrific, his accuracy flawless. I have never seen Larwood or any other fast bowler attain such speed. But he frightened me when he switched to a leg side field. I watched every ball at close quarters. The thought kept recurring in my mind, 'If this cove hits a batsman, that man is going to be seriously injured.'"

In 1938 in the *Perth Sunday Times* I was to read a defence of bodyline by Clarrie Grimmer, the slow bowler, who said it was not unfair and that batsmen were solely to blame because slow footwork made them more or less helpless against Voce and me.

While the English team was battling for the Ashes in Australia in 1936 I took a coaching job in India. The Maharajah of Cooh Behar had signed me up in London to coach for the Maharajah of Patiala, one of the world's wealthiest men and a great patron of the game in India. Two or three newspapers had wanted me to cover the Australian tour for them, with a "ghost" at my elbow but I declined and took the coaching job. I was to receive £250. But it was a failure. I didn't receive a penny apart from a few incidental expenses and got back to England flat broke.

That was an experience I will never forget. It took me three days and nights to reach Patiala, and the only

white man I saw on the journey among millions of people was a stationmaster. I was at Patiala for three weeks without receiving any money and the only time I saw the Maharajah was once when he appeared in the distance riding a magnificently bedecked elephant.

I was to play in Bombay for a team of Europeans against an all-Indian team. I didn't have enough money to get there and in trying to secure an appointment with the Maharajah I waited in the hall of his palace from early in the morning until seven o'clock at night, before his turbaned son noticed me. He asked me if I had had anything to eat and when I said no he clapped his hands, servants seemed to spring from everywhere, and I was dining in a matter of a couple of minutes.

I played in the Bombay match in about 105 degrees, suffered sunstroke, and decided I had had enough. My return passage had already been booked to England for three months ahead but I persuaded the shipping company to bring it forward and I left soon after on the *Strathaird*, lighter in pocket but wiser for my experience. The Maharajah's solicitors threatened to sue me for breach of contract but when I wrote and told them what a poor deal I'd got I heard no more.

The following season I had my benefit match against Yorkshire and the *Sunday Express* had this to say "Larwood is a fast bowler of genius, and in

the last ten years he has thrilled millions both in England and Australia with the beautiful controlled fury of his action and deadly speed

"His poise at the moment of delivery is like that of a Greek sculpture, and his accuracy flows from his perfect balance. His break-back, too, is a thing to make one gasp at even from the ring. Small wonder that he has inspired counties—nations even to extremes of hero worship and hate. Larwood has given up bowling at his fastest, for his injured foot might not stand the terrific strain of that stamp on the ground every time he let loose the ball.

"He is still fast enough though to make the wicket-keeper stand well back and his accuracy is as marvellous as ever. Larwood should be filmed and shown to schools and County ground staffs all over the land.

"He deserved brilliant sunshine and a fast bowler's wicket for his benefit match against Yorkshire instead of grey skies, half a gale of wind and intermittent rain. Yet there were nearly 15,000 people on the ground for the first day and they did not fail to make their presence known when Larwood took a wicket. He bowled for the first hour from the pavilion end with the wind and got rid of Yorkshire's opening pair before the crowd had lost patience with them. Hutton was wicketed off-stump at 9, and when 16 laborious singles had been scored in three-quarters of an hour Larwood gave Sutcliffe his break-back. For

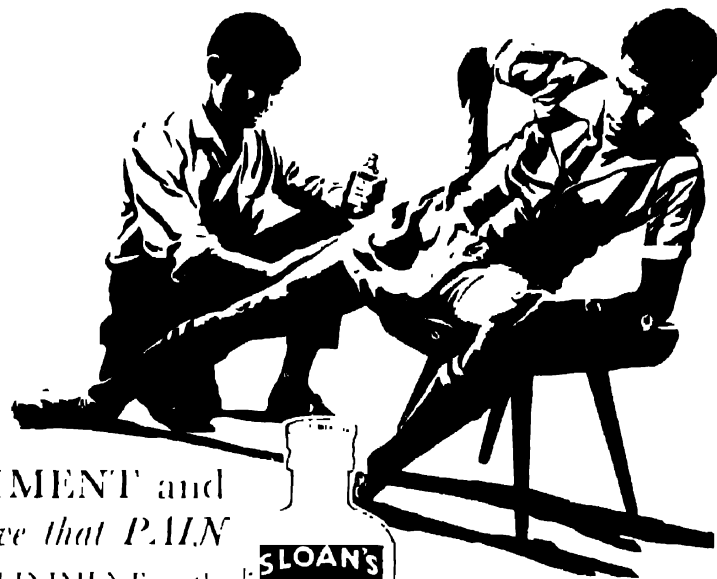
years and years Sutcliffe has presented two good Yorkshire pads to this ball; habit asserted itself and he was lb.w. under the new rule.

I still have the letter from the Secretary of Notts Cricket Club, dated December 6, 1937, replying to my request to be relieved from the match against the Australians on their 1938 tour. The secretary, H. A. Brown, said "The Committee agreed to this but they felt that it would redound to your credit if you did play."

In 1938 Ted McDonald, then a professional coach at Blackpool, was killed in Lancashire when a car struck him on the roadside. I obtained my release from Nottinghamshire and took his place. When the war broke out in 1939 I retired from cricket for good, and concentrated on growing vegetables and flowers in Nottingham.

In 1946 I bought a confectionery business in a side street in Blackpool. You wouldn't find my name over the door. A recluse never advertises. I just wanted to lead a quiet life and not to rekindle the past. Soccer became my only interest outside my family. If it hadn't been for the game I would hardly have left the shop.

Nobody took a second look at the bespectacled man on Blackpool sands who sometimes bowled a rubber ball to the younger ones among his five daughters, swinging a bat their father had carved for them out of an old piece of boxwood.—(To be continued)



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People squatting on the lawns of the Victoria Memorial Hall, a Sunday resort for Calcutta's citizens

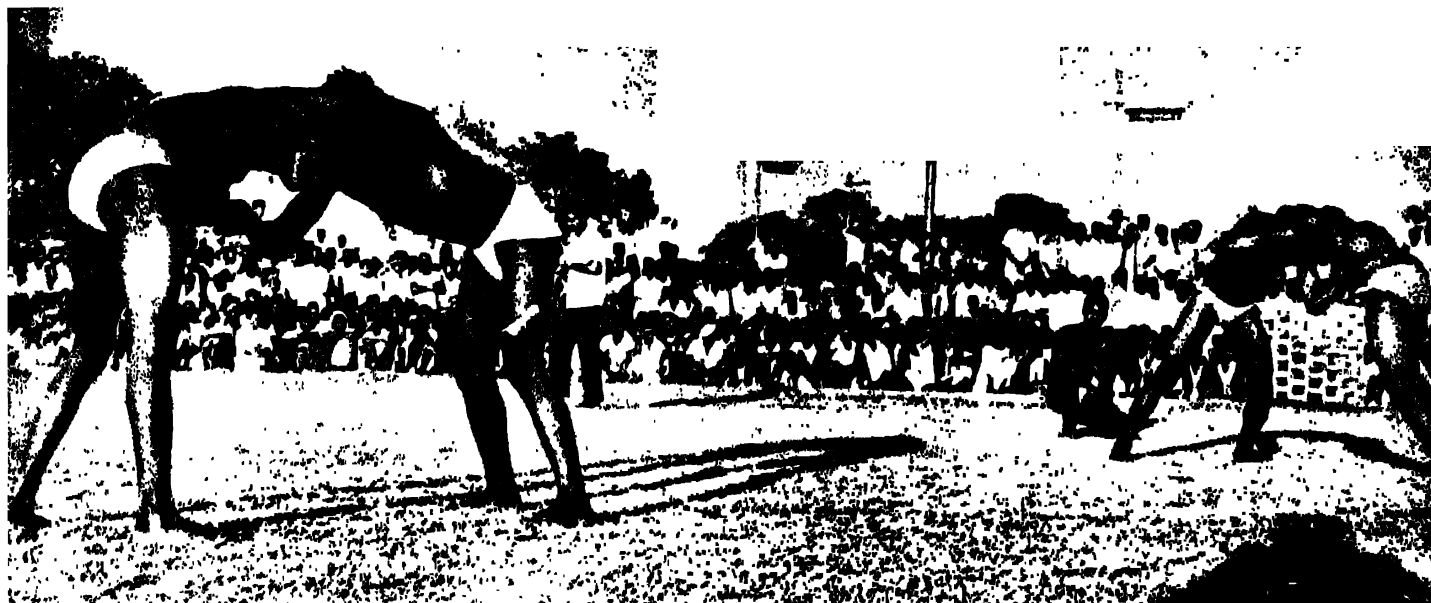
CALCUTTA'S RECREATIONAL NEEDS

By S. RAMACHANDRAN

THE case for public parks, recreation areas and open spaces in urban areas has been stressed many times over. The need for these facilities and programmes related to them is well recognised. But the need, all too often, is not fulfilled. It is not fulfilled in Calcutta to-day. If a case for these facilities were needed or if there was a question of present adequacy, a tour through the Calcutta Metropolitan District would serve to confirm both points. On the utilisation side, there is the crowded and almost desperate day and night use made of nearly all existing fa-

cilities— the Calcutta Maidan any evening, the Zoological Gardens on week-ends, or almost any small playground or park during its open hours. On the need side, there are almost the overwhelming density of population and intensity of development, which make the lack of

adequate facilities readily apparent, children playing in alleys and busy streets, schools with no play grounds, the intensive use of existing facilities, a general lack of openness or breathing space in the built-up areas and an absence in so many areas of the sense of



graciousness that comes with urban open spaces.

There are approximately 2,100 acres of public and semi-public parks, recreational areas and open space in the C.M.D. This includes the areas devoted to public play grounds, swimming pools, large public facilities such as the Zoo and Botanical Gardens, and major open and recreational areas such as clubs, which are more private than public, but which, nonetheless, represent major recreation facilities in the C.M.D. This does not include playgrounds attached to schools,

tanks located and oriented to other uses and some of the very small publicly-owned open spaces. The significance, or insignificance, of the 2,000 acres may be seen when it is divided and examined in terms of the sizes of individual facilities, the location of the space, its relation to the people that it serves and the recreation programmes related to it.

Almost 1,300 acres or 86 per cent of all the recreation and open spaces are in the urbanised area of the C.M.D. This area, which includes municipalities and non municipal

Wrestling is a usual feature on Sundays and holidays in Calcutta

urban areas as defined by the Census of 1961, contains about 90 per cent of the population.

Within the urbanised area the distribution of public and semi-public open spaces, both by number and size of facilities, is by no means uniform. All of these facilities are in Calcutta or its immediate environs. For the rest there are relatively small parks and playfields of various sizes dotted with decreasing frequency as one moves north of Calcutta. That they appear none too often or that they are unusually under-equipped and insufficiently cared for is only to further qualify a phenomenon which is at best a sad commentary on the urban situation. Further, a ride up the River Hooghly shows how little of the shores is used for recreation purposes. A basic recreation source is thereby pre-empted by other uses.

Over 1,300 acres of public and semi-public open space are located in from 160 to 175 separate facilities in Calcutta. The exact number of facilities depends upon various definitions of space and facilities used by different agencies and Government units. Although this space amounts to over 7 per cent of all developed land in the city, a figure that compares most favourably with most western cities, it provides less than one-half acre of park, recreation and open space per 1,000 residents. Even this figure is misleadingly high, considering that it includes land used by private clubs. Further, this ratio of open space to people can be compared to international standard of four acres per thousand people and the standard obtaining in most American cities

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Due to heavy rush, interested spectators watch wrestling bouts stand-





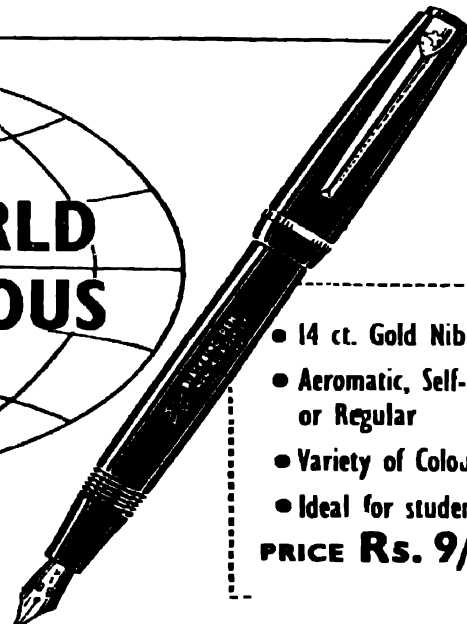
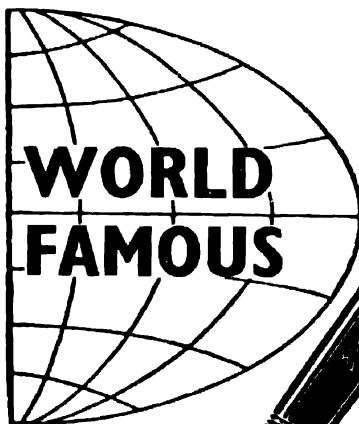
A park with people relaxing in the evening.

CALCUTTA'S RECREATIONAL NEEDS

Continued from previous page

of ten acres per thousand population. In any case it would take approximately 10,000 acres of additional land to achieve the international standard in Calcutta!

The distribution of outdoor recreational facilities within the various wards of Calcutta illustrates both its unequal nature as well as the shortage of space. Approximately one quarter of the 80 wards do not have any public or semi-public recreation space. In many additional wards the amount of space provided is insignificant. The lack of recreation facilities takes on added significance when it is realised that an area less than 4,000 acres of land in Calcutta is presently open or undeveloped and that much of this is either low land or inaccessible for general use. The open lot that used to serve as a playground more often than not has a building on it to-day. This, together with the extremely high land cost in Calcutta, means that additional open space facilities will be expensive and will usually involve dislocation of existing uses. Another way to improve the space-to-people relationship is, of course, to decrease the density of population of Calcutta. While this may not be as far fetched as it sounds—demands for other uses may force some housing out of Calcutta, higher space standards could mean fewer people in any given area, etc.—it is an extremely distant possibility at best. Another alternative, high-rising, low-coverage structures, will be difficult in the near future because of the cost of elevators and tall structures in general. For the present there is a very small amount of open space considering the number of people it serves and the immediate prospect, given existing population trends, is for the situation to worsen.



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But it was Dean's head that rose highest

world as "Dixie" Dean. Why "Dixie"? Simply because as a boy he had swarthy complexion and a mop of black curly hair. So his perky school pal-dubbed him "Dixie", and the name stuck to him when he joined Everton as an ambitious teenager. Now he was the greatest goal-getter in English soccer, and the hero of Everton's army of fans, for he, more than any other member of a very fine side, was responsible for taking the Goodison Park club to the League Championship.

Ten Needed

During the winter months of that unforgettable season Dixie had scored with such clockwork regularity that it seemed more than a possibility that he could beat the record of 59 League goals set up the previous season by George Carnsell, the Middlesbrough centre-forward.

But, as the season drew to a close, there were doubts on Merseyside. With only three games to play Dixie's goals total was still 10 short of the previous record. Dixie had always been ready to accept a challenge and in the next two League games he cracked in eleven goals. It brought his total to 59, with one game to go. Two goals would equal the record, three would beat it.

Could he do it? It was the question that 60,000 excited fans asked themselves as they trooped into Goodison Park on that May afternoon in 1928. When the teams took the field there was a special cheer for Dixie but the fans did not forget a welcome to the man who led Arsenal, Charlie Buchan, one of the greatest England players of all time. Charlie was making his last appearance in the Football League, the finale to a brilliant career.

A sad day for one centre-forward, but would it be a glad day for another? The next 90 minutes would provide the answer.

First Goal

The match opened sensationally. After only two minutes, the ball was in the back of Arsenal's net—and Dixie Dean had put it there! It was a glorious goal, one of Dixie's typical

Continued on next page

MAY 6, 1928, is a date that will never be forgotten in Liverpool. On that memorable day Goodison Park, home of Everton F. C., was the scene of a most remarkable performance, when a record was set up that has never been broken, or even equalled.

Merseyside, one of the foremost centres of English soccer, had never known such excitement, such an air of eager expectancy as when the crowds flocked to Goodison Park. It was the final match of the 1927-28 First Division season between Everton and Arsenal. The result meant little to either side. Everton was already assured of winning the League Championship, so further points didn't really matter. Why then the incredible interest in the match?

One man held the answer—Everton's big, rugged centre-forward, William Ralph Dean, the man known affectionately throughout the football

Sensations Of Sport

When Dixie Brought It Off!

By FRANK WRIGHT

SENSATIONS OF SPORT

Continued from previous page

first-time pile-drivers. Now he needed just two more for a new record.

"Good old Dixie," yelled the jubilant fans. "Now another..."

Hardly had that riot of cheering subsided than the second goal was scored—but this time it was a red-shirted player who put the ball into the net. The equaliser for Arsenal. Not that this worried the Merseyside fans. They weren't concerned with the result, only with Dixie breaking the record. It wasn't long before Dixie really gave the fans something to shout about. He scored another goal. It was his second in five minutes—the goal that equalled the record.

Now the whole ground echoed to the roaring chanting of the Everton fans

"Give it to Dixie!" they yelled. Every time the black-haired, boyishly jubilant figure in the blue shirt touched the ball the chant rose in a wild crescendo. But to expect a repetition of that exhilarating opening burst of scoring was asking too much. Dixie gave everything he had in his efforts to add to his scoring total but Arsenal's defence was just as determined that he should not be shown any favours.

Another goal did come before half-time—but it was another Arsenal equaliser, and the teams went in for a welcome ten minutes' respite with honours even. The break also gave the perspiring fans a chance to simmer down but they were soon roaring their chant again as the players reappeared.

Everton started the second half with a resolute attack. Dixie Dean was

playing like two men, harrying the Arsenal defenders, ramming in shots at goal whenever half a chance presented itself. But without any success.

Fifteen minutes passed....20...30....but still that vital goal eluded the Everton idol. By now Arsenal's defence looked impregnable. Dixie seemed to be battering himself against a human brick wall!

Time moved on relentlessly. Only ten minutes were left for play.

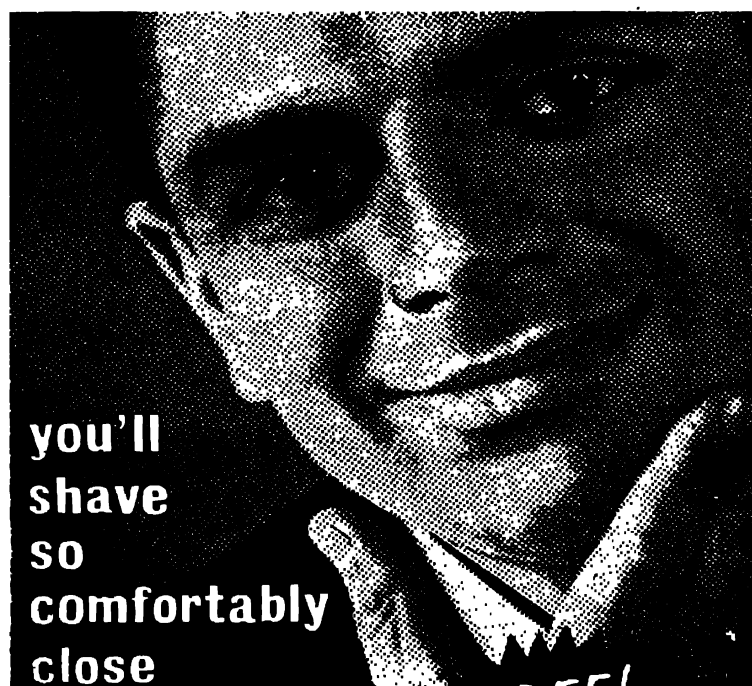
Suddenly wee Alex Troup, Everton's Scottish left-winger, raced off down the touchline, the ball bobbing at his twinkling feet. He beat one red shirt, then another. "Give it to Dixie!" the fans yelled. But the Scot waited until he saw his big team-mate in position—and then over went the ball in a perfect arc towards the penalty area.

Crowd Stunned

Blue and red shirted players leapt into the air—but it was the black-haired head of Dixie Dean that rose highest. Head met ball, and an instant later Arsenal's goalkeeper was clutching empty air. The ball was in the net behind him! For a moment the crowd seemed stunned, then Goodison Park exploded in one of the biggest roars Liverpool had ever heard. The 60,000 fans went wild.

For some minutes the game was forgotten as Dixie Dean, face beaming, was surrounded by his delighted team-mates. One of the first to congratulate him on his brilliant performance was Charlie Buchan. History had been made in the last game of his long and lustrous career.

Dixie Dean, the boy who wanted to be an engine driver before he decided to take up soccer, had made his name immortal, for his wonderful record of 60 goals in a season has never been beaten. Yet it might never have happened. A few years before, he had suffered terrible injuries in a road crash and was told he would never play football again!



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Do you Know?
By BACH



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Delhi Soccer League Champion

By OUR CORRESPONDENT

THE Delhi Football League (Senior Division), the most popular local tournament, has ended. A few knock-out competitions remain before we go on to the all-India tournaments—the Durand and the D.C.M. For an extended competition running for full three months and more, the League has been conducted on schedule, drawing its huge crowds daily, increasing its popularity. That the League has literally taken football to the masses, there is not the slightest doubt. In this it has, as in the past, fulfilled a very useful purpose. But that is not the essential objective of a tournament of its nature. The aim should be to improve the standard of the game, to resurrect the prestige Delhi's football teams once had. In this, I am afraid, not only the League but also all the numerous tournaments held throughout the season, have been unmistakable failures.

I saw most of the key matches in the League, which must be taken as a fair reflection of current standards. The enthusiasm and excitement were there, spasms of top soccer were undeniable, but I was never prompted to say that we were seeing better football than last year or the years previous. Take the "final" clash between City Club and Young Men. It was City's opportunity to retain the championship for the third year running and obviously its best efforts were called for. It was also Young Men's chance to win a championship after seven long years and it naturally went all out to put in its top performance. Except for none too good conditions underfoot—the grass had not been mown, unfortunately—conditions otherwise were ideal for a really grand soccer exhibition. There were about 15,000 in the stands (at enhanced rates) to give an impetus to the players to produce something worth seeing.

Yet what transpired? The game was fast, exciting doubtless and two or three good individual performances featured the play. But an overall estimate cannot but lead to the rather depressing conclusion that there was little of the polished moves that produce goals. Only one was scored, a beauty for sure, by Young Men's inside-left Virinder, which brought Young Men the title, but even this was far from the result of concerted effort. Forward play, especially that of City, was entirely at a discount and it was throughout a case of defences playing heroically but forwards seldom augmenting the good work of the men behind.

Young Men definitely deserved to win. The team was more enterprising and its attack had more thrust and it made several good attempts to score,

one by Virinder finding its mark without any chance of being stopped. And if Virinder led the attack admirably, Gyan, in the stopper position, was the brains of the defence. He had the better of City's centre-forward Aslam both in the air and on the green. And Gyan was provided with valuable assistance by one of the most controversial figures on Delhi's soccer fields, the inimitable Surjit Singh.

For City, goalkeeper Manzoor must be congratulated on his remarkable saves throughout. The only ball that beat him was never a reflection on his great keeping. In defence, Nasir was the mainstay, his intermediary role being played to good effect. The forwards, however disappointed. Stray opportunities were wasted, good chances went abegging and never once did they go about their task in a manner that brings reward. I'm afraid that too much reliance on Aslam for scoring was placed. Gyan sized this and had the forward always well covered. City's persistence—despite Gyan's dominance—in giving Aslam the ball whenever they were in attack, was poor strategy. City was thus far from the side that took it in the past to so many triumphs so regularly.

There is no doubt that Iqbal's absence—he is on the suspension list—was a great handicap to City. Iqbal always has been the brains of the team, playing in the half line and leading the defence, while yet the main feeder of the attack. Nasir, a good forward, had to take to the intermediary department, thus weakening the attack. There is not the slightest doubt that had Iqbal played, City would have functioned to better purpose, but that is no reason for City's poor display, even without Iqbal.

It is strange irony that City, who had saved Young Men from relegation last year, should have been deprived of a hat-trick in the League by the same team. The match last year which would have decided Young Men's fate was its final fixture with City. There was not the faintest

chance of City being beaten. Its opponents were thus doomed. City however conceded a walk-over in pointed circumstances, to the fruitful advantage of Young Men. Of course none could have expected Young Men to "oblige" by letting City beat it in the 1965 key tussle. It was understandably Young Men's endeavour to win a title after seven years, a hat-trick for City was not so compelling.

Young Men scored 19 goals in all, conceding 11. The team's main scorers were: Virinder 6 and Narinder 4.

The following are the positions of the five top teams in the League table: Young Men 24 points; Nationals 22, N. D. Heroes 21 and City 20 (City has yet to meet Youngsters).

The following are the positions of the two bottom-most teams: Youngsters 14 points and Modernites 9 (Modernites will be relegated to the Second Division).

The following are the previous winners of the championship: 1955 N. D. Heroes; 1956 N. D. Heroes; 1957 Young Men; 1958 Young Men & N. D. Heroes; 1959 N. D. Heroes; 1960 City Club; 1961 Raisina; 1962 Raisina; 1963 City Club; 1964 City Club.

TRAINING FOR STUDENTS IN AZERBAIJAN

ONE out of every six inhabitants of Azerbaijan now go in for sports. The teaching of physical culture begins in schools from the first grades. About 900,000 people out of a population of a little over 4.5 million will be going in for sports in the Republic towards the end of 1967.

Sports training centres for students are opening in towns and district centres in this Caucasian Republic. All of Azerbaijan's 12 colleges will have children's sports schools attached to them. Every graduate of the Lenin Teachers' Training Institute will be given special training to become also a public instructor in physical training and sports.

New swimming pools and stadia will be built in Azerbaijan within the next few years. Baku, for instance, will have a cycle track, an indoor rowing pool, and indoor race course, sports palace and a number of new structures for the physical culture institute. Training is given free of charge at children's sports schools, which exist in many towns, and also at sports clubs for adults. It is done by experienced teachers, graduates of the National Institute of Physical Culture.

The skill of Azerbaijan sportsmen is growing yearly. Five Azerbaijan sportsmen, for instance, have brought home Olympic medals from Tokyo.

SPORTING SAM by Reg. Wootton





short of the needs of the trade if the demand in the country is to be met in full. I hope the Government would see its way to increasing the quota in consonance with the policy of support for indigenous manufacture. Foreign brands of tennis balls have been almost forgotten and the Indian Dunlop and Slazenger stocks, particularly

S. R. Subramaniam (right), captain of the MCC "A" team, who won the State Association tennis league championship, with the trophy. At left is Mr. R. V. G. K. Ranga Rao who presided over the prize distribution ceremony.

of the tinned variety, have grown very popular. Tennis being an all-year game played under lights too in clubs and private courts the demand is growing day by day and I hope the Government would enable the trade to meet the ever-increasing demand.

The dealer told me incidentally that table tennis too was going through hard times. The white celluloid used for manufacturing the balls are im-

TENNIS in South India is passing through a difficult time due to short supply of balls, considerably curtailing regular practice. I am told the position in other parts of the country is almost the same. The position is not likely to improve till about the first week of October and the plight of some of the clubs is similar to those of the second World War, when the imported variety of balls alone was in use and the price per dozen shot up to even Rs. 90.

A sports goods dealer told me that the present "famine" was caused by the unfortunate mistake of an entire shipment of the fine felt used in the manufacture of tennis balls, sent from England, being wrongly routed to a different country, far away from India. Manufacture in India by Slazengers and Dunlop, who have been meeting the needs of the entire country ever since imports were banned, had to be completely suspended and whatever stocks available at the time supply of felt was stopped, was distributed to various centres. This meagre supply did not last the clubs and educational institutions very long and a stage was reached when on several courts practice had to be entirely stopped while on others activities were curtailed.

This temporary blight gave rise to the question whether National and State organisations, which have membership all over the country, could not

undertake and ensure the supply of tennis balls. The issue is not new and has come up in the past too but the serious practical difficulties in the way of implementation of any such quasi-rationing or privileged supply for member-clubs, amounting to undue interference with the trade, prevented any action in the matter. The dealer told me that reservation of supply for Association clubs would restrict supply to the larger circle of schools and private individuals who were depending on the dealers. But he said that as and when regular bulk supply was resumed, the manufacturers themselves could earmark a certain percentage for the controlling organisations, so that member-clubs could benefit. In any case such reservation could not be thought of in the near future. The temporary dearth due to diversion of shipment apart, the dealer told me that the quota of felt permitted to be imported fell far

ported and here too the quota is not enough to meet the demand all over the country. This very popular indoor game, which attracts the highest number of entries in every tournament compared to other branches of sport deserves fullest encouragement and I hope the Government would increase the quota here too.

Presiding the other day over the distribution of prizes for the Madras State Tennis Association's league championship and the competition for Firms and Services for the State Bank of India trophy, on the lawns of the Madras Cricket Club, Mr. R. V. G. K. Ranga Rao, Vice-President of the Association, made an interesting suggestion. He urged that ranked players who are at present allowed to play one each in a team for the league should be kept out completely so that players of lesser eminence could fight it out more easily. The suggestion is quite good (actually in billiards ranked players are not participating in the league), but overlooks the vital factor that match-play with seniors would provide players with rich experience.

Dr. S. Rajan mentioned that Institutions like State Bank, Parry & Co., and Gordon Woodroffe were encouraging the game by donating trophies and enabling more talented players in building up a career. With trophies in most games like cricket, table tennis and tennis, now being played for, promising sportsmen are provided much-needed encouragement.

THE TENNIS BALL "FAMINE"

By K. S. NARASIMHAN

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Why United States Tops?

In this concluding portion of the recorded interview to Our Correspondent, Dr. Steitz of the Springfield College, U.S.A., says that it is now the High Schools and educational institutions which play the leading role in providing Olympic competitors in the United States

By EDWARD P. STEITZ

THE other question asked was how the United States continues to excel in this game of basketball. The United States continues to do research all the time. We have continuous research going on as to the best scientific ways of playing the game. We continuously evaluate leading coaches, we do research on the game continually on the best offence and the best defence to use and when research proves one way to be better than the others, we adopt the new method. I think our new methods and the continuous use of research are among the reasons that we continue to stay. We are not happy to stay or remain with the status quo. We will adopt new methods, even though we have been successful with some of the older ones, when the new methods can prove more beneficial. For instance your Indian hockey team is one of the greatest in the world. You have always been on top but I am sure you do not stay put and say "We are the greatest and therefore we will not make any changes." One must always consider changes to keep up with newer trends and newer scientific approaches. If not, your competitors will come with new approaches and probably beat you at your own game. The same thing happens to us in the United States basketball.

In the United States competition is very strong in university and colleges. In fact our Olympic teams are all coached in university and comprise mostly college players. We do not use outsiders except on few occasions where players who have just gone out of the colleges one or two years before have been taken. Practically almost all the members of the Olympic teams for many years have been from the university and colleges.

The emphasis on basketball in the United States has been on the college schools and university system. The NCAA and High School Federation control to a large degree 95% of all basketball in the United States. This has changed radically in the last 50 years and now high schools and educational institutions play the leading role in providing us with great Olympic competitors.

Regarding playing conditions in India I think the conditions we have experienced in India are very fine. It is on clay courts that you play in India but we are used to playing mostly on wooden floors by and large. If we play outdoors in the U.S. it is usually on bitumen or concrete courts. These are conducive to improving sports in India and of course an im-

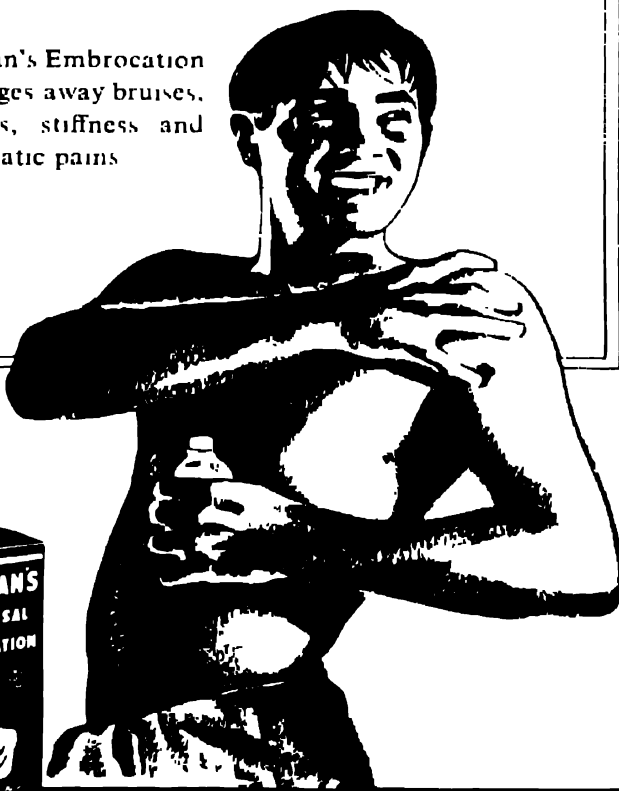
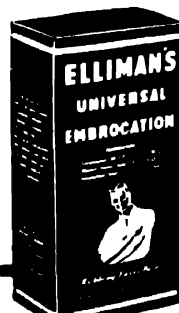
proved court facility could add much to the improvement of the game in country.

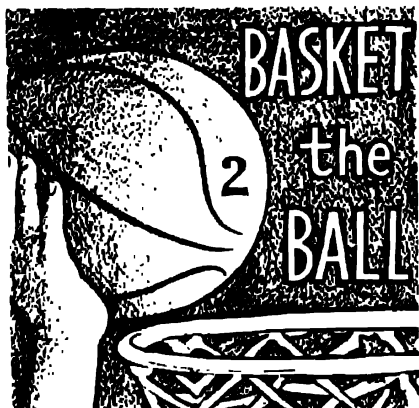
I do feel that so far as Indian basketball is concerned the way to improve it is to exploit the ability of Indian people. By this I mean the Indian people are quick and have fast foot action, I think they should be exploited as much as possible. For instance, I feel that the Indian team should play an aggressive man to man type of defence to compensate for the players' smaller stature. By the same token I believe they could play fast break with pro-

per passing and play a disruptive game. I feel this can help improve the game of basketball in India. To improve Indian basketball it is of necessity to play against European or American teams and clamour for foreign travel. You should exploit as much as possible speed and aggressive defence to the best advantage. You must start the game at lower age level and have all educational institutions play a more leading role in providing instruction in basketball. More leagues at lower levels can do much to help improve basketball in India.

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SHOOTING

TWO-HAND SET SHOT: The two-hand set shot must be mastered by every player and it is by far the most popularly used shot by players from a distance and its accuracy is fairly high.

1. The ball is held with fingers spread well apart and the palms do not touch the ball. Hold the ball out in front as though you are going to make a chest pass. The fore-arms are almost parallel to the floor. The elbows are close to the sides. Stand with the feet a little apart in a comfortable and relaxed position with the weight of the body resting on the balls of the feet. Bend the knees slightly, trunk erect and the eyes set on the front aim at the basket.

2. As the legs are straightened, complete the shot by bringing the ball up in front of the face. Note in this case, the player draws one foot slightly back. The advantage of this foot position is that the player can start a pass or a dribble as well as shoot from this position without shifting his feet.

3. The ball is raised high up and released with a smooth movement of the arms and a slight wrist snap. The arms follow through and the palms are turned so that they face the basket. Shoot the ball high enough into the air so that it can be dropped through the ring.





BASKET THE BALL-2



1



2



ONE-HAND SET SHOT: This is less accurate than the two-hand set shot, but, this has individual preference by several players who are very accurate either with the left or right. At close range this shot has a higher rate of accuracy.

1. Place the feet in a stride position with the right foot in front. For a right hand shot, most of the weight rests on the right foot or the leading foot. Note the heel is kept on the floor. The knees are slightly bent. The ball rests on the right hand, supported by left and the ball is kept at a height little above the chest.

2. Flex the knees slightly and push the ball toward the basket with the right hand. Carry the ball as high as possible and then release with a wrist snap. If you are close to the basket, the shot is made by merely rising on to the toes as the ball is released.

3. Note the follow through and regain balance.





ONE-HAND JUMP SHOT. The jump shots are used when you are guarded in front as you face the basket or when you receive a pass with your back toward the basket. In the latter case you turn the body to the left or right when you leap into the air to make the shot.

1 Note the stance, with well spread legs, knees bent, body erect and the eyes set on the ring.

2. The ball is brought up alongside the face with two hands. The shooting arm—right hand—is under and the left arm helps to retain the position of the ball. The right elbow is right in front, so that an easy vertical lift can be given over the head at the mid-line of the body with both hands. The right arm is quickly extended and the wrist is flexed with the ball leaving the hand.



BASKET THE BALL-2

3. The shot is released at the height of the jump and the fingers are pointed upward and outward upon release of the ball.



4. The player regains his balance and the palm of the right hand faces the basket indicating the wrist snap.

(Commentary By Dr. J. P. THOMAS)

Next Week:
OFFENSIVE MOVES





SEPT. 18, 1965

JAFFER

ONE of the finest forwards in Bombay football, Jaffer had donned first the Bombay colours and then the Maharashtra shirt with distinction. It speaks volumes for his skill that he has been able to retain his place in the Maharashtra State team for nearly a decade now. A senior member of the Mafatal team, his value both as a skilful player and as an adviser on tactics has been much in evidence in the team's recent triumphs.

By OUR CORRESPONDENT

THE Lucknow District Police team is sweeping everything before it in Lucknow soccer. It earned the third trophy of the season defeating Central Command in the final of the Das Gupta football tournament played at the Central Sports Stadium, Lucknow by a solitary goal. Earlier, the Lucknow Police had annexed the Senior soccer league trophy and the Keelan Cup.

The Policemen played like champions from the outset and fully merited their success. But for inspired goalkeeping by Central Command

custodian Shri Dharan, they would have won by a much bigger margin.

Police wingers Pan Singh and C. J. Thapa were always a source of danger to the opposition. Pan Singh, however, missed a number of gilt-edged chances, specially in the second half. Midway through the second half, Police inside-right Sudhakar Dubey scored the all-important goal from the top of the penalty box.

There is keen contest for top honours between the reigning champion, George Town Association, and Young-

sters Club in the senior division football league tournament of Allahabad. Youngsters Club now leads with 21 points in eleven matches. It won ten matches and was concerned in a 2-2 draw against Eleven Brothers in the first leg George Town Association, also maintaining an unbeaten record, has so far secured 18 points in ten matches, winning eight and sharing honours with Cantonment Sporting Club (0-0) and Rama Club (2-2).

G.T.A. was leading 2-1 against Rama Club till six minutes before the final whistle when a number of spectators invaded the ground and tried to attack G.T.A. inside-right Waqar Ahmad. The match was resumed afterwards and Rama equalised in the last minute. The G.T.A. lodged a protest that unless adequate police arrangements were made, it would not take further part in the league. A meeting of the ADSA football working committee held under the chairmanship of Mr. G. D. Banerjee decided that adequate police arrangement would be made in key matches. Rama Club is occupying the third place with 15 points in 10 matches, having lost to Lukerganj Club in the first encounter by 1-2 and Youngsters Club 0-2.

Lucknow Cricket Club won the coveted Munnoo Lal Kapoor cricket trophy of Lucknow defeating the fancied Dayanand Youngmen's Association on the Victoria Park Chowk, Lucknow, by virtue of a first innings' lead of 15 runs. A sparkling century by U.P. State cap, Niru Kapoor, who hit up 110 and useful knocks of 41 by Dinesh Nautiyal and 29 by D. Chaturvedi enabled D.Y.A. to pile up 266 runs after being 241 for six on the opening day. Shambhu Puri and S. N. Tandon shared the bowling honours bagging five and three wickets for 39 and 61 runs. Niru Kapoor, who was 101 not out overnight, missed a straight one from Shambhu Puri and was adjudged leg before.

L.C.C. was in a sorry plight with five for 122 but a fighting 7th wicket stand between Kedar Khanna (65) and S. N. Puri (58) added 127 runs. Wahi hit up 27. Rohit Chaturvedi took four for 78. The D.Y.A., later, lodged a protest that the wicket was spoilt by overwatering it.

D.Y.A. applied closure to its second knock at 182 for four. Bhargava (47) and Rohit Chaturvedi (66 with two sixes) were the top scorers. The unfinished fourth wicket stand between Rohit Chaturvedi and Dharendra added 79 runs.

Needing 168 runs for an outright win, Lucknow Cricket Club replied with 93 for four wickets. Kedar Khanna (41) was the top scorer. Niru Kapoor took three for 47.

Top-seeded S. A. M. Rizvi of Lucknow annexed the Justice Ghulam Hasan Memorial badminton singles title defeating S. K. Seth in the final at Lucknow 15-4 and 7-0. Rizvi played a cool game. He won the first game with consummate ease at 15-4 and led 7-0 in the second when Seth, who

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The coach demonstrating the push stroke to the trainees.

By A CORRESPONDENT

A CENTRAL Coaching Camp in hockey sponsored by the Uttar Pradesh Council of Sports was held at Dehra Dun from May 27, to June 16, 1965. The following schoolboy trainees between 14 and 20 were selected from the various districts of the State.

Nasir Ali Khan, Iqbal Ahmad Beg (Rampur), M C Khanna (Bareilly), R K. Chatterjee (Lucknow); M. C. Bhatt, V. K. Verma (Nainital); Ashok Gupta, Ramesh Batra, Prem Prakash, (Meerut), S. C. Bhatia (Muzaffarnagar); Chanderpai Singh (Aligarh); Harendrajit Singh (Kanpur), Manjeet Singh, Desraj, Inder, Sethi, Bhargwaaj (Dehra Dun).

The idea of having such camps is to impart advanced training in the finer points of the game to schoolboys. This is an annual feature of the U.P. Council of Sports, during the summer vacation. The boys were under the charge of J. L. Sharma, former Indian Olympic player.

The camp was a grand success and the boys displayed keen interest in the training. During the camp 5 matches were played against the local clubs and all the five were won by the trainees.

Life in the camp was hard and strenuous. The daily schedule was: P.T. and individual practice from 6 a.m. to 8 a.m.; Theory class 10 a.m. to 11 a.m.; Evening practice and matches 5 p.m. to 7 p.m.

It is a matter for regret that the general standard of hockey is deteriorating as the number of players in the country is far too less than what it was before. "Quantity produces quality." We should create interest in hockey at the school level and let more and more boys play hockey. Schools and colleges are the nurseries to the Universities, Districts, States and the country. It is only when we again take up this great game at the school level can we raise the general standard of the game throughout the

country. Unless and until the Education Departments at the Centre and the State, make hockey compulsory right from the school level, the standard of Indian hockey will never rise.

I would emphasize that such camps should be organized in other States also to give encouragement to promising schoolboys to learn the finer points of the game.

had not been keeping well, conceded the match. Earlier, in the semi-final, S. K. Seth had got the better of N. R. Ghosh of Allahabad with ease 15-7 and 15-7. Ghosh led 6-0 in the first game but superior stamina and strategy enabled Seth to carry away the honours. S. A. M. Rizvi knocked out the All-India Audit champion Girdharilal Mehrotra of Allahabad 15-11 and 15-3. In the first game, Girdharilal led 11-7 but failed to drive home the advantage. In the second, Rizvi completely outplayed Mehrotra.

In the juniors' singles final, Gurdarshan Singh of Gorakhpore defeated

P. K. Razdan 15-0 and 15-6 in a tame match. In the doubles final, Gurdarshan Singh and Ranjit Manral beat Mahendra Mehta and M. L. Mehrotra 15-4 and 15-5.

Earlier, Gurdarshan Singh had to fight hard to nose out Ranjit Manral in the semi-final 15-8 and 15-12. Mahendra Mehta went down fighting against Razdan 12-15, 15-8 and 16-18.

In the men's doubles final, Deric Joel and S. K. Seth defeated V. N. Masaldan and S. A. M. Rizvi 15-12 and 15-11. Begum Ghulari Hasan gave away the trophies.

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Mr. Amar Singh Harika, who has been re-elected President of the Punjab Cycling Association for the third term of three years

BUILDING UP HOCKEY TEAM

cision has yet been taken regarding the venue, the host Association has started making arrangements. According to another decision of the Wrestling Federation of India the district of Ludhiana has been transferred to the Patiala region.

Mr. Amar Singh Harika was re-elected President of the Punjab Cycling Association for a third term of three years at the annual general meeting of the Punjab Cycling Association held at Patiala. There was a change in the Presidentship of the Punjab Kabaddi Association. Mr. Waryam Singh, who had been holding charge of this office for 14 years, retired and his place was taken by Tikka Jagjit Singh, member of the Punjab Legislative Assembly. — M. L. Kapur.

INDIA took the first step towards building hockey teams for the next Asian and Olympic Games when the President of the Indian Hockey Federation, Mr. Ashwini Kumar, announced at Jullundur the names of players who will assemble at Patiala for a three-week training camp. As a result of the form shown by players during this camp a team will be selected for a tour of Europe. Those selected are: Railways: Mohinder Lal, Atta Ullah Khan, Antic, Balbir Singh,

Harbinder Singh, Kamal Manohar, Pyara Singh, Inder Singh, Hamid, Joginder Singh, Qayum Khan, Kareem and Naqvi, Services: Laxman Dhillon, Pyara Singh, Balbir Singh, Jagdish Singh, Kondolna, Peter, Haripal, Balbir Singh, Han du Patil, David, Toppo, Muttappa, S. Mustafa and Gurbachan Singh, Punjab: Charanjit Singh, Raj Kumar, Gurdev Singh, Dharam Singh, Jagjit Singh, Narender Singh, Balbir Singh, Darshan Singh, Sarup Singh, Gurmit Singh, Prithpal Singh, and Tersem Singh, Bengal: Christi, Gurbux Singh, S. Pradan, Inam-ur-Rehman, Delhi: Harjinder Singh, Mysore: Nagraj.

The Patiala Union Wrestling Association will play host to the next National Wrestling Championships in February 1966. Although no de-



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(nēb' ū-lūs) ADJ.
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A NEBULOUS PAINTING



Tikka Jagjit Singh, who has been elected President of the Punjab Kabaddi Association

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S. P. COLLEGE RETAINS NEHRU TROPHY

By M. K. RAZDAN

Gen. Bikram Singh, in whose memory football and volleyball tournaments are conducted annually in Jammu and Kashmir.



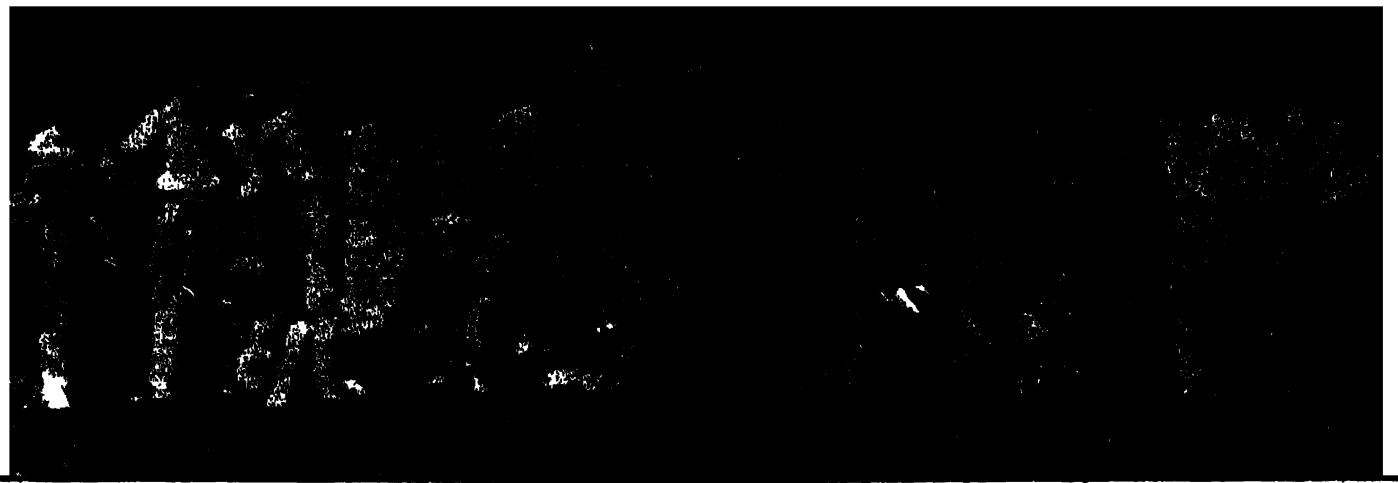
A section of the crowd witnessing a match in the Bikram Memorial soccer.



The Bikram Memorial volleyball semi-final in progress. (Left); The volleyball final



A football match in progress. (Right); The crowd keenly following a football match.



MORE than a dozen teams took part in the Nehru Memorial Gold Cup cricket tournament which was staged recently at Srinagar. Excellent cricket was seen and there were many surprises. A.S. Gymkhana, with more than half a dozen Ranji Trophy players, looked the strongest team on paper, but did not make the semi-final grade.

S.P. College, the Inter-Collegiate cricket champion, defeated A.C.C. in the final, which proved to be a tame affair with S.P. College on top throughout. Batting first A.C.C. scored only 95 runs. In reply, S.P. College scored 280 runs. Virinder Chopra, following his good bowling performance, was the top scorer. He was unlucky to miss his hundred by the narrowest of margins when he ran short of partners. He was ably supported by Khurshid Anwar who scored 71. In its second knock A.C.C. was all out for 129 runs thus leaving S.P. College winners by an innings and 56 runs.

S.P. College deserved its success. On the way to the final the team gave some excellent displays and beat many top teams. The credit goes to the college Principal, Mr. Said-ud-Din, a great football player in his youth and

to Mr. J. L. Raina, the College Physical Director who has been doing everything to promote sport in his college. His efforts have met with amazing success.

The tournament produced some excellent batting and bowling performances. Parvez, the former Ranji Trophy captain, Ved, Sant Singh and Rauf all batted well. Dilbag Singh, after a lean period in the Hot Weather, Mayor's Shield and Sheesh Mahal Trophy matches at New Delhi, bowled well on matting wickets here. He was responsible for the shock defeat of A. S. Gymkhana at the hands of C.C.C. Others who bowled well in the tournament were Anil Mehra of S.P. College and Rauf, the State Ranji Trophy Captain. The best all rounder in view was S.P. College's Humayun Aga, a born cricketer and a fine sportsman.

A large number of teams, including many from the Services, participated in the Gen Bikram Memorial football and volleyball tournaments. Football, the State's most popular game, attracted large crowds and the games were thrilling. Both football and volleyball finals were won by teams from the Services.

A group of the K.C.C. and C.C.C. teams that figured in the opening match of the Nehru Memorial Gold Cup cricket tournament.



Virinder Chopra (S.P. College), who scored an unbeaten 99 in the Nehru Memorial cricket final.

The combined group of the finalists—A.C.C. and S.P. College, (winner).



CHAMPION AGAIN!

By HUGH SWEENEY

MOHUN BAGAN has won the Calcutta First Division football League championship again—for the fourth straight year, a club record. Now, it has a bigger target ahead. Records are made to be broken and Mohun Bagan has its sights on Mohammedan Sporting's all-time record of five successive wins in the championship.

Will Mohun Bagan equal it? And go on to set a new record—six years in a row? Taking a long-term view, I think that the other Calcutta teams will find it very difficult to break Mohun Bagan's present stranglehold on the League honours. Yes, having come so far, I fully expect Mohun Bagan to set up that new football record—six successive triumphs.

Its present triumph is the 13th in a First Division career that goes back to 1915. Success is never easily gained and so it was with Mohun Bagan who had to wait till 1939 for its first league title. Then the titles rolled in as do breakers on the sea beach, with Mohun Bagan winning again and again. It has, at the time

of writing, still a match to play against East Bengal, to maintain an unbeaten record. The manner in which Bagan stormed through its previous engagements fully suggests that the club is not going to lose its record. If the team hangs on to it it will have gone through two successive league seasons without a defeat. What a record!

There is the faintest possibility that its remaining fixtures might be upped to two, for Rajasthan Club has an appeal pending with the I.F.A. On July 8, Rajasthan did not field a side against Mohun Bagan, demanding that the match should be played on a neutral ground. The points for the match were awarded to the champion but Rajasthan has appealed against this decision and has requested that the match be played again. Personally, I do not think that Rajasthan will win the appeal. However, if it does, the chances of Rajasthan ruining Mohun Bagan's unbeaten record must be very slight indeed.

What gave Mohun Bagan its title? Fast, aggressive football was its

motto throughout the season. With Jarnail Singh to support the defensive structure in his own characteristic way, the team could afford to throw all its resources into the attack. This it did time and again, and reaped the riches of another league title.

True, some of its wins were not convincing, but behind each triumph was a tale of supremacy in mid-field. Here again those two half-backs, Bidyut Mazumdar and Bimal Chakraborty, played a vital role in keeping the forwards going for they were the link that forged an aggressive attack.

The forwards had a lot of understating with Chuni Goswami in his usual role of schemer. Out of international and State football by his own request, Chuni was the man the opposing defenders feared the most. But at times he was a clever red herring, for the Mohun Bagan attack sometimes put its eggs in one basket in the form of centre-forward Ashoke Chatterjee. He did not let the team down. A clever forward, with a tremendous burst of speed over a short distance, Ashoke, with a deceptive body swerve, was so often on the target as to wind-up as the side's top-scorer with 15 goals. He has showed such vast improvement that he was selected to lead the Indian side for the Merdeka tournament.

Five goals behind on the number of goals scored was Chuni Goswami. In terms of scoring it was a rather lean season for him but he did have a typical Goswami evening when he pounded in three goals in

HIGHBURY STADIUM on Cup-tie day is an awe-inspiring mixture of noise and tension—which is exactly why we Liverpool players felt so much at home there on February 15, 1964, when we came and conquered Arsenal in the Fifth round of the F.A. Cup.

Backed by a section of 15,000 Liverpoolians from a crowd of over 61,000, we gave one of our most exhilarating performances of the season in a match that had everything in the way of thrills and spills. The tension created by a big crowd acts as a spur to Liverpool, for we are so used to it at Anfield.



HIT NET LIKE A

By IAN ST. JOHN

I scored Liverpool's only goal within 15 minutes of the start, easily the greatest I have ever scored for Liverpool or for Scotland. From then on, Liverpool was in command, and despite going back on the defensive, I think we earned a lot of admirers that day.

Ironically, my goal came when Arsenal was making a desperate all-out assault on our goal. Ian Callaghan took a quick throw in to Gordon Milne and for a moment, this polished performer held the ball and calmly studied the situa-

Suddenly he shaped up to hit a high "floating" centre into the goalmouth, and sensing what he was going to do, I started to sprint through on my own. I must have covered about 10 to 15 yards, as Milne's cross pass went over Ian

a row against the Aryans for the club's only hat-trick of the season. These two were the main scorers in a tally of 51 and in the season so far the defence has conceded only three goals. Mohun Bagan had only three setbacks—against George Telegraphs, East Bengal and Bata S.C. and all the matches ended in a goalless draw. The luck of the draw has given it the easier half of the I.F.A. Shield and it is going to be very hard to beat Bagan in that competition. The fate of the League, with an appeal pending or not, was decided when East Bengal dropped its eighth point of the season in a goalless draw against Eastern Railway. This put it five points behind the champion so that even if Mohun Bagan had to play two matches, against Rajasthan and East Bengal, the results are completely immaterial.

East Bengal has struck a bad patch again. Nothing that the club attempts can apparently get it out of the present doldrums. There are some glaring flaws in defensive positional play and, worst still, the defence has shown signs of panic. The forwards do get moving in mid-field but their finish is deplorable for a club of their standing. It has become common for the forwards to blaze away wildly from a point-blank range of three yards. No team can afford to squander such chances and hope to finish on top of the ladder.

So, Mohun Bagan marched to glory. We dare say that Mohun Bagan is in the midst of a triumphant run that will go down in Calcutta football history.

Arsenal's full-back Jimmy Magill, waited for the ball to come to him, but I was running into its path, and before he could act, I got my head to it as it dipped, and sent the ball into the top of the net. I was amazed at the pace of the ball as it came off my forehead. It hit the net like a rocket, with goalkeeper Jim Funnell completely stranded.

Soon afterwards, both Liverpool's Ron Yeats and Arsenal's Joe Baker were ordered off after a skirmish and I moved to left-half and Billy Stevenson filled Yeats' centre half spot. Although we played it 'tight' from then on, we should have scor-

ROCKET

ed near the end when Roger Hunt missed a penalty after Callaghan had been fouled by Funnell.

For sheer incident, skill, and thrilling attacking football, I don't think anyone present that day will forget the game. I know I won't—
(To be continued).

Stars in Local Hockey

By ERIC BLANKLEY

HAVING already given brief sketches of the top class hockey players of my time, I now give you my impressions of our current star players in local hockey to-day.

J. Carr: Medium build, athletic and agile. Plays for the Southern Railway at inside-right. A great schemer, and the brains of the Railway attack. Fleetfooted and endowed with clever stickwork, knows all the tricks of the trade. Has been the mainstay of the Railway and State attack for years. Now rather long in the tooth. Should be a great asset to the railway as a Coach.

Badiuddin: Medium height, strong and well proportioned, with unlimited stamina. Plays right half back for the Southern Railway of which he is the Captain. Sure with his stick in tackles and interceptions, he feeds his forwards judiciously. Plays the correct role of a half-back, that of attack and defence. Has scored many a match-saving goal for his side. A player of all-India calibre.

Benu Bhatt: Stockily built, strong, speedy and full of stamina. Plays left extreme for the Southern Railway and the State team. Has good ball control and a rare turn of speed. Plays with heart and soul. Very keen and eager, which at times makes him a little selfish. Inclined to stray from his position, but, nevertheless, a potential danger to any defence. The best in his position to-day. Would be an even greater asset to his side if he curbs the tendency to stray and selfish-

sional play, sound in tackling, and clever in his interceptions. Has a hard drive, which derives its power from a tremendous "back-lift" of the stick, and body swing, instead of the wrists. Would undoubtedly be called for "sticks" if the old "sticks" rule were in operation to-day. A fearless defender, and a tower of strength to his team. Has also donned India's colours, and about the best back in Madras to-day.

Natarajan: Stockily built and strong. Plays left full back for the State Bank, calm and cool-headed, his tackling is clean and correct. Very sure with his stick, he has a hard drive. His keen sense of positional play and the ability to recover well plus a sound defence, enabled him to represent India at the International Hockey tournament at Lyons in 1963. An honour well deserved.

Munir Sait: Of medium build and height. Plays goalkeeper for the State Bank. A stylist, this good 'keeper earned the right to tour India with an India Eleven in 1958-59, by his versatile and safe keeping. Is still a good goalie, and does his job under the bar in a calm and graceful manner. His only defect, in my opinion, is occasional lack of concentration.

Rajagopal: Medium height and slim. Plays on the right wing for I.C.F. To me, the most promising new blood in local hockey to-day. Gifted with a rare turn of speed, and almost magnetic ball control, this youngster has a great future. Had his early training, I believe, under that expert, wily back, Basith Khan of Muslim Gymkhana, with careful coaching and training, this lad will soon hit the headlines and develop into a really great forward.

Raman: Well made and of medium height. Plays inside left for the State Bank. Like Rajagopal, I consider this youngster another great find, and surely a forward of great promise. Endowed with natural ability, good stickwork and speed, he should soon make the grade, provided he develops along the right lines. At present rather green, but definitely has a rosy future.

Attaula Khan: Strong, tall and athletic, plays centre half for the I.C.F. A very dependable defender, with a long reach, and a good sense of positional play. Calm and cool-headed, he distributes his passes well. Chiefly uses the push stroke in the Gopalan style, but fails to use the crisp drive when occasion demands it. Has donned India's colours. Undoubtedly the best centre-half in Madras to-day and a tower of strength to the I.C.F.

Murugesan: Tall and wiry, full of vigour, he plays right-back for the I.C.F. Has a good sense of po-

Hyderabad Footballers-19



A DOUR DEFENDER

By N. GANESAN

AZIZ, who led India to victory in the Quadrangular tournament at Dacca, was one of the greatest full-backs India has produced. With such a stalwart playing, all the other full-backs in Hyderabad appeared to fade into insignificance. Among one such who suffered in comparison was Mohamed Azam (Sr.). By no stretch of imagination could one say that he was as good as Aziz, but he was nearly as good. The two grew together, playing for the same teams but Aziz soon out-classed Azam. The two built an iron wall together in front of their goal and every effort of the opponents to score was frustrated when they came and dashed against this wall.

Azam is among the useful players who have donned the State colours. A dour defender, in later years he took on the role of piercing rival defences. This he did on the advice of his mentor, the late S. A. Rahim, India's coach. Rahim had no more ardent and faithful follower than Azam. Azam was Rahim's pet and the former Selector-Coach did his best to help him in every possible way. When he was bedridden, Rahim was frequently attended

upon by Azam. To Azam, Rahim was a "God-father" and his death came as the severest shock to him.

A Key Role

Born in 1930, Azam attended the Residency High School, but after lingering in the Middle School classes for some years he came to the conclusion that the schools were not meant for him. His only "achievement" at school was when he helped it win the Inter-School football tournament twice playing as outside left. After leaving the school and school life for good, he began to assist the National Sporting Club. It was here that he met Aziz and for several years the two were destined to play a key role in the defence of their teams—the National Sporting, the Hyderabad City Police and the Hyderabad State XI. For the Sporting it was as left full-back that he made his debut. In this position, he began to shine and play with distinction.

Memorable Performance

After a memorable performance for the Rest XI against an Army team he was spotted by the officials of the Hyderabad City Police. Towards the close of 1949, he joined the Police Department. Fruval, the Policemen's captain, was going great guns and Azam had to wait till his retirement. Aziz and Azam were called to attend trials when the State team was being selected in 1949 but Azam had to concede the place to Aziz who was chosen along with Fruval. When Fruval decided to retire in 1951, Azam got his chance and he thrice helped the Hyderabad City Police retain the Rovers Cup at Bombay. He was also in the victorious Police teams that lifted the Durand trophy in 1954 and 1957.

For State & Country

Under Jamal's captaincy, Azam helped the Hyderabad Football Association XI to win the M.U.C. Gold Cup at Madras when the Hyderabad team was entered for the first time in the tournament in 1950. Azam was praised for his consistently good display in that tournament. The same year he was in the State side that reached the final of the National championship at Calcutta. Till 1956, when Hyderabad won the Santosh Trophy for the first time, Azam was a regular member of the State team.

Azam played against Russia both for the Indian XI and the H.F.A.

XI at Hyderabad in 1954. He also made an appearance against Pakistan. A visitor to his residence cannot but be impressed by the five medals awarded to him as a member of the Andhra Pradesh Police team that won the All-India Police tournament for five years at a stretch.

Best Match

Allotted to the Central Police Lines, he led the team to victory in the first Nizam Gold Cup tournament at Hyderabad. It was in 1960 that he played in what he considers to be his best match. He started as third back against the East Bengal team in the Rovers Cup but on the advice of Rahim he began to play as centre-forward. At first, he was a trifle apprehensive but before long he scored a goal. When the match ended the C.P.L. had won by five goals to one and Azam had scored four of his side's goals.

Continuing to play as a centre-forward, Azam stole the limelight from several other well-established forwards when he was the top-scorer in the local 'A' Division championship in 1963. He scored goals in all the major tournaments and performed the hat-trick against the M.R.C. at Combatores.

In 1962 he had a last fling at the Santosh Trophy when he went with the State team as player-cum-coach. It was Rahim who had made him a coach, training him under the Rajkumari Sports Coaching Scheme. Azam worked as Assistant Coach to Rahim when the Indian teams to the Asian Cup and the Rome Olympics were trained at Hyderabad. Invariably, Azam is appointed as the local manager whenever foreign teams play in Hyderabad. He was also the manager of the State's team that participated in the Junior National at Ajmer.

Cup of Misery

Azam opines that the standard of soccer has gone down in Hyderabad after the death of Rahim. He remembers Rahim as a strict disciplinarian. He recalls that when the Hyderabad team played against the T.V.S in the final of the M.U.C. tournament at Madras a rival player kicked a Hyderabad footballer. It was something unthinkable for Azam as the Hyderabad player was an established All-India player. The star remained quiet but Azam went out of the way to retaliate. He was promptly sent out of the field and had to watch the rest of the match from the sidelines. He was thinking his colleagues would admire his pluck in hitting back and was taken aback when he got a cool reception. And when Rahim threatened to suspend him for his misdemeanour his cup of misery was full. He knew Rahim would not carry out his threat into action but because he was warned in front of others he took the 'punishment' to heart. But the 'Master' was to be his sole guide in the years to come.



FOR SHEER DELIGHT

SEPTEMBER 18, 1965.

ON the last Saturday in April 1938, 22 men inside Wembley Stadium were near to exhaustion. They had played their hearts out for Preston North End and Huddersfield Town—the two sides involved in the F.A. Cup final that day.

For 90 minutes, these two sides had fought without a goal being scored and, for the first time since 1920, the Match of the Year had gone into extra time. With 10 seconds to go, the score was still all-square. A goalless draw and a replay looked certain. But suddenly Wembley was alight. Pandemonium flooded through the stands and terraces.

In a last, tired, almost futile, attack on the Huddersfield goal there was a tangle of two players and a Preston man lay full length on the grass. It was George Mutch, Preston's inside right, and he was sprawled a yard inside the penalty area after a tackle by Alf Young, the Huddersfield captain and centre half.

Screamed for Penalty

Preston fans screamed for a penalty; Huddersfield supporters urged the referee, A. J. Jewell, to wave play on. It was a fair tackle, they said. But Jewell, a well known and respected London official, pointed without hesitation to the "spot".

Mutch took the penalty kick himself and without ceremony put the ball high into the net. Thus one of the most controversial Cup Final victories—Preston 1, Huddersfield 0—went into the record book.

The point was: Did Young foul Mutch? Nothing else was talked about in sport for months.

It was a strange repetition of history for when the two clubs met before in the 1922 final at Stamford Bridge, Huddersfield took the honours after an argument over a penalty. On that occasion tempers flared up over a foul which may or may not have been committed inside the penalty area.

Their second Wembley meeting had been a drab affair. Until that late drama, it was a stalemate in every sense of the word which may well have been caused by the fact that Jimmy Maxwell, the Preston centre-forward, was virtually a passenger.

Lacked Punch

The match lacked punch in the goal area and not more than half a dozen worthy scoring shots were produced by either side throughout the afternoon. To put it mildly, both teams were out of touch.

Therefore, in the general pattern of things, the movement of Mutch into



MOST CONTROVERSIAL CUP FINAL

By DENNIS DREW

the penalty area was not a dangerous threat and anyway there were only those few seconds to go. Centre half Young, so tired and so weary, moved in to tackle Mutch, and pushed out a probing leg at the ball. It was not vicious and there appeared to be no intention to upend the Preston man. But somehow Mutch finished up spread-eagled on the ground.

Referee Jewell had only a split second to make a decision. His training and experience as a referee told him it was a penalty.

In Uproar

As Mutch's shot hit the roof of the net he jumped a yard in the air. His Preston team-mates danced and cavorted. Everybody knew Preston had won the Cup. Indeed, there was only time enough for Huddersfield to go through the motion of kicking-off before the referee blew for time. Only a few of the players heard the whistle as the mixed sound of cheers and boos echoed round the stadium. The place was in an uproar.

Proud Preston had won the F.A. Cup with a disputed penalty. Was Jewell right in his judgment? Was it the punishment to fit the "crime"? Or should he have allowed play to continue as Mutch tumbled to the ground? Strictly working to all the rules the referee's decision is undisputable. But many argued that day, and to this, that Young's tackle was fair; Mutch, they say, fell over!

No Doubt

But the referee was acutely aware that Mutch was down inside the penalty area after a tackle by an opponent. It may be that by his code of refereeing he considered that any accidental infringement in the penalty

area, handling or a foul, automatically meant a penalty award. And so there was no doubt in his mind that it was a penalty.

Another referee, however, might well have acted differently and ignored the incident. He could have said that the result of the tackle was an exaggerated end-product of a legitimate tackle. After all there are tricks in every trade and play might not have been stopped at all.

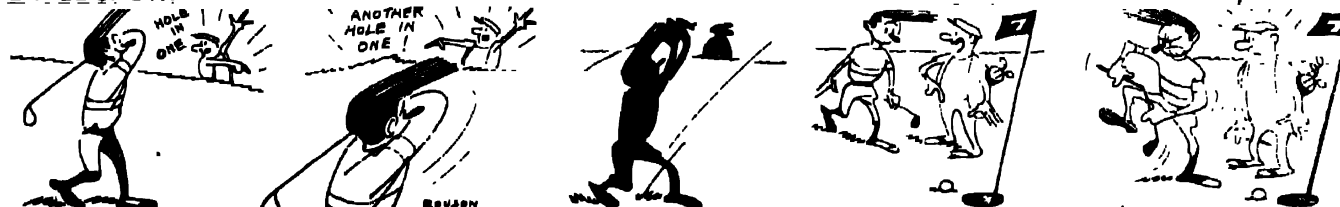
Was Jewell justified in his action? It is impossible to tell. But one thing is certain: his decision turned a very ordinary Cup Final into one of the most controversial games ever seen at Wembley.

UZBEKISTAN SPORT

A TOTAL of 1,561 people regularly taking up physical culture, 50 stadia, 66 swimming pools, 700 gyms, more than 43,000 football fields, tennis courts and other sports grounds—such is to-day's sports scene in Soviet Uzbekistan. But what are its prospects for the next several years?

This is dealt with in a decision recently adopted in the Republic on the further development of physical culture and sports. By the time the Fourth Spartakiad of the Peoples of the USSR, to be held in honour of the jubilee 50th anniversary of the Soviet State which will open in 1967, the number of people taking up physical culture in the Republic will increase to two million. New stadia, swimming pools and gyms will be built in Bokhara, Samarkand, Andizhan, Ferghana, Tashkent, and other cities. Special attention is being devoted to the development of children's and youth sports. The number of children's sports schools will be enhanced by 50. Soon physical education will be taught in all the secondary schools of Uzbekistan by people with a higher education in this field.

LITTLE SPORT



By Rouson

Chess

FROM THE ZAGREB TOURNAMENT

By S. V. R.

I GIVE below 3 games from this important tournament. Despite the absence of Tal, Korchnoi and Fischer who were invited, but were unable to take part the event should still be considered one of the strongest of recent times. The first game is a fine effort by Uhlmann, the joint winner. The swift attack with heavy pieces after an elegant P sacrifice on move 35 is reminiscent of Rubinstein

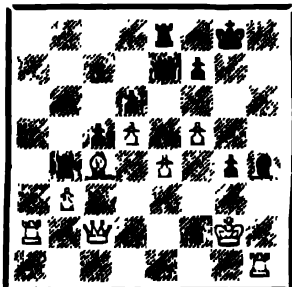
Game No. 509

QP—Benoni Defence

White: Uhlmann

Black: Padewski

1.PQ4.NKB3; 2.PQB4.PB4; 3.PQ5PK3; 4.NQB3.PxP; 5.PxP.PQ3; 6.PK4.PKN3; 7.NB3(a).BN2; 8.BN5.PKR3(b); 9.BR4.PKN4; 10.BN8.NR4(c); 11.BN5-KB1(d); 12.BK2.NxB; 13.RPxN.PR3; 14.PR4.NQ2; 15.NQ2.NK4; 16.QB2.QRN1; 17.PR5.BB3; 18.NQ1!(e).PN4; 19.PxPe.p.RxP; 20.QR2.KN2; 21.NK3.RK1; 22.O-O.KN1; 23.PKN4!(f).RN5(g); 24.PKN3.NN3; 25.NB5.BxN; 26.NPxN.NK4; 27.BxP.PN5; 28.BK2.BN4; 29.NB4.QB3; 30.PN3.PR4; 31.KN2.PR5; 32.PxP.BxP; 33.RKR1.NxN; 34.BxN.QK2(h) (see diagram); 35.PK5!PxP(i); 36.QK4.BB3(j); 37.QxP+.BN2; 38.QRR6!(k).QQ2; 39.R(6)R0!QxP+; 40.KN1! Resigns(l).



(a) Previously this move was delayed, as it gave Black an opportunity to get rid of his "bad" QB by 7...BN5 and 8...BxN. Hence this move was prefaced by 6.BK2 or 6.BQ3 (as in the famous game Penrose vs Tal—Leipzig Olympiad) followed by 7.KNK2 so that if BN5 white could reply PB3. Now White perhaps intends to answer 7...BN5 by 8.QN3 and if QB1 then 9.NQ2 leaving Black's QB in the air.

(b) 8...QR4; 9.NQ2.O-O; 10.NB4 with advantage to White.

(c) Bitter 10...PQR3; he cannot castle because of 11.PKR4!

(d) Black can reply 11...BQ2 when 12.BxP is not possible because of ...BxN+. He wants to achieve castling in a circuitous way (vide his 17th, 20th, 21st and 22nd moves), preferring to gain a tempo for...PQR3 by attacking White's KB. This is foiled by White.

(e) To manoeuvre his N to KB5 via K3.

(f) Forestalling Black's ...PN5 and PKR4.

(g) The purpose of this move is not clear. It merely loses his QRP.

(h) If instead 34...RK4 then 35.RR0+KN2; 36.PB4!PxPe.p; 37.KxP threatening 38.QN2+ or QKR2 with a winning attack.

(i) Forced; if BN4, 36.PB6! or if QN4, 36.PK6

(j) 30...QN4 fails to 37.PQ6 and 38.KR1 to 37.QRR1 followed by RxB!

(k) Threat 39.PB6.

(l) A piquant finish. If 40.KB1, 41.PB6! when Black must lose a piece to avoid mate.

The Yugoslav grandmaster Gligoric fared poorly in this event. However, he won the following game with a neat finish from Portisch.

Game No. 510

Q.G.D.

White: S. Gligoric

Black: L. Portisch.

1.PQ4.PQ4; 2.PQB4.PK3; 3.NQB3.NKB3; 4.BN5.BK2; 5.PK3.O-O; 6.NB3.PKR3; 7.BxN(a).BxB; 8.RB1.PB3; 9.BQ3.PxP; 10.BxP.NQ2; 11.NK4.PK4(b); 12.NxB+QxN; 13.O-O.QK2(c); 14.PK4! PxP; 15.QxP.NN3; 16.BN3.BN5; 17.QK3.QRQ1; 18.KRK1.RQ2; 19.PKR3.BK3; 20.BB2.NB5; 21.QB3.KRQ1; 22.QRQ1.RxR; 23.BxR(d).QB3; 24.PK5.QK2; 25.NQ4.BQ4; 26.BN4.QN4; 27.PK6!NQ3(e); 28.PxP+; BxP; 29.NK6.BxN; 30.BxB+KR1; 31.RK5.QB3; 32.QK3.RKB1; 33.BN3.NN4; 34.RK6!QR4(f); 35.PN3!QxRP(g); 36.QK5(h).PQR4; 37.RK8! Resigns(i).

(a) 7.BR4.NK5; 8.BxB.QxB; 9.QB2 would transpose into the Lasker's defence.

(b) Or 11...QR4+; 12.QQ2 (or even RB3).QxQ+; 13.KxQ etc. with better endgame prospects.

(c) Again 13...PxP, 14.QxP.QxQ; 15.NxQ.NN3; 16.BN3 etc. will give white better endgame prospects.

(d) 23.RxR would lead to further simplification by ...RxR+.

(e) Not 27...PxP when 28.NxP wins material.

(f) Necessary. If 34...QB4 or QxNP, then 35.RxP+; or if 34...QB5; 35.QxQ.RxQ; 36.RK8+KR2; 37.BB2+PN3; 38.RK7+.

(g) The point of the P sacrifice. If 35...QN4; 36.QxQ.PxQ; 37.RN6 or if 35...QR4; 36.PKN4.QR5; 37.PQR4.NB2; 38.RK7 with advantage.

(h) Threatening to win the N by 37.PQR4; but there is even a subtler threat which Black overlooks.

(i) The R cannot be defended. If 37...RxR+; 38.QxR+ and mate in 3 follows.

Finally a game by Portisch who was the "giant-killer" of the event, having beaten Uhlmann, Ivkov, Petrosian and Larsen.

Game No. 511

French Defence

White: L. Portisch

Black: B. Ivkov

1.PK4.PK3; 2.PQ4.PQ4; 3.NQB3.BN5; 4.PK5.NK2; 5.PQR3.BxN+; 6.PxB.PQN3(a); 7.QN4.NN3; 8.PKR4.PKR4; 9.QQ1! BR3(b); 10.BN5.QQ2; 11.BxB.NxB; 12.NK2.QB3; 13.O-O.NN1(c); 14.PKB4.NQ2; 15.QQ3.N(2)B1; 16.PB5.PxP; 17.RxP.NK3; 18.QRKB1.NxB; 19.PxN.O-O(d); 20.RxP.QRN1; 21.QB5+KN2; 22.QQ7.QB5; 23.R(1)B2.RQ1; 24.QB5.NR5; 25.QR3.NN3; 26.RxP.KRN1; 27.RxR.RxR; 28.QK6!RN2; 29.QB6.RN1; 30.QB7. Resigns.

(a) To solve the problem of his QB by...BR3.

(b) Not ...NxRP; 10.PN3.NN3; 11.RxP etc. recovering the P with advantage.

(c) Ivkov thought that 13...NK2 should have been played.

(d) A P has to go. If 19...O-O; 20.NN3.NK2(PR5; 21.NR5; 21.KRB3. PN3, 22.RB6.

(Bhawnagar) and V. Palanku (Kansari) have also sent entries.

COMPETITIONS

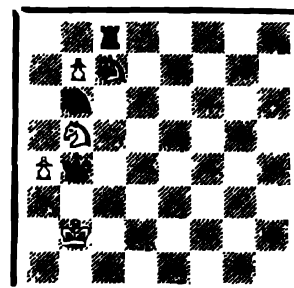
By S. K. NARASIMHAN

Competition No. 234: Results

1.k6; 1p2K3; P2P4; P2P4; 7P; 3p4; 1p6; 8; white to play and win. 1.d7.b1=Q (1...d2, 2.d8=Q ch, ka7; 3.Qb6 ch.Kb8; 4.Qg1), 2.d8=Q ch.Ka7; 3.Qb6 ch.QxQ; 4.AxQ ch.kb8; 5.d6.d2, 6d7.d1=Q; 7.d8=Q or R ch, QxQ ch, 8.KxQ.a5; 9.h5.4 etc. and wins. Gautam Sen (Calcutta) gets the Chess magazine N. S. Raghavan (Madras), B. Sarweswara Rao (Guntakal), R. M. Sastry (Hyderabad), A. S. Rajalakshmanan (Hyderabad), Balaram Das (Calcutta); K. Ramasami (Madras); T. V. Ramanujam (Vaniyambadi); S. Manohar (Arupukottai); B. Mehta (Kutch); S. K. Chowdhry (Ranchi); C. B. M. Rao (New Delhi); A. K. Mittal (Ranchi); K. K. Lajla (Patiala); V. T. R. Krishnan (Jamshedpur); N. G. Mahadevappa (Haveri); R. K. Katti (Bagalkot); Dr. A. D. Shetty (Hubli); S. S. Damani (Bombay); K. Chandra Mouli (Gudivada); R. Subramani (Krisshnarajanagar); Chaling Cun Hsing (Calcutta); D. Elijah (Bombay); R. Ramasami (Kanpur); C. S. Subramani (Kakinada); M. L. Vig (Kanpur); S. Lt. M. Raghunathar (Bombay); S. B. Vidyarthi (Kanpur); S. Viswanathan (Bombay); S. Chatterji (Burdwan); N. Sikdar (New Delhi); S. P. Pandit (Bombay); S. M. Hanif (Mysore); P. S. Gopalan (Madurai); K. R. Prabhu (Bangalore); R. Palaniappan (Mettupalayam); K. Bhajan, (Tambaram); Amrut Kumar Garg (Lucknow); T. Shankar (Bangalore); P. K. Agrawal (Raipur); P. P. Das Gupta (Rourkela); G. Dastagir Khan (Nizamabad); P. Sri Krishnamurthi (Amalapuram); S. K. Bhandari (New Delhi); N. S. Muthuswami (Ceylon); M. V. Muthusubramanyan (Ahmedabad); V. K. Bardhwan (Devial); P. Vasudeva Rao (Raichur); B. L. Routray (Cuttack); K. Ravindranath (New Delhi); A. P. Chandravarkar

Competition No. 237

Black (3)



White (5)

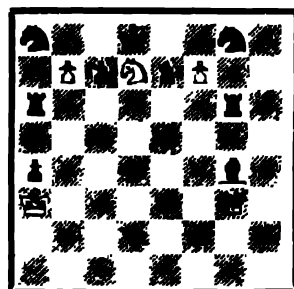
play at

(2r5; 1PN5; 1n6; 1N6; PK6; 1K6; 8) Entries should be sent so as to reach me on or before October 2. The first correct entry received will entitle the sender to a Chess magazine as prize.

Problem No. 390

M. Havel
(Strategic 1912)

(Black (10))



White (5)

Mate in three

On Track & Field-18

***He Has
The Clarke Approach !***

By SYDNEY WOODERSON

HOW pleasing it was to see Britain's team recapturing so much of the Tokyo Olympic spirit in the match with Hungary in London!

I agree that Hungary is not the force these days as the all-round Polish side which gave Britain such a hammering earlier in the season. But it is competent and it was a proud achievement for the Britons to finish with a winning margin of 18 points after the two days of competition.

I should like to single out Jim Alder, Pat Morrison, John Boulter and Fred Alsop, for special mention in the match. The tenacity of Alder in winning the 10,000 metres left me with no doubts that he can become a top-class international champion at this distance. But first, I believe this Morpeth bricklayer has to be persuaded to stay in the sport after this season.

Many Other Interests

He has so many other interests, not the least of which is the building of his own house. What with his job, training twice a day and laying the bricks for his home, he really has his hands full.

I don't think he appreciates his own potential. He has something of the Ron Clarke approach to running whereby he just goes out to race as hard as he can all the way. But he does appreciate that it is necessary to put in an awful lot of training to build the fitness for the body to withstand such pressure and it is because of this that he wonders, with so much else to do, whether he can afford all the time needed for training.

I hope the selectors will give him ample opportunity to prove just how really good he is over the 10,000 metres course because there would be less likelihood of his putting his running shoes away before next season's European championships.

Boulter also looks a good European championships prospect to me. His winning 1 min. 47.4 secs. in the 900 metres against Hungary, following his success over the Poles, stamped him once again as an athlete of considerable talent and one ready to match the best in Europe.

World-Class Opposition

It is a pity, in a way, that we shall be losing young Morrison shortly to the United States. It means that he will not be avail-

year. He has since opted to race internationally for Britain in preference to Ireland.

I am looking forward to seeing how he shapes in the European Cup 200 metres race in Zagreb. It would not surprise me to see him produce quite a startling time because he is racing with so much more confidence now.

Alsop is really going from strength to strength in the triple jump and it must be giving him a lot of satisfaction after the tremendous disappointment he suffered in the Olympic final last year. I remember only too well how at one stage he was lying second in the final. Then in the next round he got squeezed into third place; and in the final round to fourth place and thus just missed a medal.

Britain has never had a competitor like him for this event. And he doubles up so efficiently with Lynn Davis for the long jump.

I complimented Fred on being chosen to captain the British team for the European Cup series in Zagreb. I am sure he will do the job extremely well — (To be continued)

able for the full British international programme.

But I have no doubt that his sprinting will thrive out there with so much world-class opposition to test him all the time. This could be to Britain's advantage in the long run, of course, because he is keen to come back to Europe each year for competition.

I am impressed with the extra power he seems to be able to pull out over the last 50 yards of a four-long race. When he is able to show the same zip round the turn, who knows, Britain may soon have a sub-21 sec. 220 man.

Born in Cork, Morrison was the top junior sprinter in Britain last

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Cavilon


Liquid

Cavilon

Cream

Cavilon

Lozenges



IT is an old joke, always repeated whenever Ferenc Puskas sets foot (singular) in earnest on an English soccer field. Some manager of a no-hope Third or Fourth Division club, struggling against public apathy, professional inertia and perennial relegation, whose goals are about as prettily-made, as valuable and as useful as a piece of seaside souvenir bric-a-brac, is asked how he would like to have Puskas in his team. "Him? That Hungarian?" is the answer. "He's no good. He's only got one foot!"

The story is now apocryphal, and the last time I heard it, at Stoke a few months ago when Puskas appeared at the Stanley Matthews farewell match, it was embellished with further frighteners about Puskas such as his age (38), his tubby appearance ("our trainer would have a fit if we bought that feller. He'd have him lapping the park all week"), and the fact that "all he does is lie up the field waiting for chances. Let's everyone else do the work, he does."

The fact that these jokes are now as legendary as the one about Accrington Stanley not signing Matthews because he couldn't head the ball only show the affection with which Puskas is held in this country. It is over 10 years since he was last in the Army, but he is still known as "The Galloping Major." Except when he is playing in earnest against a British side, goals and near-misses are always welcome from him, for he makes the errors as beautiful and dramatic as the successes.

Before the hugging and the kissing took over, British goalscorers like De-



Puskas

THE GALLOPING MAJOR!

By DOUG GARDNER

his Law and Bobby Charlton borrowed their torreador-like victory stance from Puskas, who became the Manolete of Madrid every time he slammed one in the net before the tiered thousands of aficionados of the San Bernabeu Stadium. But no other famous shooter, not even Pele or Jimmy Greaves, has been able to match or borrow his scoring style, and no famous defender has yet consistently found out how to stop him from getting the ball from his lagging right foot to his lethal left.

Puskas himself jokes about it. He says, "Like everyone else, I have only two feet. One for standing on and one for playing football with". His volatile chubby face breaks into a small smile. "Of course, sometimes I forget which is which. I admit it. It is very bad for me. I say to myself: 'Ferenc, something is bad to-day. You must

be using the wrong foot. You should stay at making sausages, if you do not know which foot makes for you the football'."

Noticed at Ten

If you begin a conversation with Puskas on this level, it is not easy to divert him into a more serious vein. It is also not easy to talk to him for any length of time except in strict privacy, for wherever he goes the face, the figure and the slicked hair with its trousers-crease centre parting are so instantly recognisable that he is constantly being interrupted. The man has a host of friends, and on friendly occasions, such as at Stoke, he is invariably the centre of a gossiping, joking circle which attracts people as a whirlpool attracts sticks.

It was not always so. Born allegedly of gypsy stock (ask him about this

and he replies, typically, "every Hungarian is a gypsy at heart") in Budapest on April 2, 1927, he first came to the notice of the Kispet Club at the age of 10. The war was no sooner over than he was in the Hungarian national team, which, under the new Communist influence, was neither amateur nor professional. A way was found for all sportsmen to preserve their "neutral" status. In the case of Puskas and the other top footballers in the country, they were given an eight-week "crash" course for Army officers and the State took over Kispet and turned it into the Army team, Honved.

Team Captain

Team-Captain Puskas began his army career as a junior lieutenant. He makes no secret of the fact that he emerged a major only because

the success of both Honved and the Hungarian team, which he also captained. From his first cap in 1949 until his last in October, 1956, Puskas played 84 times for Hungary, scored 85 goals.

Except for the World Cup, everything was won, including the Olympic Games gold medals in 1952. Two years later, by the time Hungary lined up for the finals in Switzerland, they were hotter favourites for the world championship than any team before or since, but an injury put Puskas out of both the quarter-finals and the semi-finals and he rather unwisely played in the final against Germany before he was fully fit. Hungary was beaten 2-3 and Puskas afterwards lost many friends because he declared the Germans had taken dope.

In fact, although he was captain of the side, Puskas was considered by many to be the less effective of the two inside-forwards. He did not, his critics said, have the ingenuity of Sandor Kocsis and certainly not the heading power. But in England Puskas was Hungary. A year before the World Cup, on a dismal November afternoon, he had led his side in the first slaughter of England by any foreign team at Wembley. The Hungarians amazed with their pace, variation, team-work and ball-control, and Ferenc Puskas particularly, his already rounding 5 ft 8 in (1.725m) rolling through the game with amazing speed and inventiveness, laid low once and for all the ancient British criticism of foreign footballers—that whatever else they could do they couldn't shoot.

Some pieces of Wembley turf are almost sacred for the tragic and great events that have happened on them. There are a few square feet near a post of the West goal which became Puskas territory from the moment he beat both Billy Wright and goalkeeper Gil Merrick with an incredible piece of footwork and shooting skill which remains vaguely yet indelibly in the mind like one's first visit to the circus.

Puskas Territory!

Of this time, Puskas says, "The Honved and Hungarian teams of that day were the best I have ever played in. Because we drilled day after day for two years before the 1952 Olympic Games and six or eight Honved players were always in the national side, in a match one did not have to think about playing at all. Everything one did appeared to be instinctive but was—how do you say?—second sight. Sixth sense, that's right. We were very well rewarded materially for our efforts (he got a new house after Hungary had beaten England 7-1 in Budapest in 1954) and it was all worth while until the State became all-powerful in sports and we became instruments of propaganda."

In 1956, while the Hungarian team was playing in Vienna, revolution broke out in Budapest. All the team was ordered to return, and at one time Puskas was reported to have been killed in the street fighting. But, together with several of his Army

team-mates, he never went back to Hungary. He managed to get his wife out of the country, but his greatest regret is that his mother was never able to join them.

Difficult Decision

"It was a very difficult decision to make," he says. "If the revolution had succeeded I may have returned. But from travelling with Hungary I had gained the feeling of freedom from propaganda. I did no longer want to be playing football at the call of the State. I wished to have a much better life for myself, my wife and my daughter. One I had earned myself."

For nearly two years afterwards Puskas almost found himself barred from earning anything as a footballer. The Hungarian FA succeeded in persuading the FIFA to ban him and the other Hungarian players who had defected from playing for any other club or country. Puskas spent 18 months in the soccer wilderness in Vienna and Milan, being signed temporarily by more than one club before FIFA relented and, in May, 1958 Real Madrid signed him up. At the start of the following season, Puskas was back in big-time soccer.

He admits that at first it was not easy either to live or play in Spain. The old "second sight" understanding with constantly drilled colleagues was not there. Real already had a commanding figure in Alfredo di Stefano and a collection of other international stars each of whom was an expert in his won position.

But within two years from Puskas' association with Real emerged the finest double spearhead in soccer history. And, as the British had first seen the early Puskas at his peak at Wembley in 1953, so they saw seven years later, at Hampden Park, the experienced man, now a naturalised Spaniard, give one of his finest displays in the European Champions' Cup final against Eintracht Frankfurt.

Gemini Twins

Puskas and di Stefano were Gemini twins who brought a new dimension to attacking play, exploring and perfecting ideas with uncanny understanding. Between them they scored all seven goals in Real's 7-3 win that night in a match which is still recalled by all who saw it as one of the finest club encounters ever. Di Ste-

fano was the delicate artist with the devastating finish. Puskas the bounding, exuberant professional, almost impossible to shake off the ball, elusive in his positioning and completely ruthless when in sight of goal.

Now Puskas has other ideas of becoming a coach, mainly because he is fascinated with the problems of combating the latest revolution in football—defensive play. "Some time a coach will take his reputation in his hands and evolve an attacking system which will tear these defensive walls apart", he says. "He must be a brave man, because he will lose many games. But in the end he will be a hero. There is too much fear of losing in football to-day. I have been through so much, I do not fear anything any more."

Still Loyal!

Puskas has no need to fear. The twinkling feet, which one moment are strutting almost pompously over the ground and the next, lifted high in that characteristic "dressage" trot, are carrying him over desperate tackles towards another goal, both these feet have made him a wealthy man. He is paid about £10,000 a year (including bonuses) with Real and has many business interests outside soccer, including a sausage factory, one of the specialities of which is said to be a secret Hungarian recipe given to Puskas by his mother.

Although he is as international as they come (even his 13-year-old daughter speaks at least three languages), Puskas still retains links with his old country. He says he keeps his waist-line trim (he admits to weighing about 12st or 75 kg.) by eating his favourite Hungarian dishes, chicken paprika and goulash. He also recently made a record of Hungarian gypsy songs for a Spanish record company and says, "I sometimes have a longing for my Budapest friends, especially when I am alone."

Above all, perhaps, he is still intensely loyal to that old Hungarian team he led so memorably a decade ago. When he played for Spain in the 1962 World Cup finals in Chile, he was asked what he thought of the Brazilian team. "We would have beaten them", he answered. Nobody had to ask to whom the "we" referred.—(Indian Copyright: By special arrangement with World Sports, official magazine of the British Olympic Association).

WHEN UP IT KEEPS UP



WHEN DOWN IT LIFTS UP

RAKTO PHOSPHO MALT

A FAMILY TONIC
FOR BRAIN & BODY



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CLUES ACROSS

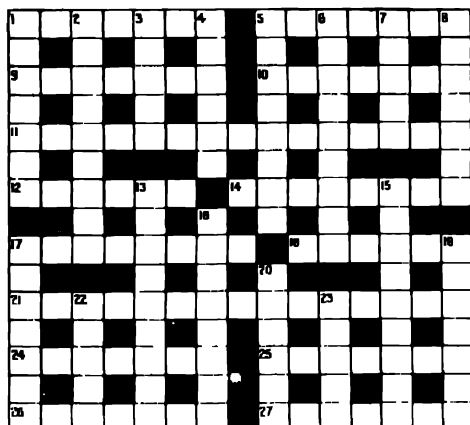
1. Kind of system that's claimed to be different (7). 5. Very loud the French are in the bar, but he might confound them! (7). 9. Undresses all of a sudden, going to the east? (7). 10. Pine, perhaps, at the summit (4-3). 11. Many a dark winter's night has been brightened up with such somersaults (9-6). 12. Rush about in returning from Scandinavia (6). 14. Office

where no work is done (8). 17. Plumps again for Scottish dances, and the rest somehow gets included, if only briefly (2-6). 18. Similar to 9 long narrow pieces? (6). 21. Get up and make a speech as the highwayman demands (5, 3, 7). 24. Puts out the melody in a flat perhaps (7). 25. Surpass with public work of a minor kind (7). 26. Very virtuous: isn't commonly found in secretive surroundings (7). 27. Hastened

to break the law in a car? (7).

CLUES DOWN

1. A foreign duke indeed—that's meant to be inferred (7). 2. The never-changing Lady of the Lake? (9). 3. Insect found in areas that are humid generally (5). 4. Is sale organised only for her? (6). 5. Graduate with the unfortunate affliction of going from the sublime to the ridiculous (8). 6. Butchers should provide it, it would certainly make them safer! (5, 4). 7. Novice needs two articles to construct a machine (5). 8. Letters sent or received in confused anger produce a quick return (7). 13. Firmly fixed, but taking place quickly (9). 15. Like the guest who crashed? (9). 16. The fish is straying, having swallowed its tail (5-3). 17. Saves the last three parts of Shakespeare's stage hits (7). 19. Like the sergeant, lashed (7). 20. Do return those debt documents, however offensive (6). 22. Very musical, you idiot—firstclass, in fact! (5). 23. A loyal subject of Belgium? (5).



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Bridge

A TIE IN VICTORY POINTS

By TERENCE REESE

THE Club de Paris sent 10 teams to London for a weekend match against teams drawn from London and several counties. The London players proved slightly stronger in the top matches, but the French were consistent in the middle and the happy event resulted in an exact tie in terms of victory points.

On the hand below from the first session, some defenders had an opportunity for a deceptive play that comes into the class of obligatory false cards.

Dealer, East Love all.

S 10 8 2
H. 7 3
D. A K 10 6 3
C K 9 6

S 4		S K J 5 3
H K J 6 5 4 2	N	H A 9
D 7	W E	D 9 8 5 4 2
C J 7 5 4 3	S	C 8 2

S. A Q 9 7 6
H. Q 10 8
D. Q J
C. A Q 10

The bidding between South and North generally began: One Spade — Two Diamonds — 2NT. North is well advised to try Three Spades now, and Four Spades was the usual contract.

After a diamond lead South is likely to make 11 tricks, but a heart lead gives the defence a chance. East wins and returns a heart, dummy trumping the third round with S8. Now if East overruffs with the Jack, his King will be picked up later. Instead, he should over-trump with the King. Now South is likely to play off the ace and Queen, losing a second trump trick to the Jack.

Heard This One?

An English Lord is a fellow born with a silver spoon in his mouth and he talks like it was still there.

Mother: "Stop reaching across the table, Junior, Haven't you got a voice?"

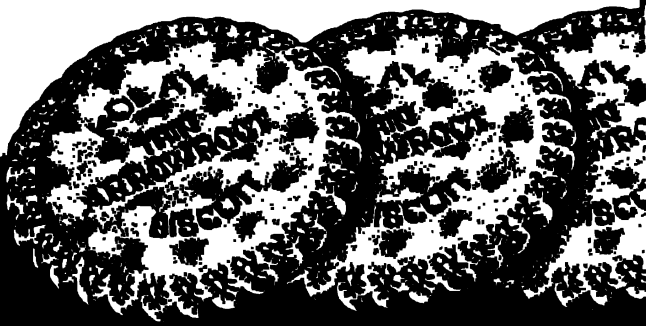
Junior: "Yeah, and it can reach out it can't carry."



SECOND TO NONE IN TASTE

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K-ARM ENG



KOLAY BISCUIT CO., PRIVATE LTD. CALCUTTA-10

IN this jet age, travelling is not a difficult problem at all, but it is not everyone who can afford to fly, nor is it possible to reach every place by plane. Hence you have to plan in advance as to how, and where to travel, if you want travelling to be a pleasure.

Nothing is more maddening than to arrive and find that the things you most need have been left at home, or to discover on opening your suitcase, that liquids and lotions have spilled or leaked due to careless packing. A little forethought would have prevented both these mishaps and added considerably to the pleasures of travel.

To travel in comfort and look your best from the time you leave home till you reach your destination is an art in itself!

First of all, your suitcase. If you are travelling by air, you naturally avoid taking anything too heavy, while by train or car, see that it is a sturdy but small suitcase that can go under your berth or in your dicky with ease without hampering you. Use a gay coloured cotton cover to protect your suitcase of course!

If you are visiting a number of places, take a small beauty case which you can carry with you, with all your cosmetics and beauty preparations packed neatly together and ready to hand, so that you can freshen up whenever you feel like it. On arrival you can have a quick cleanse and make-up without having to wait for your luggage or diving into different suitcases for different items. Choose a beauty case, roomy enough to carry a flimsy nightgown as well, if it is just an overnights stay, as it saves all the bother of packing and unpacking for only a few hours' stay!

If your journey involves a lot of walking and climbing in daytime on bare feet (as in pilgrimages) take with you some adhesive plaster, in case of a blister or two. Rub Eau-de-Cologne

Women's Corner

MAKE TRAVELLING A PLEASURE!

By RASHMI

on your heels every morning after bath to harden them. If it means a lot of outdoor travel and stay, as in camping or sports or film shooting; have adequate protection against sun-burn with creams, and cleansers that are more soothing to the skin, than soap and water, while a nourishing skin food is good to counteract the drying effects of the sun.

A light scarf, to cover your head and hair and frequent oiling to save your hair from getting brittle and breaking are absolutely essential, of course!

If your travel involves a lot of bathing in rivers and seas, take waterproof cosmetics, while a bottle of Eau-de-Cologne tucked into your handbag, will freshen you up if you feel hot and sticky, and ward off a headache too.

A small bottle of eye-drops or eye lotion is sufficient to prevent dust from the roads irritating the eye! Dark glasses to protect your eyes from the glare of the sun are a must, for such journeys.

If you are travelling with a baby (as one very often does) sit (in the train) with your back to the engine, to get the least draught and smoke from any open windows.

Wear, non-creasable, easily washable clothes, as they are simple to deal with if they should get messed up.

Have napkins within easy reach for protection and drying purposes, and paper tissues for quick wiping of spills. Moistened swabs of cotton in a polythene bag for quick cleaning would be very useful indeed.

If it is hot and sultry, during the journey your baby may become fretful. Give him plenty of sips of plain water from a bottle and he is usually soothed by something to suck.

Use a basket or bucket seat to hold the baby, so that you needn't carry him in your arms for hours at a time. Take enough baby clothes and a shawl to protect baby.

Take more than one sterilised bottle, a large flask of boiled water to mix baby food, a mixing cup and a measure, and a cleanser (soap powder) for cleansing bottles and especially in summer when flies and dust are about!

ATMOSPHERE in your drawing room is achieved by the householder who incorporates the family's hobbies or interests in the decorations. A voracious reader will have a book shelf, a dolls collector a separate cabinet or built-in shelf to house his collections, a music lover records and a record player, a sportsman his trophies, a photographer his prize photographs and a gardener his flowers.

the head
that makes
heads
turn





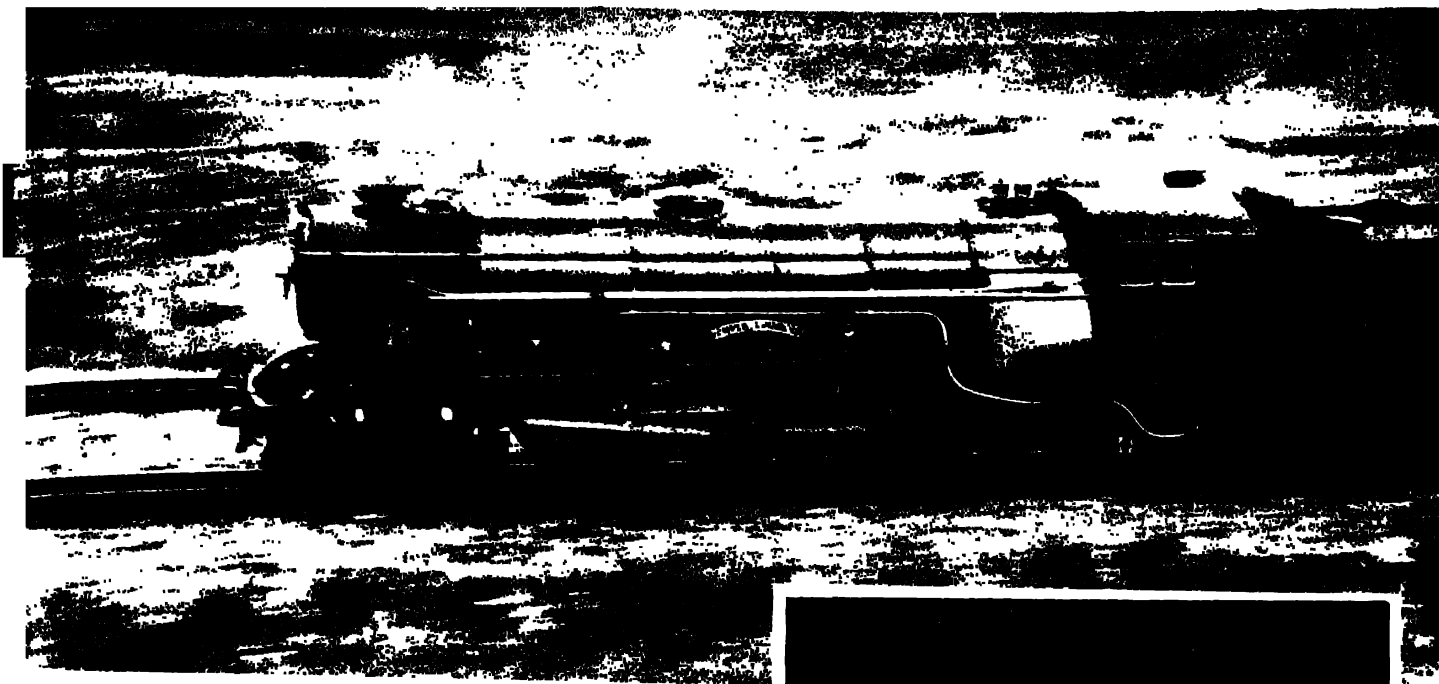
Admiring glances come your way when your hair is looking its best. And you know it deserves a second look when you use subtly perfumed Pearline Lavender Brilliantine. It gives your hair a rich glossy sheen and keeps it smoothly in place all day long.

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A straightforward snap, but made dramatic by the expression on the subject's face. Waiting for the right moment to press the shutter release is just as important for the owner of simple cameras as for those with expensive models.



OWNERS of inexpensive cameras often develop an inferiority complex not believing that they can really obtain good pictures with their low cost cameras. While I was employed on a photographic magazine in England, letters would be regularly received from readers enquiring whether the magazine was prejudiced against

Moving objects can be photographed on a simple camera by "panning" — swinging the camera at the same rate as the subject is moving

Camera Cameos

AN INFERIORITY COMPLEX!

By GEORGE ZYGMUND

people with cheap cameras, since most of the pictures published were taken with expensive equipment.

I have often written that the photographer, not the camera, that is responsible for the quality of a picture. And to a large extent this is true. Expensive cameras may be more versatile—being able to do such things as stop fast action, or take pictures under very dim lighting conditions—than simple equipment. But when a particular picture situation is within the versatility of the simple camera, then the resulting picture need be no worse. This is up to the photographer.

A Limitation

The reason why most published pictures that were taken by amateurs were made with fairly expensive equipment is quite simple to answer. Photography does require some skill and people who take enough trouble to learn how to take good pictures invariably also think enough of their hobby to buy the best camera they can afford. But it is their skill, not the camera, that makes them successful.

Amateurs talk an awful lot about low quality, yet there are very few cameras made to-day that do not give

An "off beat" portrait — one that could be taken equally with an inexpensive camera



adequate sharpness for most purposes. Even the inexpensive box cameras, such as the Ensign Fulvueflex, Agfa Clark and Gevaert Gevaibox, give surprisingly good picture quality, when used properly.

Now one of the limitations of a simple box-type camera is that because of the slow lens, shutter speeds tend to be on the slow side. Care must, therefore, be taken to prevent any loss of sharpness due to camera shake. Obvious? Of course, but it's amazing how many people seem to almost deliberately wave their camera when they are taking a picture and then blame the equipment because the results aren't as sharp as they had expected.

Fixed Focus

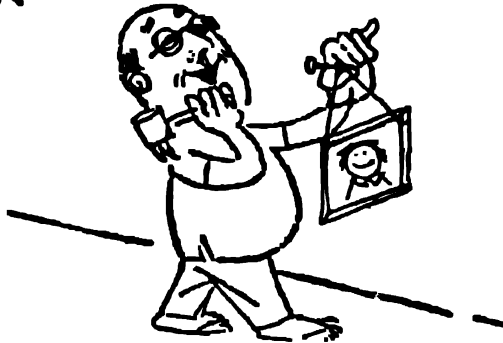
Some simple cameras have provision for focusing the lens, on others the focus is fixed. Needless to say, with a

focusing model the distance scale should be adjusted for every picture. Another point often ignored.

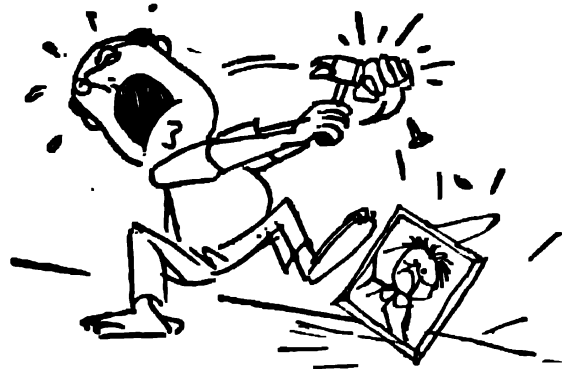
In order to capture the attention of those people not in the least interested in the technicalities of photography, manufacturers of cameras with fixed focus lenses often call them 'universal focus'—or add, enticingly if not accurately, 'everything sharp from close-ups to landscapes'.

Usually landscapes are fairly sharp with fixed focus lenses, but close-ups often are not. With the average roll film box camera it is best to keep at least seven to ten feet from the subject—unless, of course, the camera has a portrait attachment which can be fitted. It's a pity that so few owners of non-focusing cameras do not attempt

Continued on page 49



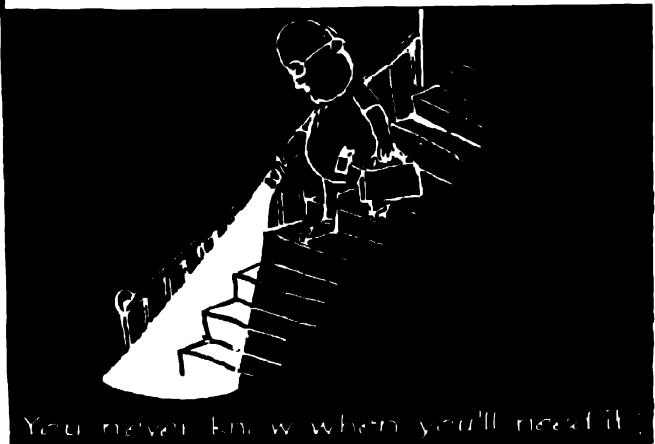
What use is a first-aid kit?



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The Stamp World

SALVATION ARMY CENTENARY

By RUSSELL BENNETT

THE famous "Blood and Fire" banner of the Salvation Army is featured in the designs of the 3d. and 1s. 6d. special stamps issued in Great Britain on August 9 to mark the centenary of the Salvation Army.

Both stamps are printed in four colours. The 3d stamp, designed by M C Farrar Bell, also shows figures of a Salvation Army band. The colours are blue, red, yellow, and brown. The 1s. 6d. stamp was designed by Geoffrey Trenaman and portrays symbolically, within the framework of the banner, three salvationists. The same four colours are used as for the 3d. stamp.

In each stamp the Dorothy Wilding portrait of the Queen is shown top right with the denomination below. The 3d. stamp shows the legend "Salvation Army 1865-1965", the 1s. 6d. stamp "Salvation Army Centenary". Both stamps are printed by the photogravure process by Messrs. Harrison and Sons., and are issued with and without phosphor lines (for automatic sorting machines).

In choosing the designs the British Postmaster General had the assistance of the Advisory Committee set up by

the Council of Industrial Design at the invitation of the Post Office.

M. C. Farrar Bell, who designed the 3d stamp, is a freelance artist. An ex-pupil of Harrow School and a leading designer of stained glass, he is a livery member of the Glazier's Company. He designed the U.K. 2½d-4½d range of permanent series postage stamps and the 1s. 6d. Queen Elizabeth II Coronation stamp. He has also designed stamps for a number of other countries, including Ghana.

Geoffrey Trenaman, the designer of the other stamp was born in London in 1926. After having studied at Brighton College of Art, he worked in the publishing line and as art director in advertising. He has been in private practice as graphic designer for the past four years. He is lecturer in graphics at Brighton College of Art. This is the first U.K. stamp he has designed.

U.S.A. Steamship Stamp

The United States Robert Fulton 5 cent commemorative postage stamp was first issued on August 10 with ceremonies in Albany, New York.

This was the date in 1807, that the inventor's steamship arrived in Albany after an eventful voyage up the

self-consciously into the lens. Even something so simple as picking a flower will provide a needed bit of animation to the photograph. Since most people are neither professional models or film stars who feel at ease in front of the camera, anything you can do to distract them from the process of taking a picture will result in a more natural photograph.

For Landscapes

With landscapes and city views, a bit of extra care in finding a good viewpoint from which to take the picture is well worthwhile—regardless of the type of camera used. Foreground interest, be it a person or a tree, helps to give the feeling of depth to a photograph. Also often ignored are the possibilities of shooting through a natural 'frame'—a gate, doorway or even a pattern of trees.

All the points I have mentioned above are items that the skilled photographer thinks about before pressing the shutter release. But an expensive camera is not needed to make use of them. For expensive equipment can never compensate for a lack of enthusiasm about taking the best picture possible under the circumstances, nor the desire to make each picture better than the one before.—(To be continued).



Hudson River, chugging the 150 miles from New York City in the incredible time of 32 hours.

Fulton's "Clermont" was the first commercially successful steamboat. The ship was named after the hamlet in Columbia County, New York, where Fulton lived after his marriage to Harriet Livingstone. Fulton died in 1815 at the age of 50, and is buried in Old Trinity Churchyard, Lower Broadway, New York City.

The stamp marks the 200th anniversary of the birth of Robert Fulton in Little Britain, Pennsylvania. Early in life, Fulton was a successful artist, using the money he received from commissions for portraits to underwrite the cost of his experiments with steam engines and other inventions. He met Robert Livingstone, who was also interested in steampower, in Paris in 1802 and together they launched a steamboat on the Seine a year later. It promptly sank! But Fulton's successful steamboat, "Clermont", overshadowed earlier experiments by James Rumsey and John Fitch.

When the war of 1812 broke out, the American Congress commissioned Fulton to build the first steam warship. This 38-ton craft was completed in 1815, the year of his death.—(To be continued).

CAMERA CAMEOS

Continued from page 47

to broaden the versatility of their equipment by purchasing a close-up attachment—the cost is so little compared to the uses it has.

Using Simple Camera

All the technicalities of focusing and shutter speed aside, most of the 'tricks' of the skilled photographer can be used equally well with simple equipment as with their more expensive counterparts. Although many instruction books aimed at beginners suggest that pictures always be taken with the sun behind the photographer's back, there is no reason why the dramatic effects obtained with shooting into the light should not be used. In fact, in some respects the simple camera is more suitable for this since the one element meniscus lens suffers less from flare than most expensive multi-element optics.

Nor is there any reason why, when photographing your family and friends, posing of the subject should be on the unimaginative level of most snapshots. One very simple change that would make an enormous improvement is to give your subject something to do, rather than stand bolt upright, staring

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WHEN you get down to it, we are pretty callous about our feet. We shut them away from light and ventilation, we cramp them in shoes. Many women merely use them as dummies on which to display narrow, curiously fashioned shoes.

We freeze our feet or toast them in front of a fire, subjecting them to changes of temperature to which we should never dream of subjecting other parts of our bodies.

One of the commonest, and most neglected, of all foot conditions is the over-lapping fifth toe. Many people suffer badly from this affliction of the smallest "piggy." But they will put up with an awful lot of mild pain and discomfort. Often the only thing that takes them to the doctor is the sight of the toe.

A Word With The Doctor-138

DON'T BE CALLOUS ABOUT FEET!

Nature tends to cure almost everything. Recovery is practically an instinct of animal tissues. But this foot abnormality is the exception; it never tends to improve. It always seems to get worse. If we treat it early enough we can stop it getting worse. We can prescribe the right kind of shoe—one that fits the human foot, and not one shaped like an arrow. Sandals are often useful, if not always practical.

ing barefoot helps, but climate and floor coverings make this impossible for most of us.

No Scars

But if the condition persists, the best treatment is an operation. It isn't a serious or dangerous one.

In a survey of 30 patients, 23 females and seven males, five had the condition on both feet. All but three were between 9-18 years old, all the results were satisfactory. There were no visible scars, and no bones were removed from the toe. These results are good, and it is important to note that no patient needs to be off work, or school, for more than a week or two.

Some say there is no advantage in operating on very young children, and that many of them will not need an operation if care is taken of their feet.

But the saving in corns, sore feet, ugly bumps in shoes, and miserable holidays makes the operation worth while and well worth the inconvenience—(To be continued).

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Portraying the title role with adequate understanding, A. V. M. Rajan gives a brilliant account of himself. He shows his maturity in acting both in the romantic, gay scenes and in the dramatic portions. Kanchana, as his beloved and wife Uthara captures attention with her charm, and histrionic

ability. Genui Ganesh as Krishna is quite impressive. Splendid support comes from Balabhai as Arjuna, P. K. Bhagavathi as Duryodhana, Nagesh as Utharakarnata and J. K. Thakur as Karna. Kathakalan, S. V. Sarda, Ramani as King Virata, S. Varadachari as Sudhanva and G. Varalakshmi as Panduranga.

One of the most compelling features of the film is of course, the sincerity

his wife to his brother's house. There is once again cheer and sunshine in his life. Trouble arises when he is away from the house to accept a new job offered to him. The son-in-law of the house, a magistrate, leaks out the news that the young orphan girl brought in to house has earlier been convicted by him for immoral traffic. At once, insults are heaped on the poor girl. Unable to bear the taunting remarks, the girl leaves the house in order to commit suicide. The real drama then begins and finally, a satisfying end is reached.

Though, for most part, the story follows the conventional path, the interest of the audience is maintained by the skilful handling of T. R. Ramanna who has supervised the direction, which has, however, been in the hands of Kamakshyamohan.

Jayalalitha in the dual role of the pretty orphan girl and the bad girl came a notch for herself in the hearts of the audience with her charm, vivacity and

*A GLORIOUS PAGE
FROM OUR EPICS*

By T. M. RAMACHANDRAN

Unfolding a glorious chapter from *Mahabharata*, the picture depicts the life, love, valour and the death of Abhimanyu in the battle of *Kurukshetra* and ends with the *Viswaroopa* of Lord Krishna, explaining His role in the Universe—destroying evil and preserving righteousness. The episodes, particularly worthy of mention are those relating to the romance—refreshing in treatment—between Abhimanyu and Uthara culminating in their marriage, Krishna's mission of peace to the Court of Duryodhana and the final battle scenes, without the montage effects. The greatness of the picture lies in the inherent quality of the subject, ornate sets, breathtaking trick

and dignity with which director "Madhusudan has handled the subject. He appears to have made a deep research on the subject and has gone about the job in a spirit of dedication as well as with both eyes on the box-office. Praise should undoubtedly go to the special effects employed imaginatively in the film. Art direction by S. Krishna Rao is commendable. To re-stage the Kurukshetra battle within the precincts of a studio is no job for both the director and the special effects expert B. Javarama Reddy appear to have done a fairly good job. The musical score by K. V. Mahadevan is melodious while the lyrics by Kannadasan are meaningful and pleasing. Camera work under the direction of Ravi is without blemish.

Pictures like 'Veera Abhimanyu', which depict the glory of India with plenty of human appeal, or parts thereof are certainly worthwhile to be exploited over Television in the United States and in other countries abroad.

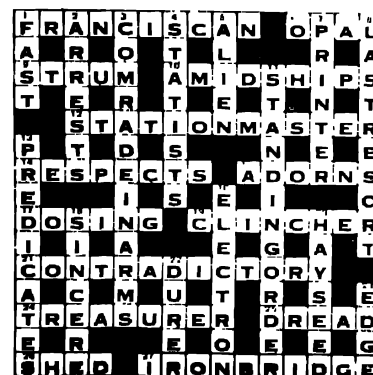
'NEE'

SRI VINAYAGA PICTURES' maiden venture, 'Nee', provides interesting fare. It is notable for the youthful promising talent that is represented in the characters of the hero and the heroine. The hero is a rich, young man who falls in love with a pretty orphan girl and marries her against the wishes of his elder brother. He sets up a home of his own with his young wife but when his family members persuade him to rejoin the household, he brings

city and acting talent, in which she has shown remarkable improvement. Jai-
bhonkar a her lover and husband
gives a convincing performance, a por-
trayed which should establish him
as a dependable actor. Creditable sup-
port is given by S. V. Sahasranamam,
Nagesh Ramdas, Pandaribai, R. S.
Manohar G. Sakuntala, Shobha and
Mubhai.

MUSIC by M. S. Viswanathan is pleasing enough but none of the songs are likely to prove hits. Sakthi Krishna wamy has been responsible for the story and dialogue while the cinematography by M. A. Rehman is imaginative. The picture has been completed in two months and that is creditable indeed!

**SOLUTION TO
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Calcutta Cinema Notes

TOLLYGUNJE'S NEW QUEEN

By SAROJ K. SENGUPTA

THE severe criticism levelled at the Cannes Film Festival for rejecting 'Charulata' must have sobered the authorities of the Venice Film Festival, who have now selected 'Kapurush' for competition this year at Venice. Though it is very difficult to predict how the film will fare at that Festival, there is no doubt that this is the era of Madhabi Mukherjee. She was

the heroine of 'Mahanagar', which brought the Best Director's award for Satyajit Ray; she is the heroine of 'Charulata', which has again brought the Best Director's award for Satyajit Ray; and, she is the heroine of 'Kapurush' which is competing with the world's bests at the Venice Film Festival. This is a unique achievement.

But this is not all. Arrangements have been made to release 'Subarnarekha'. On the strength of a preview show we are of the opinion that Madhabi Mukherjee's performance is almost incomparable. There is a suicide sequence, presented by director Ritwik Ghatak. It is a silent shot, without any music, Sita the heroine, stares at her brother who, after being dead drunk, comes to her room to sleep. This brother was her ideal, her symbol of truth and honesty. These ideals have been smashed by the problems of the post-war life to which have been added the kicks of Partition. In fine, the anger of the age has crushed the man.

Sita stares at her brother. She does not speak; But mortification, pain, anger, hatred and an utter disregard for life and its values are registered in that stare. Then she cuts her throat with the help of a horrid weapon. Only a Ritwik Ghatak can direct such a sequence and only a Madhabi Mukherjee can enact such a scene.

Well, if a new queen is due to arrive in Tollygunje, she has arrived in Madhabi Mukherjee. But, Madhabi Mukherjee is not a star in the orthodox sense of the term. She has not the glamour of a film star, neither the moods and tantrums. She is a simple girl. But she can project the personality of the character she plays too well on the screen. She is the wife in 'Mahanagar', or Charulata or Karuna (Kapurush) or Sita (Subarnarekha). She is the glamorous queen of Tollygunje. Rather a queer phenomenon so far as Tollygunje is concerned, but very encouraging as far as the art of film acting is concerned. She can never be typed; there will be no illusion about her.

Madhabi is playing all sorts of roles opposite all types of actors. In Agragami's 'Sankha Bela', she is opposite Uttam Kumar, in 'Yaki Angey Yato Roop', opposite Soumitra Chatterjee and Basanta Chowdhury; in 'Brake', opposite Pradeep Kumar; in 'Akal Ba-

santa', opposite Bombay's Sanjay. She has also worked opposite Biswajeet Chatterjee (Godhuli Belay), Anil Chatterjee in 'Mahanagar', 'Sindoor Megh' and 'Debatar Deep'; Anoop Kumar in 'Aaj Kaal Parshoo'. At the time of writing she was also working opposite newcomer Ajoy Ganguli. Madhabi Mukherjee is great. The artiste who has worked under Satyajit Ray, Ritwik Ghatak, Mrinal Sen and Tapan Sinha must be great.

Studio Round-Up

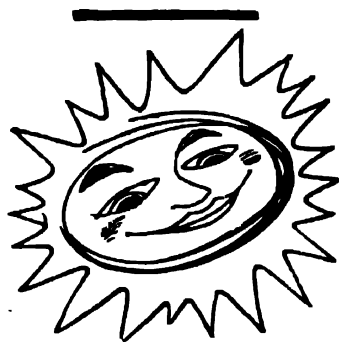
Salil Dutta, the promising director of 'Surja Sikha' and 'Momer Alo', is seen with the writer Samaresh Bose. At least they were found to dine together. It may mean nothing; it may mean that Salil will take one of the stories of Samaresh Bose. If it means the latter, we can expect a big motion picture in the nearest future. Samaresh is one of the finest writers and Salil is a very promising director.

Three different films—'Yaki Angey Yato Roop', 'Raja Ram Mohan' and 'Abhoya-O-Srikanta'—will prove what a versatile actor Vasanta Chowdhury is. In the first he is a husband who knows nothing of his wife's previous romantic involvements and so doesn't suspect anything when the "friend" comes to stay in his house for a couple of days; in the second he is the illustrious historical figure who is rightly called the father of Modern Bengal—Raja Ram Mohan—and, in the third he is the observer, who sees everything, understands everything but without identification. Srikanta is one of the finest character sketches of Sarat Chandra and Vasanta has played the role with surprising ability. He is the Observer.

Lately there have been a number of "returns" by retired film-makers. Niren Lahiri, who made 'Bhabi Kaal', without a single song, about twenty years ago, has been leading a retired life. He has staged a come-back in 'Rajdrohi', which he is making for producer D. N. Bhattacharja with Uttam Kumar and Anjana Bhowmick in the leading roles. Sukumar Dasgupta was also leading a retired life. He too has staged a come-back to make a film for Aurora Films Corporation. The details are not available yet. The Agragami group of directors, who made such outstanding films as 'Daak Harkara' and 'Head Master', were also doing something else for the last three years. They too have staged a come-back with 'Sankha Bela' with Uttam Kumar and Madhabi Mukherjee in the leading roles.

It seems that Hemen Ganguli won't be able to make the film 'Dui Nagar', on the two cities of Calcutta and London because of foreign exchange difficulties. This foreign exchange affair is interfering too much with our cultural life! Anyway, if Hemen cannot make this film, he will make something else and this something will have Dilip Kumar in the leading role and Tapan Sinha as its director.

In the meantime Dilip Kumar is working in Tollygunje in 'Pari', which Pronoti Bhattacharja is producing. She is also the heroine opposite Dharmin-



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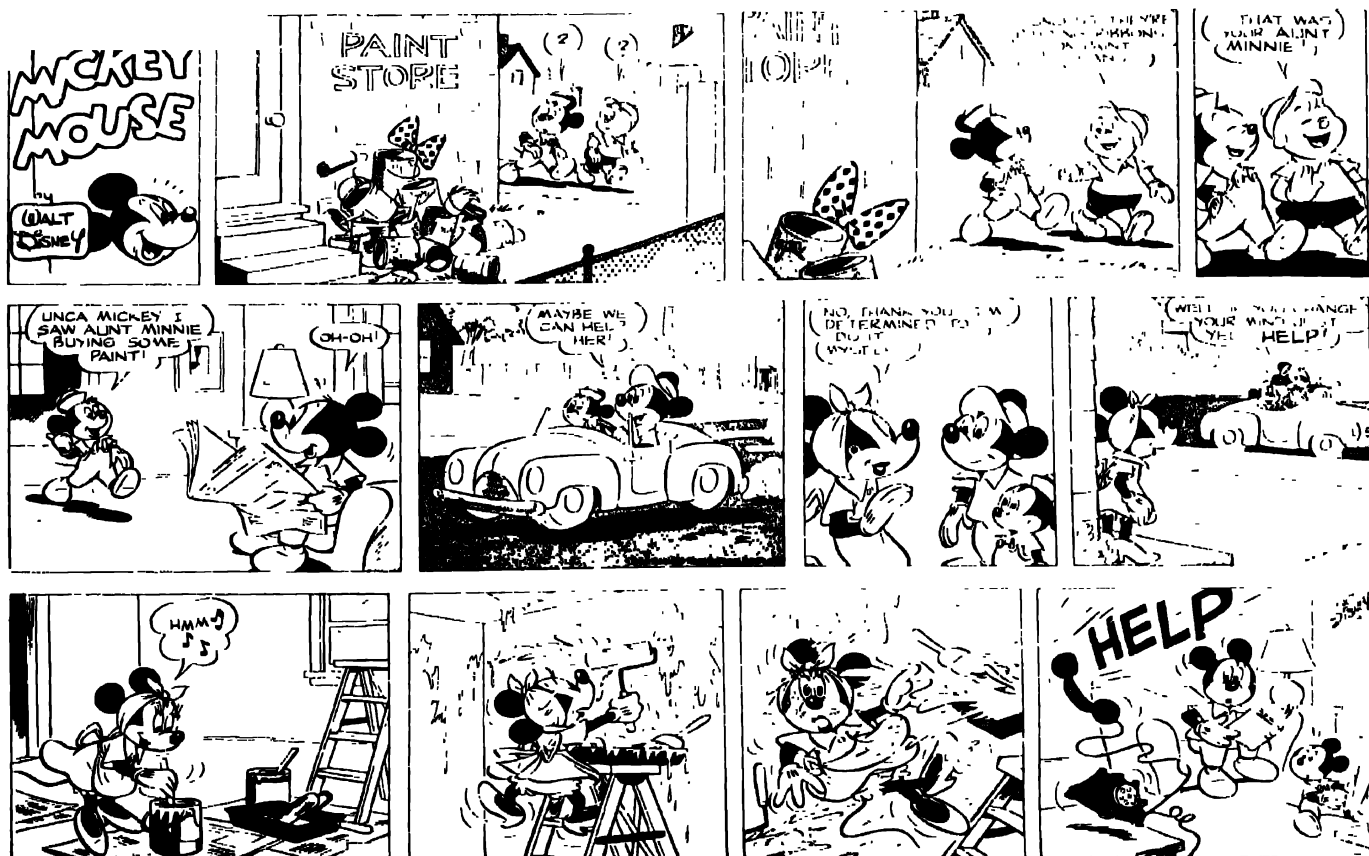


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BENGAL CHEMICAL
CALCUTTA-BOMBAY-KANPUR



Q: Can I expect a good future in financial, official and domestic spheres? What about my wife? Will she bring money or property from her parents? If so, when?

When will my present post get regularised? Can I have a change of cadre then? When will I be transferred near my home town?

When will my sisters be married and about their husbands, please?
—M. G. Kasaragod

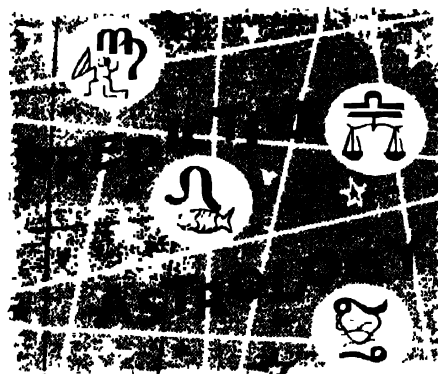
A: You can have a good future in the financial, official and domestic spheres. Though outwardly it appears that your bride may fetch money or property from her parents, considering the inner strength of the planets that control these aspects I doubt how far you will get satisfaction in your expectations, in view of the mental agony of the parents of the would-be bride I advise you to be content if the bride brings luck with her for you both, which may happen.

Your present job may get regularised in the middle of 1967. You can have a change of cadre only then or a little later. The said change of cadre may also bring you nearer your native district.

The marriages of your sisters may begin to take place one by one from 1968. Their husbands will be good, earning well.

Q: When will I get married?
—Mis G. L., Madras-5.

A: The structure of your chart and the strength of the operating planet appear no doubt good. You are under Ragu Dasa, it seems. Ragu can



By "VIRGOAN"

have the effects of Sukra generally. Here he is in actual conjunction with Mercury, the lord of 3 and 6 which combination appears to resist the hastening of matrimonial prospects. This is a noteworthy point, because this phenomenon has happened in your 7th house which controls matrimony. On inner scrutiny it is evident this Ragu-Mercury conjunction is in the constellation of Jupiter there. So whenever the progressing Jupiter aspects this 7th house the effects of the said malefic phenomena will be neutralised. Such an aspect of Jupiter is already in operation now. So if your parents make earnest efforts for your marriage, I think they will succeed. Anyhow you may get married before the end of the next marriage season.

Q: Will I continue permanently in my job? Or is there any change of place or job in the near future? What are the educational prospects? Will I succeed if I take up any professional course now? Which will be the luckiest period in my life? Every time I take up a course I leave it half done, what is it due to? I am now interested in taking up company secretary course? Will you advise me to take it up now?—R.M., New Delhi

A: You may have to continue for some years in your present job. No change in your occupational angle appears now.

The fourth house with respect to the Lagna is occupied by Saturn. The fourth house from the Moon sign is aspected by Saturn and Mars, the two malefics. Both these planets are found to be in malefic constellations. Hence all the difficulties in your educational line.

I do not advise you to venture on any educational line for the time being. After the entry of Saturn into the sign Pisces, that is in March 1966, if you write any examination I think you can be successful. Therefore my advice is that if you sit for the examination in Company Secretary Course in March or April 1966 you can succeed.

Q: As the birthday falls in this month, will there be any material change in my life in this year and how far will it affect my routine work—e.g. job, marriage, etc. Is there

any chance of my visit to foreign countries in future?—V. V. M. Bombay.

A: Material changes in one's life need not take place from the birth-day of every year. They depend upon Dasa Bukthi periods, and the transit of planets. You are now under the influence of Mercury, very strongly posited in your chart. So, when the progressing Jupiter crosses the point where Mercury was at the time of birth, some change for the better may take place; marriage also may take place only then.

I do not find strong indications of any trip to foreign countries. A faint possibility appears in the latter part of 1967 but I am doubtful how far it will reflect your aspirations.

Q: How is the professional career? Any possibility of going abroad? Any chance of further higher education?—R.K., Kallakurichi.

A: The professional career of the subject appears to be in its low ebb now, and during the year 1967-'68 it may be satisfactory. Chances of going abroad are not indicated or traceable in the near future. The possibility of further study appears now itself and for an year and a half from now, during which if the subject undertakes further studies he will be benefited.

Q: I want to start a chemical industry. Is it possible and when? Can you say what kind of profession will mine be?—T.N.S.P.C.

A: In spite of repeated announcements of directions to readers as to how they should send their questions, my friend has not done so. I request readers to supply detailed particulars to enable me to give the correct answers. You can start your own chemical industry only in the Moon's Dasa which begins somewhere in 1967. That will be your profession and you will do well.

Q: Will I be successful in my educational line, including my engineering ambitions? How will I fare?—S.K.B., Patna.

A: I am sorry S.K.B. has not sent his horoscope or any date to enable me to answer his questions.

In this Column, "Virgoan" will answer queries on horoscopes, etc., submitted to him (through SPORT & PASTIME). This facility is available only to direct subscribers and other readers of SPORT & PASTIME who purchase their copies regularly through news agents. In sending in their queries, they should send a certificate from the news agent to the effect that they are regular purchasers of SPORT & PASTIME and direct subscribers should quote their subscription number. Anonymous communications will not receive attention.

Queries should be accompanied by horoscopes and the charts may be either in Tamil or English or in Devanagari script. Mere date of birth is not sufficient.

All correspondence should be addressed to "Virgoan", c/o The Editor, SPORT & PASTIME, Mount Road, Madras-2.

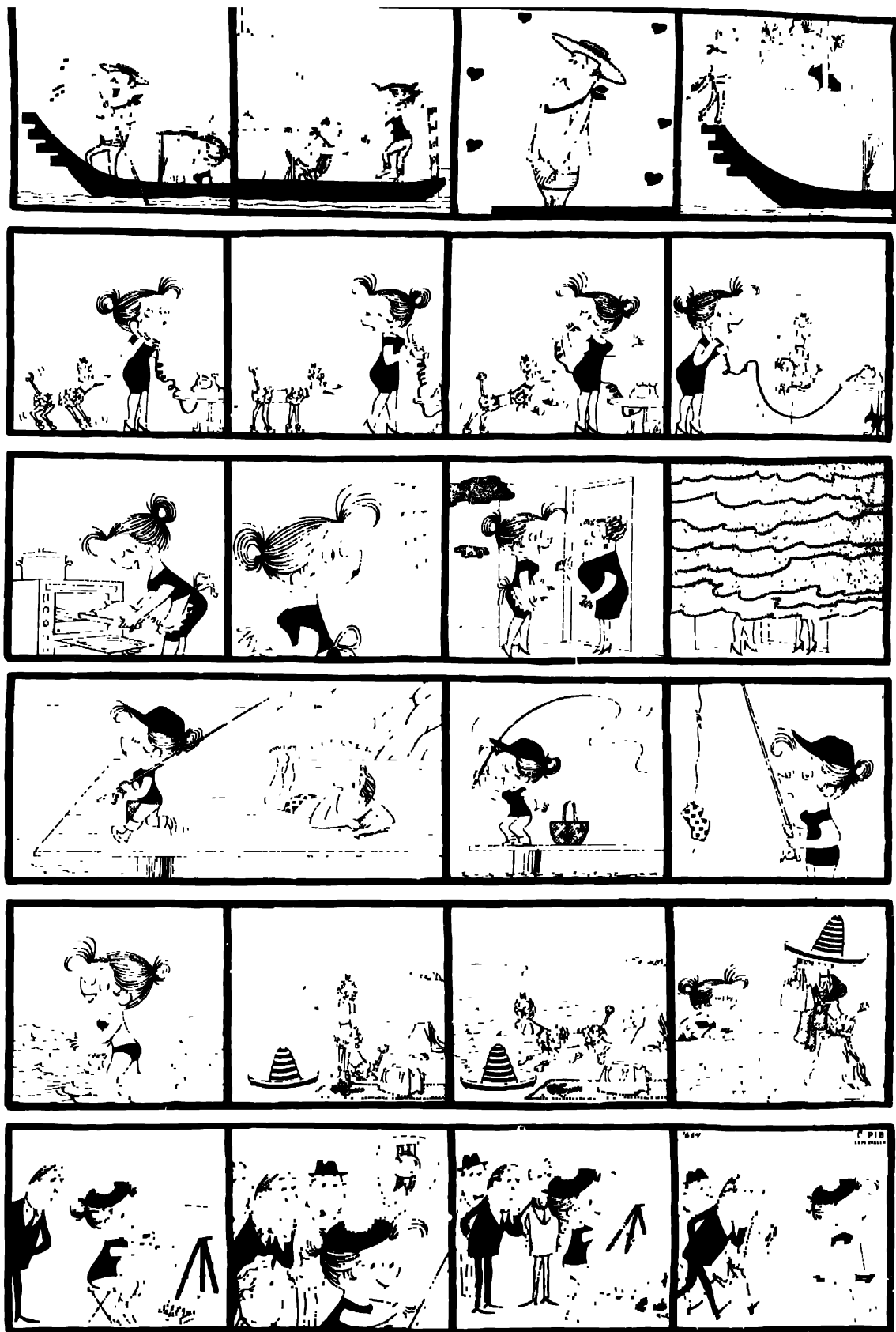


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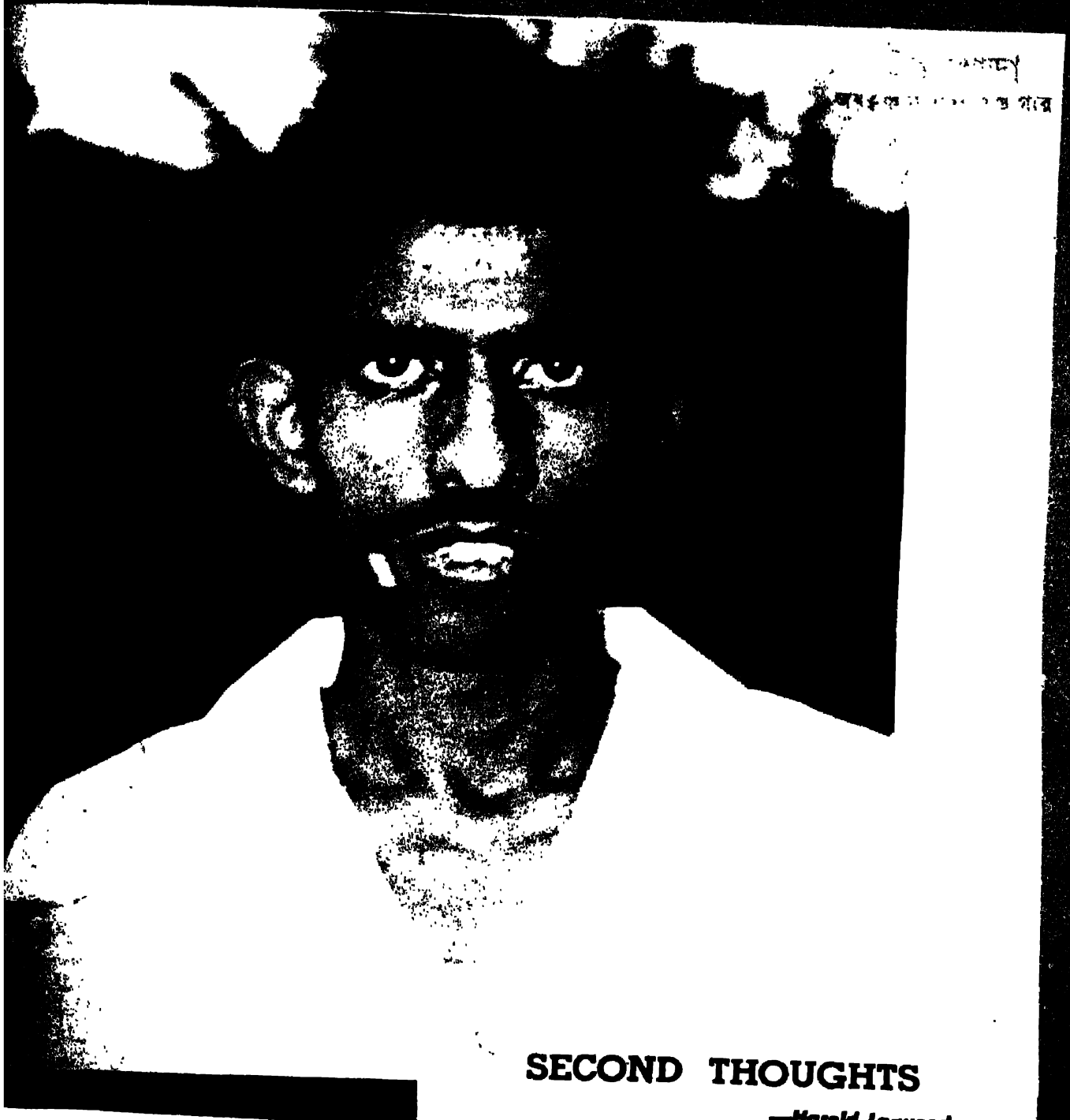
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SPORT & PASTIME



SECOND THOUGHTS

—Harold Lawrence



"BHARAT SHREE"

RIPPLING with muscles is Onkar Banerjee, of Calcutta, the present "Bharat Shree" title-holder as he poses for our photographer. At 31, he has the best body in the country after twelve years of dedicated, diligent scientific body-building weight exercises.

(Article & More Pictures Inside)

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WRONG!

Sir.—In the course of his article on Sir Frank Worrell *SPORT & PASTIME* dated June 12), Harvey Day has referred to Wesley Hall as a "temperamental fast bowler" and gone on to say that "to a lesser man than Worrell, Wesley Hall would have spelled 'trouble'." He has further underlined the alleged trouble-making aspect of Hall's character in his next sentence by stating "Some of the others were but a shade less difficult ..."

I have read many essays on Hall and many descriptions of matches in which he has figured, but Day, to my knowledge, is the first writer to cast reflections on the amenability to discipline of one of the greatest fast bowlers of all time.

I have first hand experience of Hall's personality, having accompanied as a reporter in the West Indies team in India, in 1958-59, and also the Indian team in the West Indies, in 1962.

Most fast bowlers let the ball fly once too often, and Hall is no exception. However, a word of restraint is enough to hold him in check. But it is entirely wrong to suggest that he has a streak which, in the interest of good spirit and team work, needs to be constantly suppressed. On the field, Hall is gentlemanly enough to applaud a good shot made off him—which very few fast bowlers do—and off the field, he is as noble, friendly and good-natured a soul as any who ever held a seam between his fingers.

If, as Day says, Worrell is the one man who could check the ugly side of Hall's high-spiritedness, there should have been at least one unpleasant episode involving him during the 1957 tour of England and the 1958-59 tour of India and Pakistan (when the respective West Indies captains were J. D. Goddard and F. C. M. Alexander), or when for two or three seasons, he played in the Sheffield Shield competition in Australia.

I am not usually given to using the Readers' Column to contradict views of other journalists, but I could not restrain myself on this occasion because Hall, will be in no position to clear himself. Furthermore, like all lovers of cricket who have known him, I am proud that the great game has been graced by so fine a man as Wesley Hall.

Bombay. Dicky Rutnagur.

UNJUST

Sir.—Colin Cowdrey has been writing interesting articles with his impartial opinion, but his article on the fight for world title seems to be biased at least as far as Indian cricketers are concerned *S & P* dated August 21, 1965).

His comment that India has developed a whole batch of negative bowlers is far from true. Cowdrey could have defined as well a negative bowler. A negative bowler is one who bowls ball after ball away from the stumps, particularly on the leg side and the batsman has very little to play and he can stay put with no effort of his. On the other hand if a bowler is bowling on the stumps and he cannot be hit, he cannot be negative. If Cowdrey is writing from his experience of playing 3 Tests in India, I, having watched the

Delhi Test, will recall, that his laborious century, while Parfitt and Parks at the other end played beautiful strokes, made our bowlers look negative. (I am not putting the blame on Cowdrey for his slow innings here; he was playing for his side and he had a bit of responsibility, particularly so when Barrington was not playing). Cowdrey seems to forget that a bowler is as good as batsman makes him. Cowdrey would have been justified if he had given credit to the young Indian Captain Pataudi rather than calling Indian bowlers negative. Certainly young Pataudi was brilliant in his placing of the field and he made it harder still to get runs by his superb fielding assisted by Borde, Hanumanant and Sardesai. Unfortunately it was England's Titmus who turned defensive, when, as soon as Jaisimha hit him for a six, he stopped fighting the ball and bowled to a defensive field. Surprisingly Mortimore looked more adventurous.

Indian bowlers even when bowling to West Indian batsmen haven't turned to negative tactics. On the other hand, while these batsmen succeeded as against other countries, our bowlers, particularly Gupte, Mankad and Ghulam proved their worth as great bowlers. To-day young Chandrasekar and Venkatraghavan are proving their calibre by their repeated successes. Even Desai, whose successes, thanks to our selectors, are limited, is always adventurous.

His putting New Zealand above India is also not just. If facts and figures do not tell anything, what else can? It is true India has yet to win a Test outside India. Perhaps, if our fanciful selectors retain Pataudi as Captain and select youngsters like Borde, Hanumanant Sardesai, Chandrasekar and Venkatraghavan, our team might win a Test or two in our next England tour.

Mysore M. G. V. Murthy

BOOK REVIEW

NAVIGATION FOR YACHTSMEN
by Mary Blewitt. Published by Iliffe Books Limited, Dorset House, Stamford Street, London, S.E.-1. Price 17s. 6d. net.

Mary Blewitt is already very well-known through her book *Celestial Navigation For Yachtsmen*. This has been a best-seller since it was first published, and is now in the third impression of its third edition. The present book, like its companion volume, has been written for the amateur navigator of yachts. It opens with a chapter on the purchase, use and care of compasses, and covers the standard, steering and hand-bearing compasses. The author then deals with planning and preparation for a fairly long passage at sea; the importance of planning one's route relative to the tides and the use of principal lights and radio beacons are discussed. Navigation is the next topic, and the items included are dead reckoning, leeway, lines of position, visual bearings, and the various errors that arise such as compass error, log error, helmsman's error and propeller error. Another chapter describes how to make the best use of prevailing winds and weather, with examples of beating, running and inshore tidal sailing and is followed by one on land falls which includes a section on pilotage.

SPORT & PASTIME

Week Ending Saturday,
September 25, 1965.

ON THE COVER

Coming into the limelight by his sparkling displays in the Inter-University competition four years ago, for Bombay M. Rajan has developed into a mature footballer. If in the beginning he earned a rich harvest of goals as a forward, Rajan, also known as Mayurnathan, has moved back to the intermediate line now and is proving himself one of the ablest wing-halves in Maharashtra. He now assists Mafatal Mills, Bombay, and the team does not have to look beyond him, to guard the first-line of defence.

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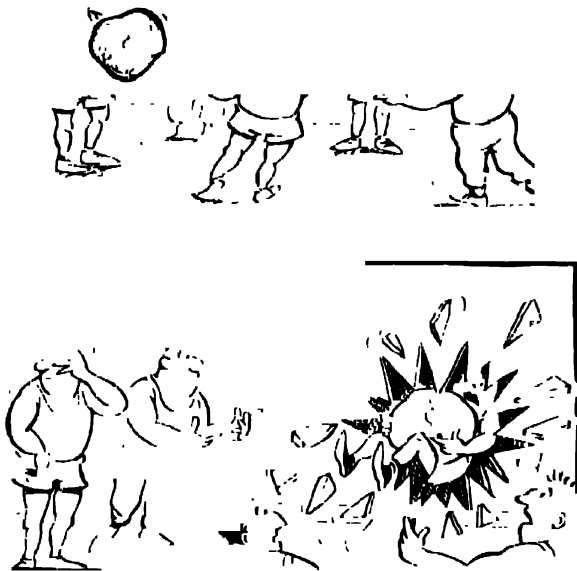
NEXT WEEK

Our Tennis Youngsters' Tour
—De Souza

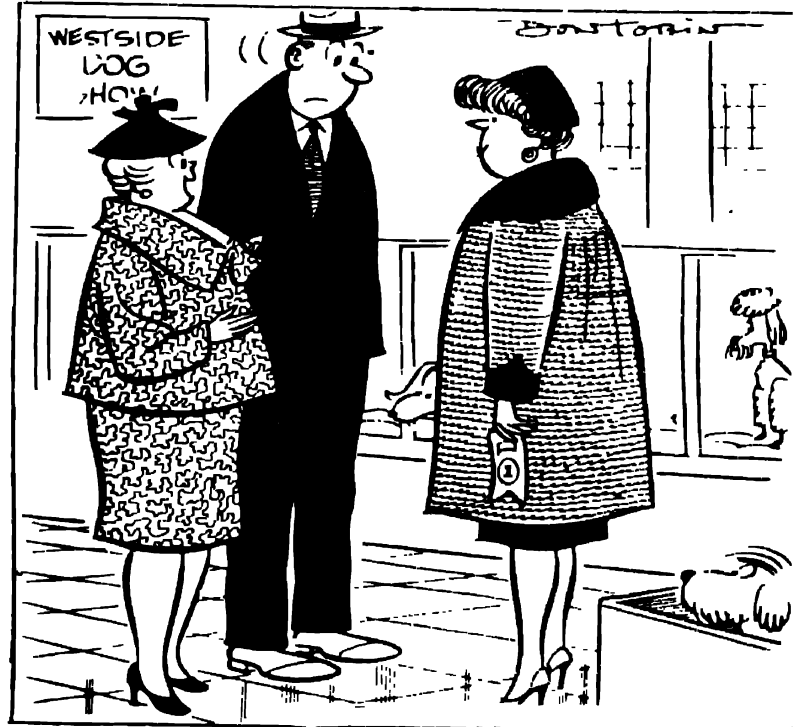
SPORTING SAM by Reg Wootton



BOBBY DAZZLER

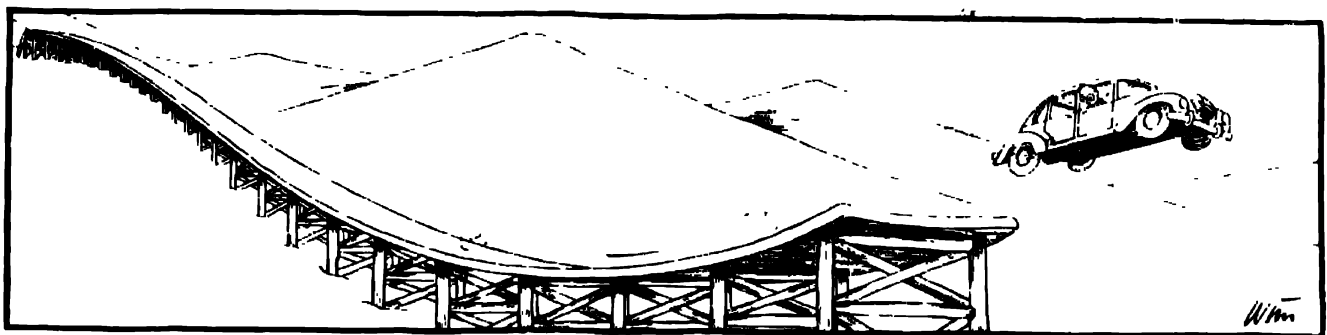


THE LITTLE WOMAN



"Mrs. Calabuse here just won the prize for Best of Breed!"

MR SIMPLE MAN



LITTLE SPORT

By Rouson





After years of dedicated exercises you wind up looking like these three Greek "Gods" ---Aurbinda Ray, Onkar Banerjee and Rabin Goswami.

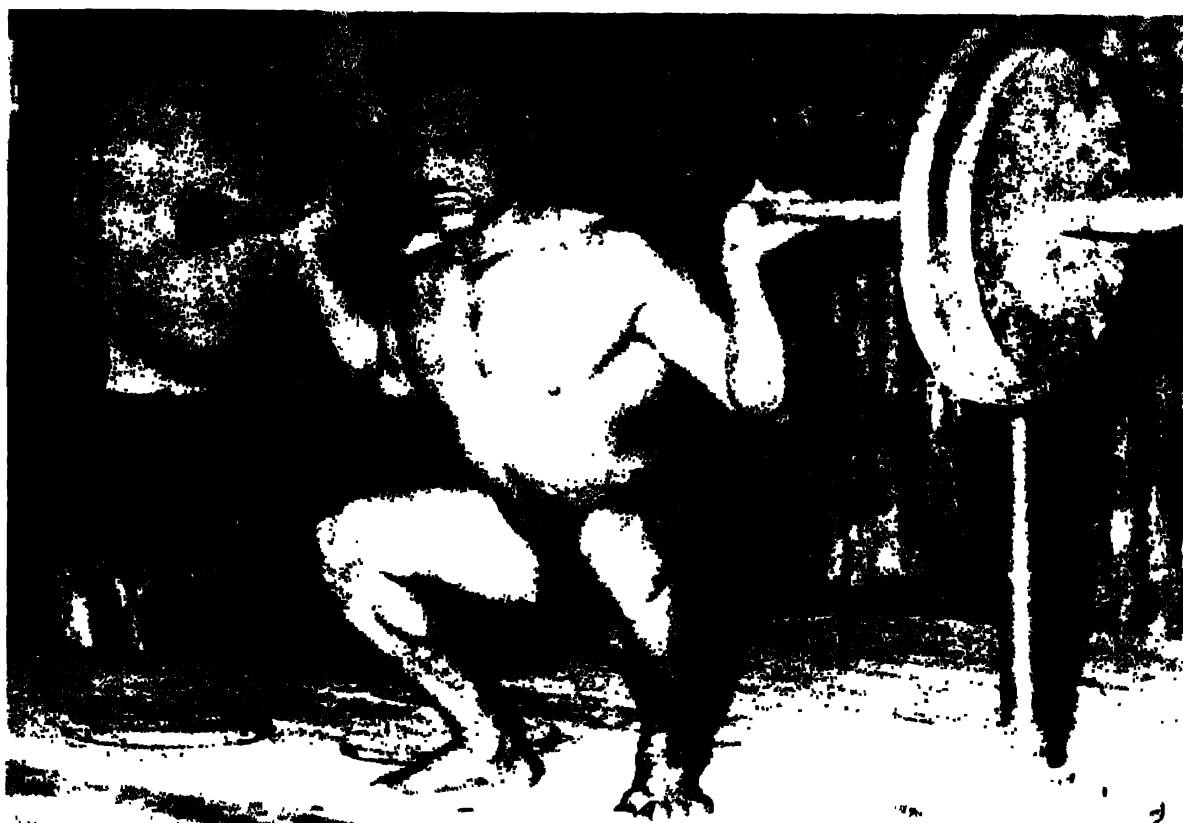
POWER PACKED MUSCLES!

By HUGH SWEENEY

MUSCLES are something that you acquire. But you do not just step into a shop and order a set of bulging muscles. In Calcutta, however, you can go window shopping for building muscles is quite a fad in the city! There are 'about 80 "Muscle Factories" well-equipped gymnasia, that turn out men with that superman look about them.

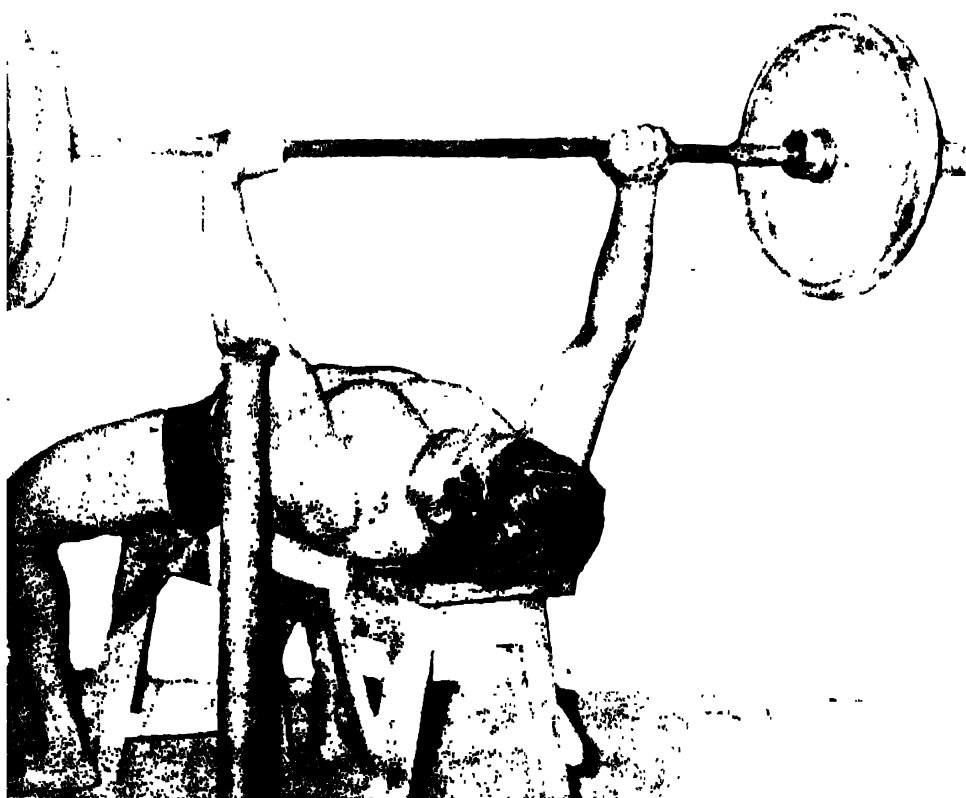
Broad shoulders, lean waists, big, deep chests, and rippling muscles, single out these physical culturists in any crowd. Just about anybody can "grow" muscles that draw admiring glances from young and old alike. All you need is dedication and patience to put on muscular inches where it counts to end up looking like a Greek god. Patience is the underlying secret in the sport of body building because muscles do not sprout overnight.

It takes hard work, sometimes morning and evening, at a gymnasium to build those muscles. Body-building for competition is a long-term sport in the sense that a body-builder is not ready for competition until he has spent something like five years at a gymnasium. And, it takes many many more years to reach the top. Take the case of the present "Bharat Shree" title-holder, Onkar Banerjee, of Calcutta, who at 31, has the best body in the country after 12 years of diligent.



This is the way you build those magnificent thigh muscles that Onkar Banerjee, current "Bharat Shree" has demonstrated in his many competitions

Onkar, with just about the best-developed chest in the country, lifts a stunning poundage, while doing the bench press



scientific body-building weight exercises

Onkar never started out to be a body builder. Like so many Bengalis he was mad on soccer. He had ambitions to be a top-class footballer. But he never had an opportunity to prove himself because a torn ligament in his right knee put him out of the game just when talent scouts were beginning to take notice of his speed on either wing for the Second Division Calcutta team Town Club. It meant the end of Banerjee's soccer career. On the advice of a friend, Banerjee went to a gymnasium to exercise the damaged knee in the hope that it would mend and stand up to the rigours of a match. But the knee did not heal immediately.

Competitive by nature, Banerjee decided to take up body-building as a sport. He started off with a physique no better than an ordinary man. A tape stretched around his chest measured no more than 35 inches. To-day his chest is a proportioned muscular delight of 45 inches. He has just about the best developed chest in the sport in the country. The rest of him—thighs 25 inches, biceps 17 inches and calf 16 inches—are so superbly proportioned to give him a power-packed body.

Shortly, Banerjee will be pitting his body against the best of them in Asia for the "Mr. Asia" title. A modest man, Banerjee does not talk in terms of winning but he does feel sure that he will be a finalist in the competition and could secure a place in the first three. He thinks that body-builders from Malaysia,

Continued on next page



Robin Goswami is a picture of perfect poise as he is at the Roman Rings.

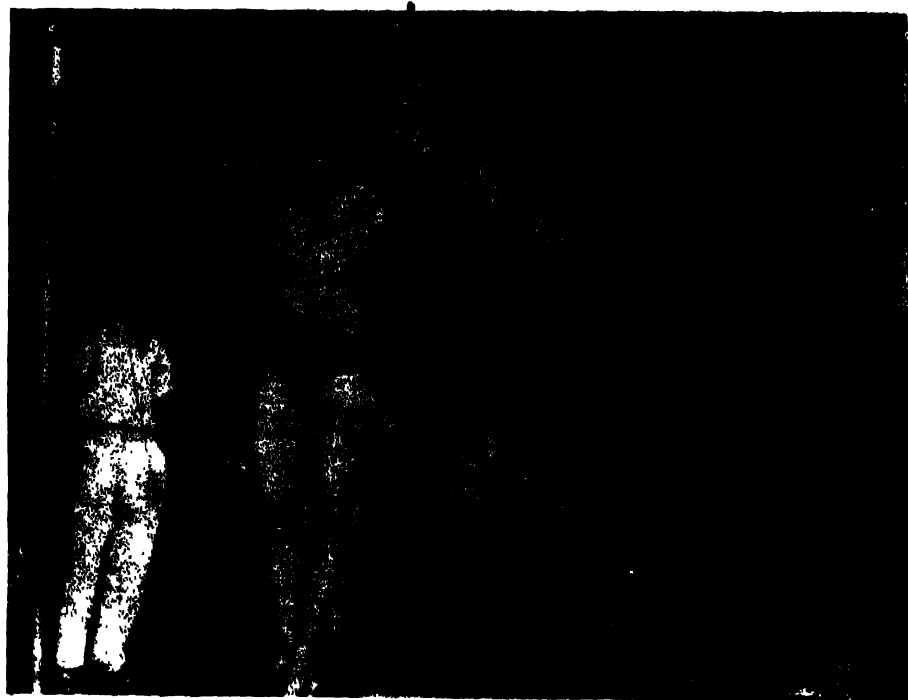
POWER PACKED MUSCLES

Continued from previous page

Thailand and Iran will be the hardest to beat in the competition at Teheran.

Body-building as a sport has been on an organised scale in Bengal for little over 35 years but the establishment of gymnasia goes back to over a 100 years. Born generally with bodies on the frail side, Bengalis have been obsessed with the idea of building up their bodies.

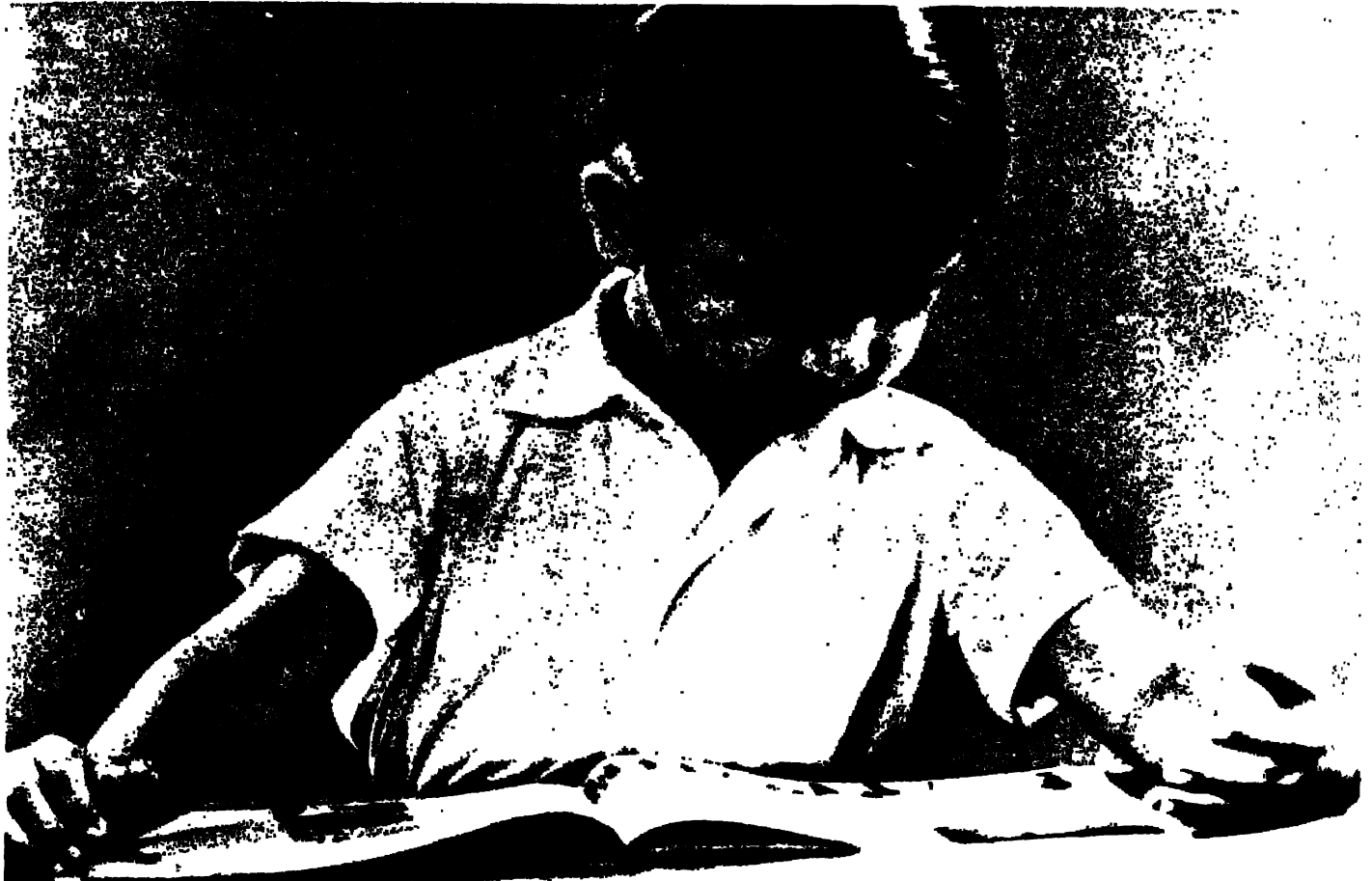
There are, at a conservative estimate, about 16,000 physical culturists in Calcutta alone, many hundreds of them competitive body builders. From this army Bengal has dominated all-India competitions year after year. And, in the roll call of great body builders there has been none to equal Kamal Bhandari, a magnificent specimen of manhood, five-time winner of the "Mr. India" title. He quit competition in 1958 but in physical culture circles in Calcutta there are many who think that Kamal Bhandari has still the best body in the business. Among those who share this view is none other than Onkar Banerjee himself.



Robin (facing camera) and Onkar have an admiring group spellbound as they flex their muscles on the cross-bars.



Husky but not husky enough to win prizes! But give this young-man a little more time and he will be in the news.



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WAS my bodyline bowling "unfair"? If I could have seen my own bowling I might have thought so. Not because of any malevolence on my part but because of what the batsmen had to put up with.

I thought I was pretty fair, though. I believe I could have hit Bill Woodfull almost any time I liked, probably two or three times an over. All I needed to do was bowl ordinary pace and then slip in my extra-fast one just short of a length and breaking back. And yet I hit Bill seriously only twice, neither time on the head. I didn't mean to hit him on either occasion. You can discount hits on the thigh as being intentional because he would have been hit there occasionally anyway. I also think I could have seriously hit Bill Ponsford and Jack Fingleton fairly regularly had I been trying.

I never bowled to injure a man in my life. Frighten them, intimidate them, yes I had a very unspectacular record of causing serious injuries to batsmen. Apart from Oldfield the only others that I can remember were H. B. Cameron, the South African wicket-keeper, Patsy Hendren and R. A. Sinfield, the Gloucester opener. Cameron was carried off when I struck him on the head at Lord's in July, 1929. He tried to hook a ball and missed. I have a picture of that incident, and as Cameron was being carried off I had my hands on my head in genuine anxiety.

In 1931 when playing against Middlesex I met Patsy Hendren and



Larwood and Bradman bury the hatchet when they meet in London for the first time in 15 years.

The Larwood Story-19

SECOND THOUGHTS

By HAROLD LARWOOD

Mrs. Hendren outside Lord's. "Don't you hit my Patsy to-day," chided Mrs. Hendren. "I'll knock his block off," I said jokingly. I dropped one short to Patsy in the match, he shaped to hook, missed, and was struck on the head. He was taken to hospital and I was horrified when I thought of what I'd said to Mrs. Hendren. I wasn't game to face her for some time. When I went to the hospital I found Patsy was all right and he assured me it wasn't my fault.

In June 1934, about the time of the Second Test against the Australians, I hit Sinfield on the head in a County match. He had been batting for almost four hours and was laid

out for more than an hour. He stood up to me for another four hours in the second innings.

Sinfield said in a newspaper article published a fortnight later: "Probably I am better qualified than most to say whether Larwood's bowling is fair. In my opinion he is the straightest fast bowler in the game. His success is entirely due to his amazing accuracy and speed. He can pitch a ball with as much precision as any slow spin bowler and is at least two yards faster than any other man in the country. I remember playing against him at Nottingham where he was taking advantage of a worn pitch. For over after over nearly

every ball landed on that tiny circle.

"If Larwood wanted to hit anyone he is so accurate he could do it every time. Actually his casualty list is one of the lowest in first-class cricket. The real trouble is that most batsmen are beaten before the ball leaves his hand. They are so demoralised that when he starts to run they start to back away from the crease. Larwood told me the other day he now gets threatening letters—unsigned—from his opponents."

The Australian Broadcasting Commission even published a book of statistics called *Cricket Casualties*, in which they listed the

men who had been struck and the bowlers who struck them. I headed the list with 34 "victims", but I am sure I hit batsmen about the body more often than that in all the Tests I played. Herbert Sutcliffe headed the victims' list with 18 blows, followed by Woodfull. If The booklet pointed out that during the bodyline tour some of the batsmen including Woodfull were hit on the back and between the shoulder blades while ducking.

Bodyline could not be considered unfair in the broad meaning because it was perfectly within the rules. If it was unfair it was only because of my speed. That's what the batsmen didn't like and that's what confused them. Bodyline in theory was no different to leg theory. It was the speed that made the difference. I was no more trying to hit the batsman than was Warwick Armstrong when he bowled slow leg theory. But I am not pretending that bodyline was not intended to intimidate the batsmen. I bowled to intimidate them, I didn't shed any crocodile tears if a batsman was hit on the thigh, and I am still bewildered at the success I had.

Beat Themselves!

Was bodyline against the spirit of cricket? I have asked myself that question hundreds of times over the years. I am still not satisfied that it was I have come to realise that bodyline was against the spirit of the game as applied to lower grades of cricket. On rough or uneven pitches against batsmen unskilled in the hook shot, it was palpably dangerous. It probably would have harmed the game if it had continued unabated in junior and social ranks. But you do not expect Test batsmen to have any weaknesses. If they have, the bowler has a right to exploit them.

I found a weakness among the Australian batsmen. Some of them did not show the traditional spirit of standing up and taking the bowler on. They put up the cry that batsmen facing bodyline had to either get hit or get out. That was not so: they could have used their bats to hit the ball. By drawing away from me they showed they didn't like it and that encouraged me to send them down all the harder.

Stan McCabe proved bodyline could be played when he got his 187 not out. He made his runs by playing his natural game—hooking the rising balls and not letting the leg-side fieldsmen play on his mind. A batsman cannot place a hook shot precisely where he wants it, but he can hit it roughly in the direction he wants. I left plenty of open field for those who wanted to accept the challenge. Stan accepted it and thrashed me. Vic Richardson did the same thing to a lesser extent several times. The only time they got hit was when they didn't play

their natural game and used their bats as a shield.

Stan was supposed to have received such a battering and become intimidated to such a degree that he didn't make any more runs after he got that 187. I think he was out of luck for a time and also that instead of attacking the bowling on the leg side he adopted some of the methods of his team-mates of ducking.

The Australians helped to beat themselves. It wasn't until years later when I met some of them again that I learned why. They had elected not to hook in order to keep their wickets, believing they would go cheaply to the leg-side fieldsmen if they did. This explains why we all thought the Australians were frightened. It was extraordinary to see them ducking and weaving, making the bowling look murderous stuff and giving the crowd the impression that Voce and I were out to kill them. It was a bad mistake. Had they stood up and used their bats to hit the ball they might have smothered bodyline. Instead, they were caught in two minds and as a result were always struggling for runs in that series.

Woodfull probably had a good deal to do with this decision. The Queensland fast bowler G. H. Thurlow and others have said that the bodyline row would not have occurred if Australia had had a more astute captain.

Woodfull was at a disadvantage not being able to hook with his slow-footedness and crouching style, and probably he influenced the other players because of his own attitude. But I do not question Woodfull's courage or sincerity. A very correct man, he gave reporters the impression he would rather sacrifice the Ashes than retaliate, and the Board of Control members were no doubt influenced in not seeking retaliation for the simple reason they could not call upon a really fast bowler. In that respect bodyline was a stroke of genius: the Australians were beaten on tactics.

Woodfull ducked frequently, at times unnecessarily I thought, but he also stood up to me, preferring to take balls on the body rather than make a stroke. Ponsford, Fingleton and Richardson behaved in a similar way. They had guts. Fingleton was probably the most courageous man I ever bowled to.

Bradman's approach was different. He didn't want any knocks or to take risks. In some respects Bradman's and my career were similar. We both came from humble beginnings, cricket being the one thing which lifted us out of the crowd, and we achieved fame in the same era. I think that as Don looked down the wicket at me when I ran in to bowl, he could see his career flash in front of him: he was a national hero and making more money than he had thought possible.

Continued on next page



Larwood at his shop.



After the bodyline row Larwood "retired" from Test cricket to grow flowers at his home in Annesley Woodhouse, Nottingham

THE LARWOOD STORY-19

Continued from previous page

One error of timing could end the lot. I wish Don had shown more of the traditional spirit, just as I wish the bodyline row had never developed. But I do not blame him.

I believe that no criticism of Bradman can be valid because above all he did try to score runs. I felt he was always giving me a chance and I preferred bowling to him and McCabe than any of the other Australians. I think bodyline erupted because it was felt that Don had failed the Australian crowds, yet he finished the series with an average of 56, just ahead of Hammond and Sutcliffe for England. But he didn't make the big scores the crowds expected of him. The alert Australians were quick to sense that bodyline had been hatched for his discomfort. It will be seen that I do not agree with my former skipper, who, after the Tests, wrote that he was sorry to disappoint anybody who imagined leg theory was evolved with the help of midnight oil and iced towels simply and solely for the purpose of combating Bradman's effectiveness as a scoring machine. Jardine said, "However highly Bradman may have been rated, this view is exaggerated. It did, however, seem a reasonable assumption that a weakness in one of Australia's premier batsmen might find more than a replica in the play of a good many of his contemporaries, some of whom had doubtless modelled their play on his."

Bodyline was devised for Don: it would never have been used if he had not drawn away at the Oval in 1930 to avoid being hit. He asserted later that he didn't think it could be mast-

ered. I think it could, if a batsman was prepared to take risks.

Bodyline gave the crowd their money's worth. But it left a mark. For one thing it has killed off the hook shot. I think something psychological crept into the game after the bodyline controversy. Perhaps players think they cannot receive many short-pitched balls before the umpire cries "unfair" and so they don't worry. It is a pity, and cricket is less a game because of it. Bodyline, because of its success, also ushered in an era when teams relied almost 90 per cent on fast bowling. It inspired the Landwall-Miller combination and that of the Statham-Trueman-Tyson attack. There was a time when England opened with a slow bowler at one end.

Colourless Victory

Any attacking batsman who could hook and had a little luck could have handled bodyline. It's a pity we don't have a sampling of bodyline to-day to remind batsmen that their bat is there to hit the ball with and not merely to protect themselves; it would make them realise how spoon-fed they are.

Look how a game lives when the West Indians are at the crease. They give the bowler a chance, thrill the crowd and the match has character and interest.

Australia won the last Test series in England but what a colourless victory it was—four games drawn out of five. The batsmen of to-day shouldn't be any less skilful than they were thirty or forty years ago but it seems that the standard has dropped. Certainly Australia has no Bradman or McCartney or Jackson or McCabe or a bowler like O'Reilly, and Eng-

land has no Hobbs, Hammond, Sutcliffe, Leyland or Hendren, but I think the essential difference is in the batsmen's attitude—they do not have an attacking outlook to-day.

Legislators are repeatedly changing the rules to help the batsman. The rules should be left alone. The number of fieldsmen on the leg are now being restricted to five. Why? A few drops of rainfall and the batsmen of to-day are convinced the wicket is bad. Trumper on the 1902 English tour scored eleven centuries in one of the wettest seasons in memory. What has the rule that a bowler must keep his front foot behind the popping crease done to brighten cricket? Nothing, only to make it harder for the bowler.

I doubt whether as many young people are taking up cricket to-day as they did formerly. Certainly they do not seem as keen as they were in my time. I think this is shown in Australia by the fact that if you look at the Melbourne district or the Sydney grade sides you will see veterans who have been batting and bowling for the past fifteen years. Countless thousands enjoy their week-end games in every country without a care for what has happened to standards, and will continue to do so. But is there another Bradman or a demon bowler in the house to fire young imaginations?

Bodyline cannot happen again. Quite apart from the rules it could not happen without Jardine. It would have died in Australia without him. I thought Jardine was tough on me at the time—if he hadn't insisted on my bowling in the last Test I would not have broken down. But if he had wavered, discipline would have suffered and the team could have gone to pieces.

It was suggested in some quarters that I was opposed to bodyline and it is certainly true that towards the end of the tour I became heartily sick of the arguments it had stirred up and depressed and exasperated by the physical demands made on me, even when I had run myself into the ground. But at no time did I want to give up bodyline bowling because I thought it "unfair."

I accept responsibility for all the trouble that was caused, but it should not be forgotten that Bill Voce was also involved. Had I refused to bowl bodyline there would not have been any row, but I did what I wanted. When the eruption came I kept quiet about how it all started. I didn't want to embarrass Jardine or Carr or any of my fellow players. It sickened me later though to hear players who had supported bodyline in Australia speaking out against it in England. If everybody had stood firm batsmen and bowlers would have worked out a solution to bodyline. I can't see myself doing anything different a second time but if I had my whole life over again I wouldn't be a fast bowler: it's too much hard work.

I have heard it said many times that the Test wickets I took in 1932-3 were mainly tallenders. That is not so. Of the 33 wickets only 9 could be considered tallenders.

were bowled, 15 caught and 2 were out leg-before.

Those bowled were: Bradman (twice), Woodfull (twice), Ponsford (twice), O'Brien (once), Kippax (once), O'Reilly (four times), Ironmonger (twice), Fingleton (once), Nagel (once). Caught were: Bradman (twice), Richardson (three times), Ponsford (once), Fingleton (twice), Oldfield (twice), McCabe (once), Bromley (once), Grimmett (once), O'Reilly (once) and Woodfull (once). Leg-before were Kippax and Love.

Many years after the bodyline tour I read an article by Hugh Buggy, who saw every ball bowled in that series, and said: "Larwood was the fastest and most devastating bowler we've seen in Australia in the last 40 years. His catapult deliveries made him a terror to batsmen whether he bowled to an off field or on the wicket or attacked the leg stump. But having seen a lot of Harold Larwood both on and off the field in that remarkable tour I am positive that at no time did he bowl with any malevolent intention of injuring a batsman. He bumped the ball to unsettle or intimidate the batsmen, certainly, but not with the idea of knocking them over."

Decisive Factor

"Larwood's Nottingham team mate Bill Voce and the rangy Yorkshireman Bill Bowes also bowled many short balls that blazed past the batsmen's shoulders. But for hostility, accuracy, pace and for morale-breaking, the bowling of Voce to that of Larwood was as flat as soda water is to champagne. Eliminate the Notts Express and those shock tactics at once lost 60 per cent of their hostility."

When I met Buggy again long afterwards I asked him, as an experienced and trained observer, to give me his final judgment on bodyline. I don't accept entirely what he wrote for me: "I think the bowling was dangerous. It was very dangerous to the slow-footed batsman. Larwood's great speed and accuracy was the point of danger. Any batsman at any moment could have walked into one of his deliveries and at that speed it was possible to fracture a man's skull and kill him on the spot. I think bodyline would have ruined cricket. Batsmen would have had to come out in armour and headguards if Larwood had been on. There was no doubt his pace was the decisive factor in the general hue and cry."

Stork Hendry, the international whom I battered in 1928, went on record recently as saying: "Larwood was the fastest bowler I played against or saw since just before the First World War. And I played against Tibby Cotter in 1912 when he was still at his top. I laugh to-day when I hear people talking about Lindwall and Tyson being faster. Larwood was yards faster. The modern-day crop of fast bowlers only look fast because the wicket-keeper stands right back. To get the ball up they have to drop it half-way down the wicket. The difference with Larwood was he used to make it rear at you from a good length."

When I retired I gave up watching cricket. I was disappointed. There

was an occasion, though, when I went to see Lancashire play the Australian Infantry Forces team. Wally Hammond saw me from a balcony and beckoned to me to go up. I just shook my head. George Duckworth came down and took me to the dressing-room. The secretary asked me how I had got into the ground.

"I paid."

"You what?"

"I paid. I am not going to knock on anybody's door."

"Look, Harold," said the secretary "You're never to pay at this ground

again. For what we owe you in cricket you shouldn't have to pay."

"Thanks," I said. But I never went back.

One day in 1948 George Duckworth came to my confectionery shop. He had somebody with him. It was Jack Fingleton. It was the first time I had met any of the Australians since 1933. We went into the lounge and sat down but conversation came slowly at first. Jack was a newspaperman on tour with the Australian team and I didn't want to say anything he might

Continued on next page

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THE LARWOOD STORY-19

Continued from previous page

use. We were talking about the sunshine in Australia. "It wouldn't take me long to settle out there," I said.

Two days later the newspapers announced that I was planning to emigrate to Australia. I began getting letters from Australia. Frank O'Keefe, the Mayor of Gunnedah in New South Wales, offered me a job and a house and so, too, did the Australian Paper Mills at Burnie in Tasmania. There were other letters and I began to think I might be well received. But my wife wouldn't hear of it. Our five girls were always suffering from colds in the dank English climate and I was concerned about their future. I had many happy memories of Australia. I knew it was a young country with a future and that plenty of jobs were available for those not afraid to work. England had lost some of its pull for me.

Just before the end of the 1948 tour I received an invitation from a London newspaper to a farewell luncheon for Bradman. I didn't know whether to accept or not. I wasn't sure how Don would react to meeting me

again. I didn't want to reopen old wounds. I just wanted to forget. But my wife said I should go for the sake of the children. Then a letter arrived from George Duckworth asking me if I would accompany him. That decided me.

It was a wonderful occasion. When Don and I shook hands photographers were all around us. Don was very friendly and we had a pleasant chat but I think we skated round the body-line days. We asked each other how we were getting on.

Conversation was much freer with other Australians I met there, including Jack Fingleton and Bill O'Reilly, and I sat at a table with Ray Lindwall, Arthur Morris, Keith Miller, Bill Johnson and one or two others. They made a fuss of me and I did so much talking I hardly ate a thing. It made me feel good.

Twelve months went by and one morning I felt the sweet-scales to tear open an envelope that helped heal a sixteen-year-old wound. It was an invitation to become an honorary member of the M.C.C. My name was on the first list of retired professionals to be recognised in this way.

My girls had always been a bit daft about Australia, ever since I brought

back a koala, "Billie Bluegum" for the eldest, June, in 1933. Billie, now a little the worse for wear with only one ear, and no eyes, had been handed down and was now the proud property of my youngest girl, three-year-old Sylvia.

June was engaged and wasn't keen on going to Australia and the family was divided. I sold my shop to the man I promised it to for £5,000. I was glad to leave it—everything was on ration, I worked seven days a week and it only returned little more than a living.

I rang the Orient Line in London but was told there was no passage for two years but an agent in Blackpool fixed it up for me in six weeks. "A good job your name was Larwood," he said. I cabled Jack Fingleton asking him if he could find me a house temporarily and he replied that he would.

We were to sail on April 28, 1950. June folded her trousseau away and greased her new sewing-machine for the voyage out. Mum bought clothes and schoolbooks for studies on the ship, and I took my cricketing pictures down from the walls and packed away my trophies. We booked in at a hotel in Bloomsbury for one last look round.

A Wrench

Jardine gave me a farewell luncheon at a London club. He had written to me earlier saying he wanted to do that. Herbert Sutcliffe was there and one or two others. Jardine made a speech and then gave me a pencil which Jack Hobbs had presented to him after scoring his hundredth century. An inscription on the pencil says, "D. R. Jardine From Jack Hobbs, 1925." Jack had given every member of the Surrey team a pencil.

I asked Jardine what Hobbs would think of him giving me the pencil. "Jack will be thrilled to know you have it," he replied.

Sutcliffe and I went to see Jack Hobbs (he had not yet been knighted) at his Fleet Street sports store, but he wasn't in and we found him having lunch in a near-by club. "This calls for champagne," said Jack. I showed him the pencil and asked him what he thought of it. "It's an honour to know you have it," said The Master.

We had so much champagne I was ill. I didn't wake up till midnight and had the worst hangover the next morning I have ever had in my life.

John Arlott and a few Pressmen saw me off. Nobody from the M.C.C. came. Just as we were about to leave Tilbury it started to snow, a rare occurrence in England in April. I marshalled the girls, and said, "Have a good look at it. You probably won't see any more."

From Tilbury we gradually slipped away from the dreary suburbs, the dingy factories blackened with the smoke of ages, the factory whistles, the hoot of tugs, the roar of the traffic fell behind. The sounds of London beat with a strong pulse. It was a wrench to leave England behind.

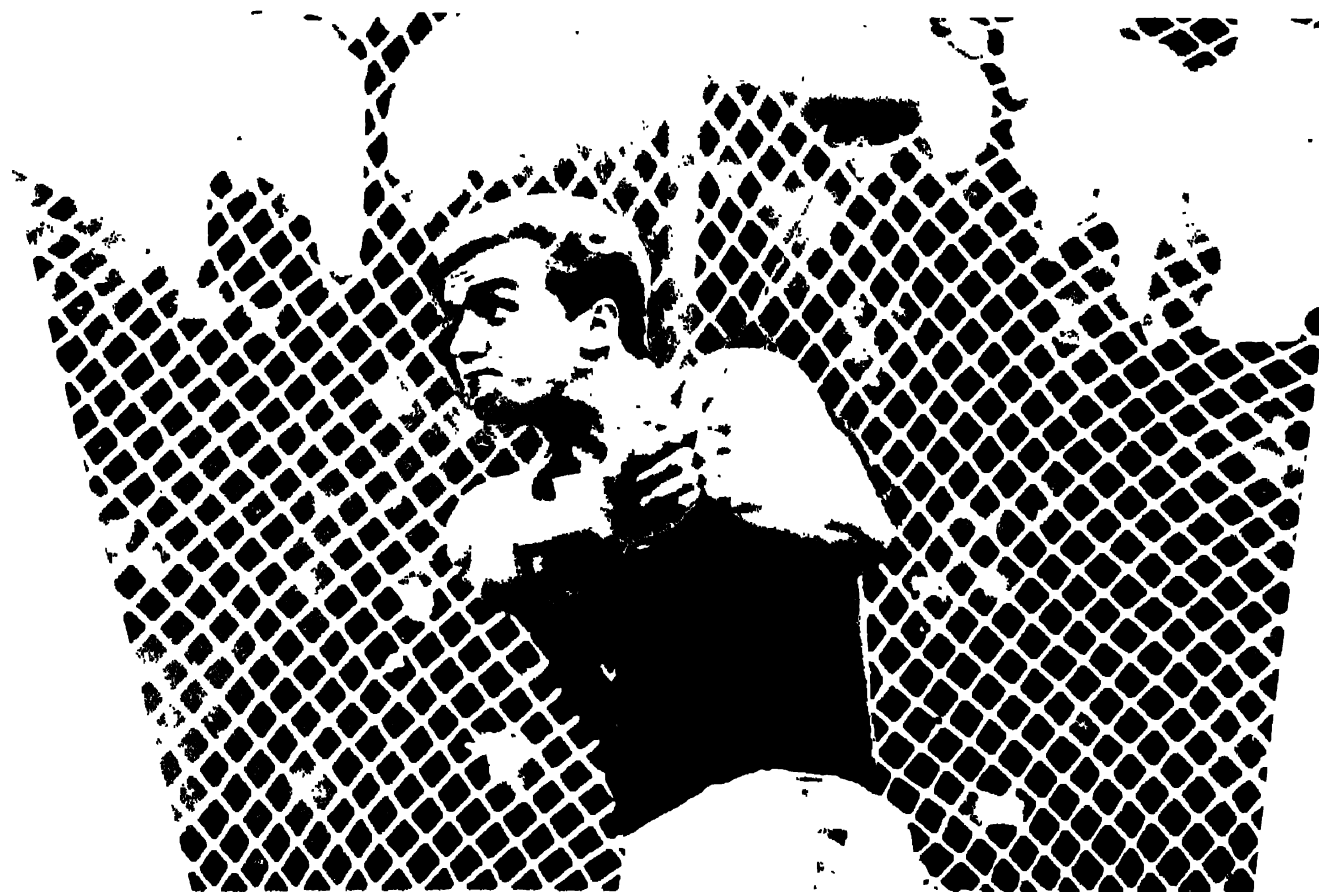
The *Orontes* brought back memories. It was the same ship that took me to Australia in 1932.—(To be continued).

JIM RYUN - YOUTHFUL FLASH

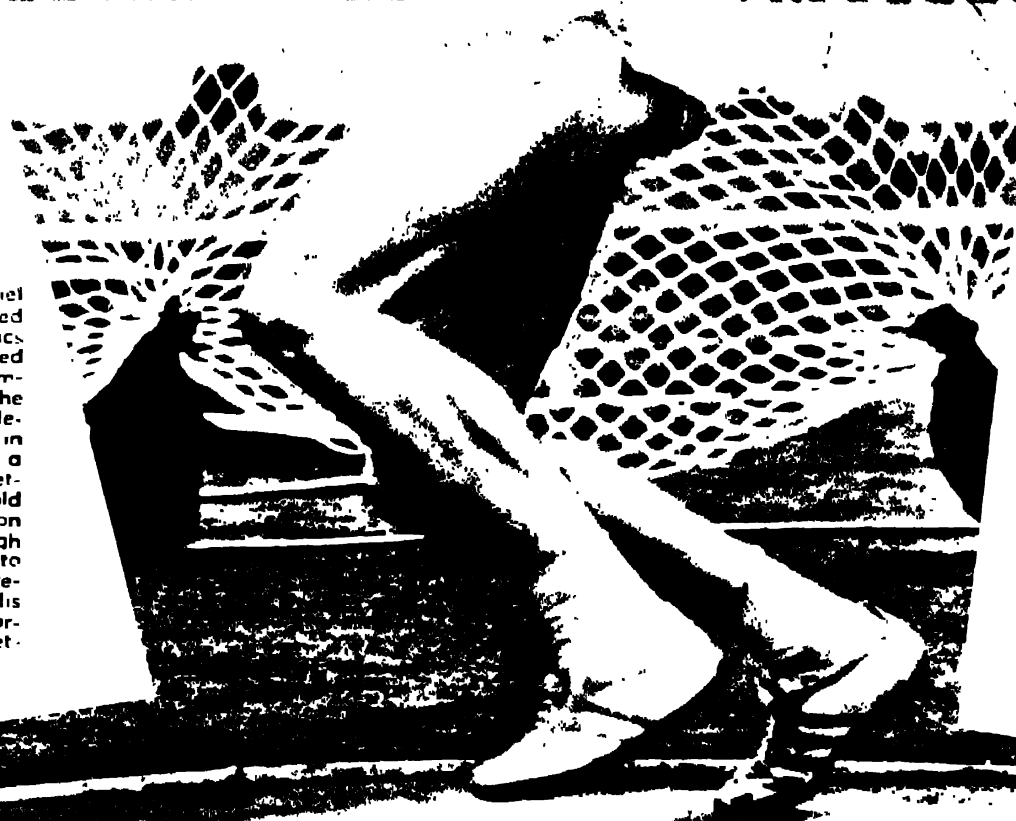
JIM RYUN, A HIGH SCHOOL SENIOR FROM WICHITA, KANSAS, HAS EXHIBITED REMARKABLE SPEED IN SEVERAL TRACK MEETS THIS SEASON. HE WAS THE OUTSTANDING RUNNER IN THE 40TH ANNUAL KANSAS RELAYS IN APRIL - OVERSHADOWING COLLEGIATE TRACK STARS. ON APRIL 15TH HE RAN THE FASTEST MILE RUN SO FAR IN 1965 AND ESTABLISHED A NEW NATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL RECORD OF 3 MINUTES, 58.3 SECONDS. THE PREVIOUS HIGH SCHOOL RECORD, SET IN 1964 WAS 4 MINUTES 24.4 SECONDS.



HAMMER THROW CHAMPION



UWE Beyer of Kiel who was placed third in the Olympics successfully defended his title in the hammer throw. At the 52nd German athletics Championship in Duisburg, he had a throw of 64.86 metres. The 21-year-old German Champion has set himself high goals and wants to set a new world record this year. His personal best performance is 68.09 metres.



THE CHARTER AGAINST CHUCKING

AT the July meeting of the International Cricket Conference the vexed question of throwing was discussed and a change recommended to the existing experimental note now in operation. The national boards of control will be asked to accept the following: "A ball shall be deemed to have been thrown if, in the opinion of either umpire, the bowling arm is straightened, whether partially or completely, immediately prior to the ball leaving the hand."

The difference between this and the existing experimental note is very slight and does not appear to be any easier to interpret. The delegates all agreed that throwing must be stamped out, but I cannot see how the proposed change makes the task of the unfortunate umpire any simpler. Words like "partially", "completely" and "immediately prior" are merely asking for misinterpretation. A directive to all umpires to act whenever the slightest suspicion occurs, and a call to all authorities not to include any player about whom there is any doubt, might have been rather more effective.

No New Problem

Throwing is, of course, not a new problem. It was prevalent in England at the turn of the century until it was ruthlessly eradicated. This summer the question of doubtful actions has once again come to the fore, mainly as a result of the bowling of Charlie Griffith and Harold Rhodes. Following their tour of the West Indies, the Australian players, like a number of English batsmen, have expressed doubt as to the legality of Griffith's action. The no-balling of Derbyshire's Harold Rhodes by Sid Buller only spotlighted a situation that has been allowed to develop over a number of years. At the moment Rhodes is the fastest bowler in England and also one of the most prolific wicket takers.

Remembering the present shortage of pace, Rhodes would presumably be in the England team and also booked for Australia this winter, assuming that his action is legitimate. If his action is not legitimate, he obviously should not be playing in first-class cricket. It is all very unsatisfactory; the England selectors have expressed doubts about his bowling action while the Derbyshire Committee by allowing him to

continue to play must feel that he does not offend.

To discover why there is a throwing controversy it is necessary to go back to the 1950's and also to divide the throwers into their three basic categories. There were some bowlers with doubtful actions in the 1940's—I always maintained that the Australian, Ian Johnson, was highly suspect and would certainly be no-balled to-day—but the majority of bowlers did not cause any real problems.

The three main types of throwers are:

1. The finger-spinner who jerks the ball, enabling him to impart more turn. Because of the size of their fingers small boys are seldom able to make an off-break deviate on a good wicket. To teach them the mechanics of off-spin some coaches

TREVOR BAILEY, Essex

Captain and former England

all-rounder, discusses here

the throwing controversy.

let them throw the ball because it is easy to "chuck" an off-break. Personally, I have very small fingers and cannot spin an off-break sufficiently to make it break on a true surface, but if I throw I can turn a ball on anything. This clearly illustrates the advantage that is gained by this method.

Before changing his action Tony Lock was the most successful exponent of the bent-arm technique. In addition to the break he bowled rather more rapidly than a normal slow left-arm player and his faster ball was really quick. I have always maintained that the ball with which he dismissed George Headley in Jamaica in 1954 was the fastest of the tour, more rapid than anything that Freddie Trueman, then at his quickest, bowled. The unlucky George was still on his back-lift when the ball crashed into his stumps.

"Throw-dragger"

2. The "throw-dragger" was particularly common in Australia. Many great and genuine fast bowlers have

employed a drag—Ray Lindwall, Trueman and Frank Tyson to mention a few—but a drag in the delivery side acts as a brake and enables one to incorporate a jerk in the arm action. The "throw-dragger" has a steady run-up, opens out after the drag, and the bent arm gives him that little extra pace.

When I went to Australia in 1957-58 it was my third trip and as in the past I expected to see some doubtful actions, but I was amazed by the marked increase. Although there were some bent-arm spinners, the majority of the offenders were "throw-draggers", the most famous and effective being Ian Meckiff. Every State side, with the exception of Queensland, had at least one bowler with a suspect action. The important thing was not that so and so threw (and anyway we ourselves were hardly in a position to complain as we had two bowlers with doubtful actions in our party) but what was likely to be the eventual effect on Australian cricket.

From Novice Stage

I was talking to a schoolmaster in Sydney who was responsible for picking a representative boys' team, and of the seven possible candidates to open the bowling he had chosen the two that did not throw. It is possible for a boy to learn to "throw-drag" in a very short time.

What does the "throw-dragger" gain? First, he achieves greater pace than his body action and approach warrants. Secondly, a batsman has difficulty in "picking him up." Thirdly, he is liable to be as quick in his final spell as in his first. Fourthly, because his pace is not derived from a full arm action he can easily develop a well-disguised faster and slower ball. It takes a very long time for a genuine fast bowler to perfect a really good slower ball, but the "throw-dragger" can have it in his armoury from the novice stage.

Unpleasant Problem

3. The third category of thrower is the most unsatisfactory and the most difficult to define. He is the fast bowler who has an action about which there is some element of doubt because it fails to conform to the normal pattern. Ten years ago the legality of Harold Rhodes's bowling action would not have been questioned, as it is certainly not as suspicious as that used by the South African, Cuan McCarty.

It is a difficult and rather unpleasant problem. Umpires are understandably loath to call bowlers—especially if they have been in the game for some time—unless they are absolutely convinced they offend. After all, it is the players' livelihood. The bowlers themselves are convinced that they are innocent because they are not intending to cheat and tend to feel victimised. In cases of doubt I would advocate the use of the cine-camera when the bowler concerned does not know he is being filmed. It might be said that this is not cricket, but then neither is throwing.

After the Australian tour of 1957-58, a definite attempt was made to eliminate throwing in its various forms in England. Tony Lock drastically changed his action and several bowlers faded from the scene. The Australian authorities followed suit and an even more drastic purge was instituted. This, not surprisingly, has made the Australian players extremely throw-conscious and last summer they were convinced that a considerable number of our bowlers in first-class cricket still offended. I cannot say that I agree with them on all their findings, but I suppose there must be some six players

about whom I have some doubts as to the purity of their actions. It is clearly desirable to remove all throwers from the game, but there is a danger that this could lead to a witch-hunt in which the innocent might suffer.

The long-term solution is for schoolmasters to spot and stop any boy who has a doubtful action at an early age, while no country should take on anybody about whom there is any suspicion.—(Indian copyright: By special arrangement with *World Sports*, official magazine of the British Olympic Association).

NEW!

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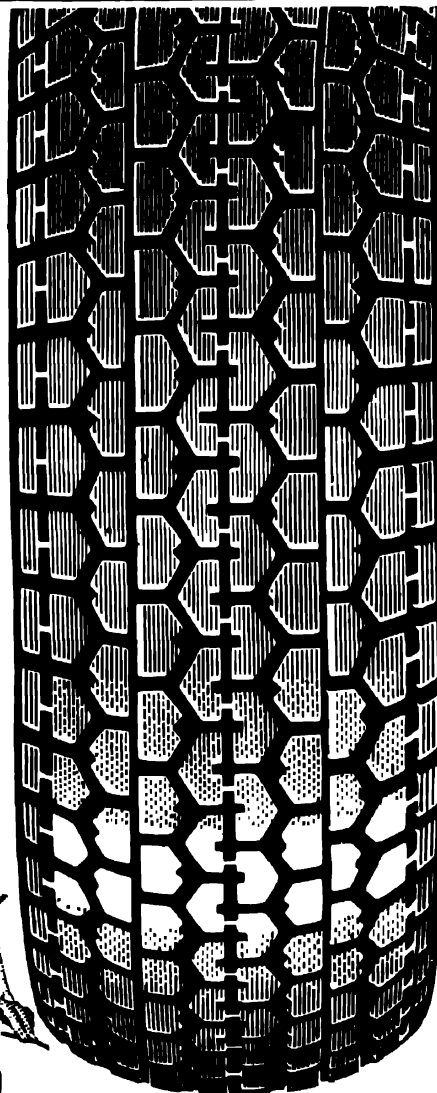
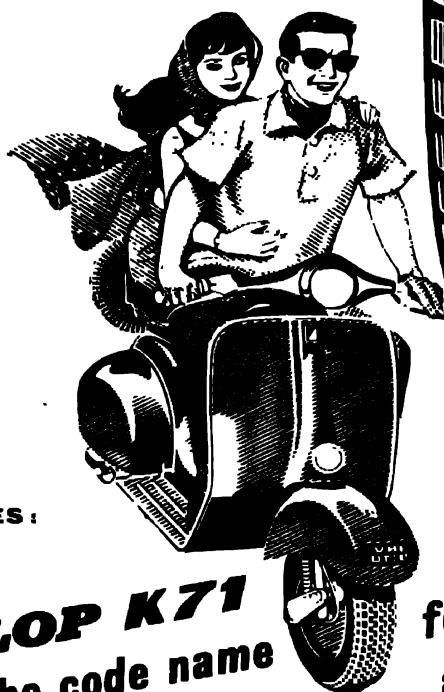
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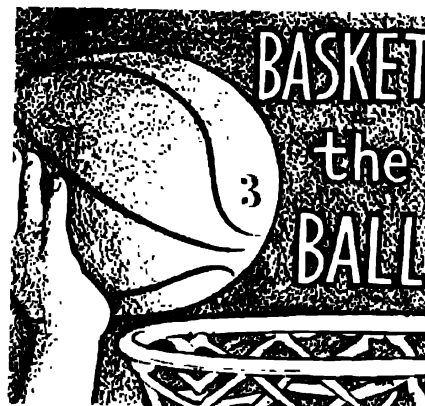
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FAKE LEFT AND GO RIGHT

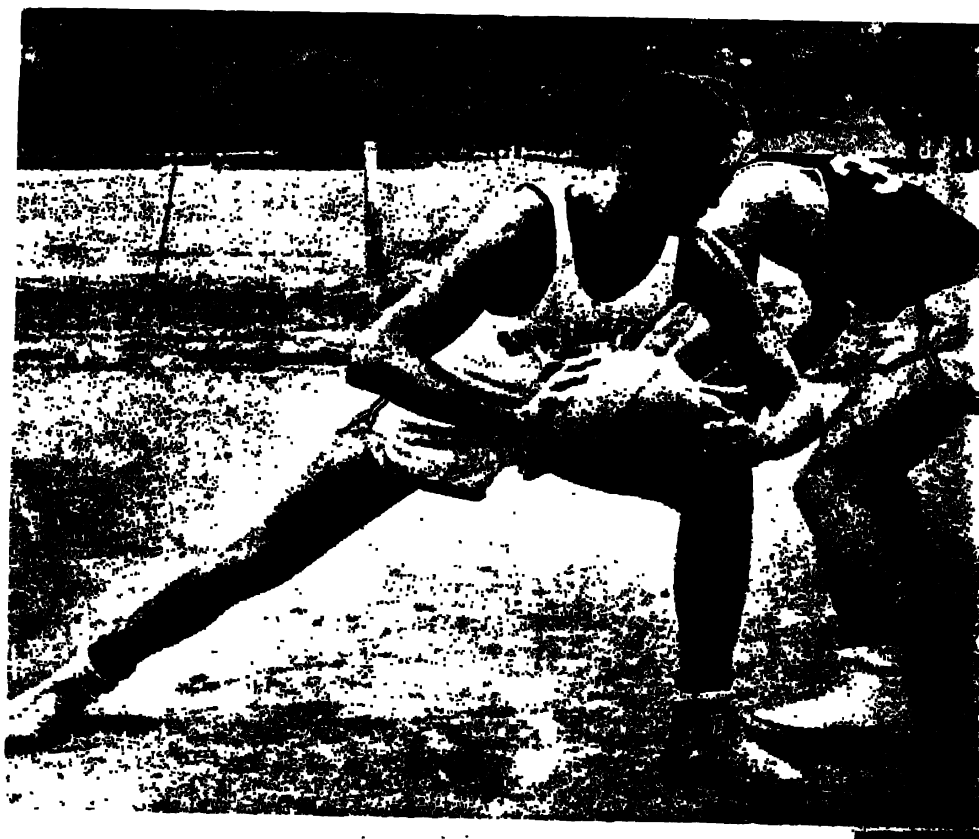
2. With the weight of the rear foot and the pivot foot bent at the knees, the left foot is extended. The opponent (in black) drives by on the opposite side



ONE-ON-ONE OFFENSIVE MOVES

A fake is a device to mislead the opponent and draw him off balance. It is designed to make an opponent believe that something is going to happen and yet suddenly in a most unexpected move he does something else. This comes as one advances in the game.

1. Note that the ball is kept away from the opponent and there is a deliberate fake to step to the left and the ball is also moved to the left.





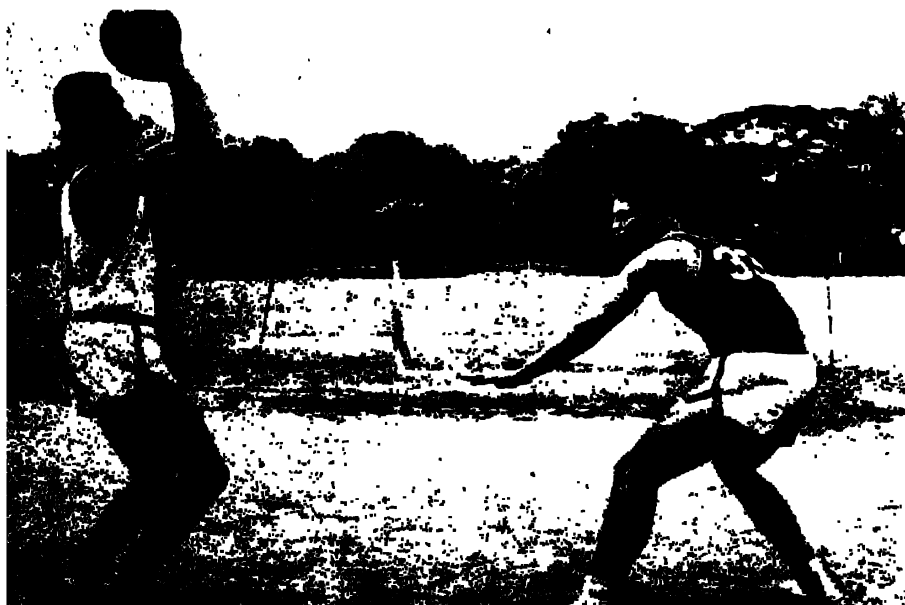
JUMP SHOT

FAKE A DRIVE AND PULL BACK FOR JUMP SHOT: Here is a forward drive almost into the arms of the opponent and yet with proper placement of his leg in a stride position, the white is able to pull back sufficiently away from the black to take a jump shot.

1. Note the ball is taken almost into the arms of the opponent and the black is about to grasp the ball.



2. The white draws the left foot suddenly backward and gets perfect control of the ball so close to his chest and tucked under the chin. The eyes are set on the opponent.



3. As the opponent is still expecting the ball to go downward, the player straightens up for a jump shot. It is a perfect fake.

BASKET THE BALL-3

1. Here is a side to side rock: Note the player drawing the ball to his left and the opponent moving towards that side to block the ball.

ROCKER MOVE

2. The player draws the left foot backward and assumes the position for a jump shot. The opponent's eyes are fixed on the ball.

2

3. Suddenly, he takes and dribbles the ball to the left of the opponent in an unexpected move and keeps the lead on the ball. By the time the opponent makes an about turn the ball could be dribbled far off.



The hook shot is considered a very difficult one to master and yet it comes in handy when a player gets under the basket with his back to the board. The defense could do little against this shot and, strangely enough, this difficult shot has a high percentage of accuracy.

1. The player carries the ball with both hands and steps away from the board with his left foot.

2. The ball is raised and the knees are straightened. The weight is transferred to the left. By now he has moved to the other side of the back board. He pivots on his left and the eyes are fixed on the board.

HOOK SHOT



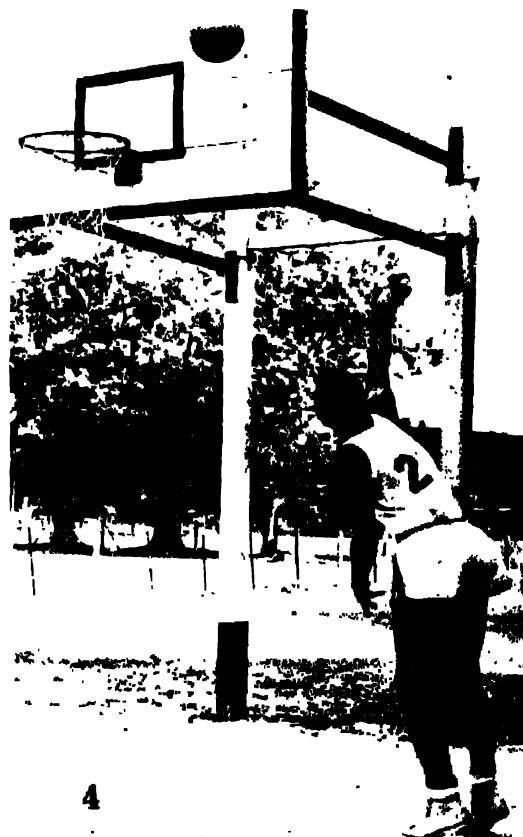
COMMENTARY BY
Dr. J. P. THOMAS

3. The left hand is taken off the ball and the body turns towards the basket. With the right elbow straight the player propels the ball with the right hand and wrist in an arc over the top of the head.

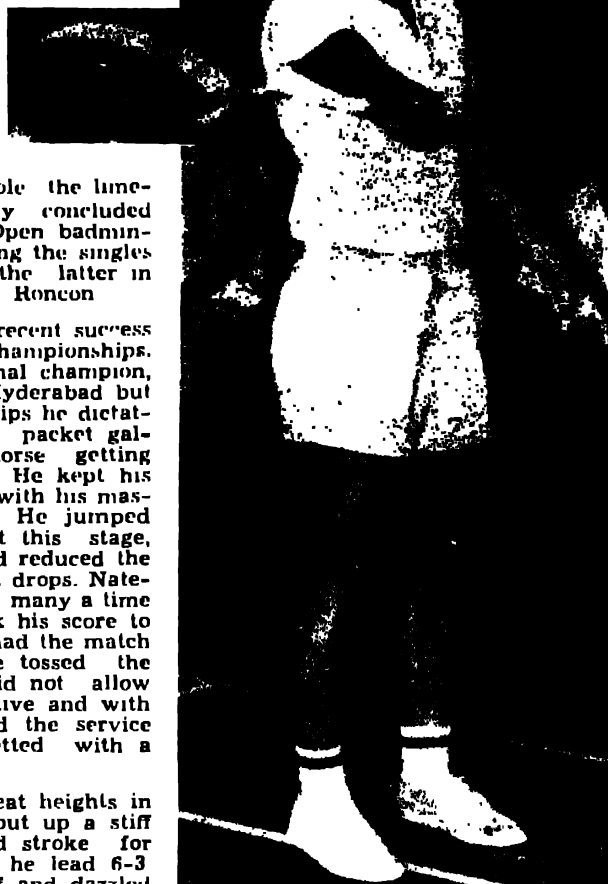
4. The body pivots around as the arm follows through. The player, if he leaps in the air, lands on both feet facing the basket. He is ready for a rebound when necessary.



Next Week:
STOPPING



Nandu Natekar claimed two titles in the C.C.I. badminton championships at Bombay. He is seen here in action in the men's singles final against Suresh Goel, whom he beat.



NANDU NATEKAR stole the limelight at the recently concluded Cricket Club of India Open badminton championships bagging the singles as well as the doubles, the latter in partnership with Owen Roncon.

Natekar repeated his recent success at the South India championships. Against Goel, the National champion, he dropped a game at Hyderabad but in the C.C.I. championships he dictated terms all through. A packed gallery saw the old war-horse getting into his stride quickly. He kept his opponent, Goel, puzzled with his masterly backhand drives. He jumped into a lead of 12-5. At this stage, Goel strove valiantly and reduced the gap by his delightful net drops. Natekar was caught flatfooted many a time in the net duel. He took his score to 10-14. Though Natekar had the match point in his favour he tossed the "bird" out. Natekar did not allow Goel to wrest the initiative and with a terrific smash wrested the service in his favour. Goel netted with a hurried shot.

The match rose to great heights in the second game. Goel put up a stiff resistance and matched stroke for stroke. Deservedly did he lead 6-3. Natekar asserted himself and dazzled

Deoras, the National champions. Natekar and his partner won at 18-17, 15-11.

National champion Meena Shah was another player to be in the limelight. She bagged three titles. Her win over Damayanti Subedar in the singles was fluent. Then in partnership with Miss Subedar, she beat Miss Shobha Moorthy and Achala Karnik 15-3 and 18-13. Shah was also concerned in the mixed doubles final which she claimed, in partnership with Deoras. They beat Shobha Moorthy and Vikram Bhat 6-15, 15-6 and 15-11.

On the penultimate day of the tournament vintage game was witnessed, in the semi-finals of the men's doubles when A. I. Sheikh and V. Bhat overcame the spirited challenge of C. D. Deoras and S. Goel. They finally won at 17-18, 15-5 and 15-10. This scintillating duel as well as the other semi-final tie in which N. M. Natekar and O. Roncon beat D. Ghosh and R. Gosh 6-15, 15-8 and 15-12 kept the spectators thrilled.

Aruna Joshi, the medical student, impressed everyone with her intelligent game when she extended fully the National champion Meena Shah in the quarter-finals. Meena Shah beat her 12-11 and 12-9.

In the women's doubles, the unseeded pair, Shobha Moorthy and Achala Karnik eliminated the second seeded combination, Sarojini Apte and Sunila Apte, in three well-contested games.

Hard-hitting Faruk Khodajji is continuing to maintain his winning vein. After his fluent triumph in the recently concluded State table tennis championships, this youngster, who is now at the peak of his form repeated his success over the Madras player, G.

Nandu Natekar's Double

By V. VENKATESWARAN

the spectators with his all-round display. He kept his opponent on his toes and reeled off eight points in a row. However, Goel was not to be silenced. He forced Natekar to commit many errors. He too emulated Natekar by taking the next seven points in a row. At 13-all, a ding-dong battle ensued but Natekar, touching his peak form, withheld the spirited challenge from him to emerge deserving winner (15-13 and 18-16).

The doubles match between Natekar and Owen Roncon and Shaikh and Vikram Bhat provided interesting fare. The surprising omission of Bhat from the Asian championships to be staged at Lucknow had an upsetting effect on this player. Sheikh and Bhat had played superlative badminton the previous day to eliminate Goel and

From one champion to another! Natekar receives the prize from Devinder Mohan, former Indian ace and Thomas Cup team captain.





Meena Shah, National champion who won the women's singles title beating Damayanti Subedar.

Ranganayakulu, to claim the men's singles title of the West Zone table tennis championships which came off at Nasik. Both Khodaiji and Meena Parande bagged three titles each.

By his well-deserved success at Nasik, the Bombay ace has won his fifth title. The only defeat he has tasted this season so far was when he was surprised by last year's Inter-Collegiate champion Dilip Lakhani in the St. Xavier's team championships.

In the Maharashtra State championships Khodaiji was in irresistible form. He outplayed his rival and clinched the issue in straight games. But, at Nasik, the State champion was not at his best. He lost his opening game and could find his touch only in the subsequent games and emerge winner after taking three games in a row. Ranganayakulu played as best as he could but he lacked that little "extra" that could unsettle his worthy rival.

In the women's singles final Meena Parande's supremacy was never in doubt. She dictated right from the beginning to Kaity Chergeman, a new find in Bombay this year.

The boys' singles final provided a surprise. Shaukat Hayat Khan was the winner in the National junior championships final last year when he scored over his doubles partner Mir Kasim Ali. But at Nasik, Mir Kasim was the better player and with his all-round game held the whip hand all through.

Khodaiji, in partnership with Kamal, beat Chachad and Merchant in straight games. Then, partnered by Meena Parande, he went on to win the mixed doubles

title also. They prevailed over Dilip Sampat and Joy Pereira in straight games.

The inter-collegiate table tennis championships which concluded here provided interesting fare to the enthusiasts of the game. Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute scored its first ever success to claim the team championship beating St. Xavier's by three matches to two in the final. Dilip Rao, who won the individual championship, played a stellar role in the Institute's deserving triumph. Rao, the attacking player that he is, took the first match. Then, in partnership with Borkar, he took the doubles event also. Though Rao lost his match to Karnik, Borkar withstood a spirited challenge from Joshipura to get the team championship title for his Institute.

St. Xavier's College, who had won the team championship not less



Damayanti Subedar, girls' singles winner and runner-up in the women's singles.



H. Thakker, winner of the boys' singles.

than fourteen times in the 22-year-old history, could only finish runner-up both in the men's and women's team championships. Elphinstone College retained the team title when it beat St. Xavier's by three matches to two. Gita Nanda, who won the women's singles title for the third year in succession was in for shock when she was beaten by Miss Chergeman. By her success, Miss Chergeman avenged her defeat she suffered at the hands of Gita Nanda in the final of the individual event. Both Gita and her sister Anjali won the doubles. Anjali Nanda's defensive game stood her in good stead to prevail over Chitra Murdeshwar.

St. Xavier's College retained the Inter-Collegiate football championship notching a deserving success

Continued on page 25



MORIO SHIGEMATSU - RECORD BREAKER

THE 69TH RUNNING, ON APRIL 19, 1965, OF THE BOSTON MARATHON, THE UNITED STATES' BEST-KNOWN FOOT RACE WAS WON BY MORIO SHIGEMATSU OF JAPAN. THE 25-YEAR-OLD COLLEGE STUDENT RAN THE 32-KILOMETER (22.5-MILE) COURSE IN THE RECORD TIME OF 2 HOURS 16 MINUTES. SECOND AND THIRD PLACE WINNERS WERE MORIO'S TEAMMATES, SHISHIDO AND TAKAYUKI NAKAO.



THE MARATHON IS RUN OVER THE ROUTE FOLLOWED BY PAUL REVERE IN 1775 WHEN HE RODE OUT OF BOSTON TO WARN THE COUNTRYSIDE THAT THE BRITISH SOLDIERS WERE COMING.

BEHIND KASHMIR SPORT

By M. K. RAZDAN

SPORT in Jammu and Kashmir has received little attention from the Government. The result is that the State is far behind other States of the Union in the field of sport.

Whatever little has been done in the State in this field is entirely due to some individuals and clubs. Among the individuals who have worked for the development of sport in the State Mr. Kanwal Krishen Hakhu stands out. He can rightly be called the man behind sport in Kashmir.

There is no tournament in the State in which he has not had a hand. This is particularly true in football and hockey. He is the founder member of the Kashmir Wanderers Hockey Club, which has played a great part in keeping alive football and hockey in the State of Jammu and Kashmir. This club organises the Lt. Hari Wazir hockey and football tournaments in the State. The club itself fields a strong hockey team which has won the trophy a number of times. Behind the great success of these tournaments is the personality of Mr. Hakhu.

Mr. Hakhu has been concerned with sport in the State since the early Forties. At present the State boasts of a Cricket Association, a Football Association and a Sports Council. But in those days many sports bodies did not exist. But it was Mr. Hakhu, who, through his

untiring efforts, cultivated mass interest in sport. When the Pakistan tribals invaded the State in 1947, Mr. Hakhu kept the flame of sport burning in the State. At a time when the invaders were only two miles away from Srinagar, he organised a series of football matches in the heart of the city. This helped in a large measure to keep up public morale in those fateful days. Mr. Hakhu's services were publicly praised by Sheikh Abdullah, the then State Premier. He was awarded a special prize at a Special Independence Day Parade.

After that Mr. Hakhu continued his efforts to organise and improve sports standards in the State. These efforts gave birth to the State's Football Association. He was the recipient of a Special Prize for Best Sports Organisation from Gen. Cariappa, the then C-in-C of the Indian Army. He is the first and the only person to have been awarded this prize. He has also received a special award from the Kashmir Olympic Association.

Presently he is a member of the State Cricket Association. He has managed the State's Schools cricket team and the team for the Durand Cup. Mr. Hakhu has been responsible for the successful organisation of football, hockey and volleyball tournaments in memory of the five senior Defence Services Officers killed in a helicopter crash in November 1963.



Mr. Kanwal Krishen Hakhu, pioneer sports organiser in Jammu and Kashmir, seen with the former Indian Olympic hockey captain Balbir Singh.

NANDU NATEKAR'S DOUBLE

Continued from page 23

over Parle by three goals to one at the Parel ground before a capacity crowd. The home ground has always been lucky for St. Xavier's and this year it was no exception. The winner was greatly helped by its dashing centre-forward Salvito d'Cruz. It was his punch and thrust which tilted the scales in St. Xavier's favour. Parle, on the other hand, disappointed supporters, being more on the defensive. This was more due to the absence of its regular "stopper" Salian.

St. Xavier's drew first blood in the fifth minute when, following a flag-kick, Zahid Ali beat the rival goal-keeper all ends up. The match became very interesting with Parle going all out for the equaliser, which it did due to a defensive lapse by D'Cruz which enabled

Shetty to beat goalie A. G. D'Souza. St. Xavier's was back in the picture soon. Before the interval, St. Xavier's gained the lead when Salvito d'Cruz cashed in on his speed and thrust.

Resumption saw Parle making some positional changes. This gave it a slight edge in the exchanges. It should have gained the equaliser but U. Shetty fumbled a gilt-edged chance to beat Xavier's custodian from close-in. He shot straight into his hands. Four minutes from the end Fabian Correia put the issue beyond doubt when he converted a pass from the left-flank.

St. Xavier's finished as leader with five points while Parle filled the runner-up berth with four. Siddharth got the third berth with two points. For filling up the third place, Siddharth had to struggle hard to share six goals in its tie with Bhavan's College.

Do you Know?



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Suma George Impresses

THIRTEEN-YEAR-OLD Suma George, who has shown great promise among women table tennis players in Madras, reached splendid form in the T'Nagar Social Club tournament, losing to Mrs. Rukmani, the former international, in the best final in the distaff section witnessed in the past few years. While for Mrs. Rukmani it was the third success of the season, Mr. George claimed the distinction of coaching her first final, after losing twice in the semi-finals in earlier tournaments. S. Bharathan won the men's singles event.

With five tournaments completed till then in the season, G. Ranganayakulu and G. Jagannath, the brothers representing I.C.F. who are the richer for their participation in the recent world championship in Yugoslavia, won one each of the first two tourna-

ments while S. Bharathan of State Bank had won twice and K. R. Pillai once. Ranganayakulu maintained his reputation as an aggressive player with a potentially forceful forehand and won the first tournament of the season held at the Mylapore Gymkhana. He beat in the final his brother Jagannath with the latter claiming revenge in the next final at the Table Tennis Recreation Club. Jagannath with his pronounced accent on defence overcame S. Bharathan in the semi-final in the two tournaments. Bharathan, who mixes a punishing forehand with controlled top-spin, however, won the fourth and fifth finals after losing in the third (Madras A.G.'s Office Recreation Club) to John K. John, essentially a defensive player.

It is highly creditable for Mrs. Rukmani, the near veteran, who at her



Bharathan of State Bank, who claimed the men's singles beating John K. John in the final in the T'Nagar Social Club's table tennis tournament.

best in the past had a fine record with Mrs. C. K. K. Pillai (who is at present doing signal service to the game as coach) as her most serious rival, to have staged such a successful comeback. Putting her ripe experience to maximum use and excelling mostly in clever placements, she won the finals in the Mylapore Gymkhana and A.G.'s

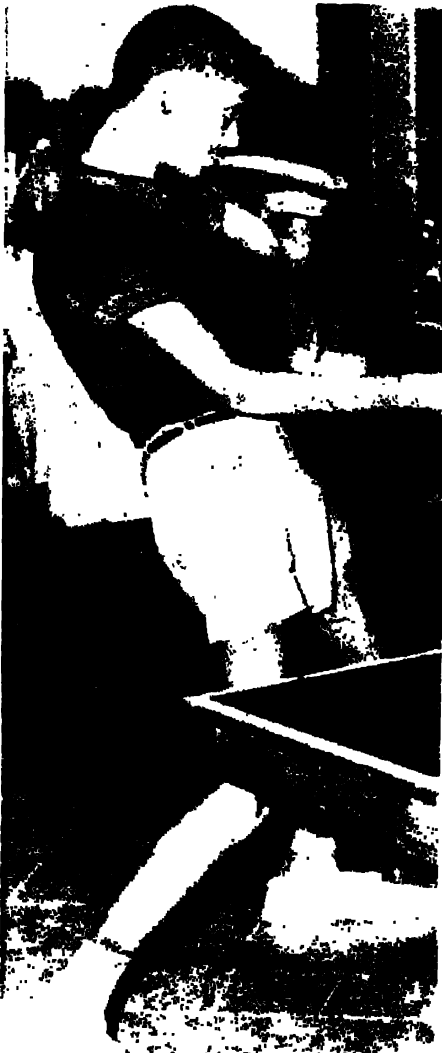
K. S. NARASIMHAN

Office Club tournaments before annexing the T'Nagar Club title. Miss A. Blankley won the YMCA trophy, beating Miss Jansi Aiana in the final.

Miss Suma George thrilled spectators in the T'Nagar Social Club in the women's final in which she thoroughly extended Mrs. Rukmani. It was the first time the club was conducting an open tournament, the most interesting feature being a non-medalist event for women, held for the first time in the City, which attracted as many as 43 entries and provided



Mrs. Rukmani receiving the women's singles trophy from Mr. M. Rajagopalan, President of the Club.



Nandakumar, winner of the boys' singles

excellent fare along with the open women's event. Credit for this should go to Mrs. C. K. K. Pillai, who is conducting her good work of coaching with this club as the main centre. Mrs. Maniammal won the huge trophy for this event, presented by film star M. G. Ramachandran, beating Miss Lalitha Nambiar, her much younger opponent in a keen five-game match. With more such trophies and the keen interest created by Mrs. Pillai's coaching, I hope more and more women's events will be held.

In the open women's event Miss George, the baby-faced teenager, stormed her way to the final at the cost of Miss Usha Abraham, the former State No. 1 and Miss Jansi Arana, the University and State star, in succession. Miss George possesses a powerful forehand, her drives skimming down the table at scorching pace though I wish she changes the direction oftener to make sure of winners. Her defence is quite good though on the backhand, her reverse stroke executed almost on the half-volley has little variation in direction, a flaw which Mrs. Rukmani fully exploited by driving the return to the extreme forehand. These apart, Miss George's tennis equipment is remarkably good



Mrs. Maniammal, winner of the women's non-medallist singles, receives her prize

Vengadam, the N. I. S. Coach, who is doing a praiseworthy job of his training programme in the City, and Mr. C. K. K. Pillai are responsible for putting Miss George through rigorous coaching, which is yielding excellent results.

Mrs. Rukmani, despite facing such an active teenager, revealed admirable composure and, utilising her skill and experience to the maximum, countered her opponent's pace with well-directed drives. Mrs. Rukmani was not wanting in defence and gave a thoroughly businesslike exhibition of effective all-round play. Losing the first game at 15, Mrs. Rukmani made up a big difference in the second to take the game at 22-21. The next too went to extra points. Miss George winning at 24-22. Mrs. Rukmani however clinched the final two games at 21-18 and 21-19.

Bharathan, who had lost mostly to Jagannath earlier in the season, beat V. S. Murugesh in the semi-final in straight games while John K. John prevailed over M. Raja in a desultory defensive battle. Bharathan was in great form in the final completely overpowering John. The State Bank player, who took credit for inflicting a defeat on G. Ranganayakulu in the league championship, maintained a stream of powerful forehand drives, keeping John away with his controlled top-spin returns and crowning his efforts with deft drop-shots which invariably left John helpless. Bharathan won in three games (29-13, 29-10 and 29-16).

Nandakumar won his third final in the junior ranks, beating in the final S. Rangarajan in straight games. The President of the club, Mr. M. ...



Suma George, who lost to Mrs. Rukmani in the women's singles final.

SEPT. 25, 1965



MITRA

TALL and well-built, Mitra is one of the prominent players of the Mafatalai Mills, Bombay. As stopper he has represented the Mills in several soccer tournaments and had performed his part with distinction. Mitra, besides being a firm tackler, is also a fine schemer. His displays were among the highlights of Mafatalai's matches in the recent M.F.A. Shield tournament at Madras.



The Mohun Bagan players being presented to Mr. B. S. Nahar, Labour Minister of the West Bengal Government

A VETERAN UR



It is now the I.F.A. team's turn for being presented to the chief guest.



Chakrabarty, skipper of Mohun Bagan, receives a memento from the Minister.



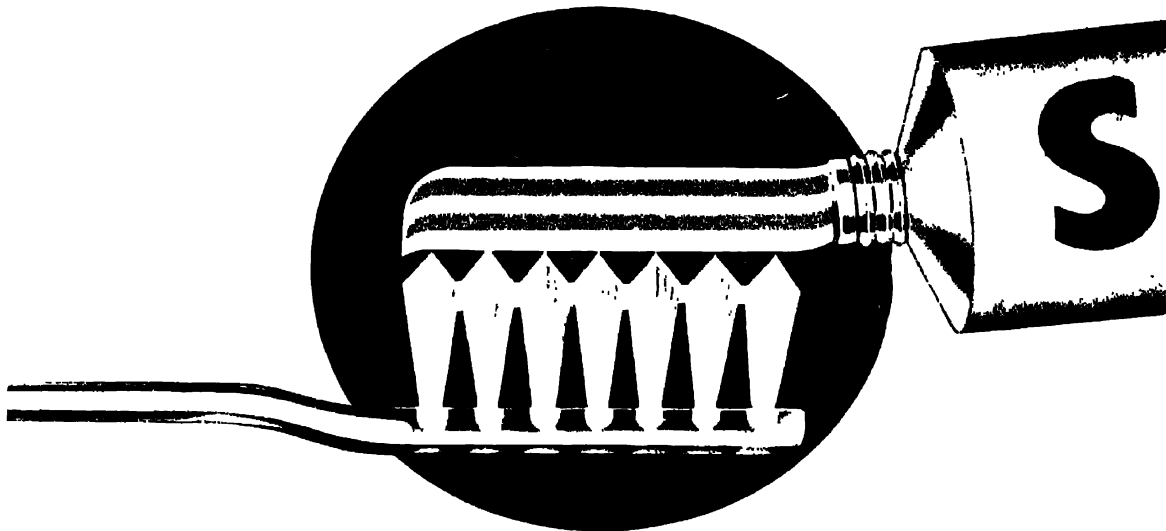
Samaipathi, captain of IFA team (second from right) a few of his players and Mr. Nahar photographed with the Harendra Chomar Mukherjee Memorial Shield awarded to the winner.

The highlight of the week-long Independence Day celebrations of the West Bengal Pradesh Congress Committee was the pleasant function held at Calcutta in honour of Umapathi Kumar, a well-known footballer, who assisted Mohun Bagan between 1912 and 1933. Mohun Bagan, the league champion, gratefully remembered its old stalwart and the players and officials turned out in full strength to honour him. In an exhibition match held to mark the occasion, Mohun Bagan lost to the IFA XI by a solitary goal.



An Asoka Pillar and Angavastram are presented to Umapathi Kumar on behalf of the organisers, while L. Claudius, former Olympic hockey captain who presided over the function, looks on.

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A TALE of missed catches helped the Jawahar Sports Club to deprive the Bangalore Cricketers of its 5-year-hold on the Y. S. Ramaswami Memorial knock-out tournament. No team should expect to win after dropping nearly a dozen catches but the Cricketers did make a heroic effort during the closing stages of the 3-day final but in vain. The Jawahar Sports Club deserves warm approbation on its consistent display with bat and ball, especially its fielding with Srinath and Lakshminarayana outstanding. And so the trophy went to this richly-deserving club.

It was very pleasing to see some display of courage and determination. I have in mind Krishna Prasad brother of V. Subramanyam, the State captain—who showed sound technique to face the new ball. He and Seetharam gave the Jawahar Sports Club a commendable start. I remember Krishna Prasad as a school boy playing in the South Zone school.



K. Jayant, winner of the men's singles in the Mysore State Table Tennis Association championships, receiving the cup from Mr. S. Nijalingappa, Chief Minister of the State.

JAWAHAR SPORTS CLUB'S TRIUMPH

Tournament a couple of years ago. He has now blossomed into a very useful all-round cricketer. His leg spin bowling has both direction and length. It was in this match that N. T. Bhaskara Rao was not able to secure even a single wicket. This is surprising as in previous matches he had taken seven for 78 against State Bank of India, five for 82 against Crescent Cricket Club and six for 81 against St. Joseph's College. More than anything else it was the batting failure of the Cricketers that deprived the team of the honours. It is true that K. R. Rajagopal, who was in top batting form, could not turn out for his team as he had a broken finger and this not only handicapped the Cricketers' batting but also its wicket-keeping. He had scored 128 against the Crescent C. Club and 101 against St. Joseph's College. I was deeply disappointed at Sadasivan's display. He was low in both innings and seemed dissatisfied with the Umpire's decision.

Batting first, Jawahars put up a good total of 265 of which 62 runs came from the bat of V. Krishna Prasad and everyone else entered into double digits, except A. Srikanth who was not out without scoring. Next to Krishna Prasad, came R. Nagabhushan (33), Srinivas (31) and Seetharam (30). A. K. Chakravarti bowled with good effect using direction and flight to make the batsmen commit mistakes and was rewarded with six wickets for 59 runs. The Bangalore Cricketers could reply only with 189, leaving the Jawahars a lead of 77 runs.

Only Dayanand Kannath played determined cricket, excelling in cuts and hooks and he was most unfortunately run out as he was backing. H. C. Keshava Das, the Jawahar skipper, bowled his outswingers with rare control and judgment and bagged four for 30. The Jawahar opening batsmen again gave their side another fine start putting up 90 in their opening stand. Again Krishna Prasad batted like a veteran and scored 48 runs. His partner, Seetharam, had 49 to his credit.

Suddenly there was a setback. C. S. Venugopal was out for a blob. Lakshminarayana made only 10 runs and so it was left to R. Nagabhushan to prop up the Jawahars' innings with a well-played 55. He was ably supported by Srinivas who had scored 33 in the first innings and made 21 runs in the second. A. K. Chakravarti was again among the wickets. This time he succeeded in bagging only four wickets for 74 runs. Jawahars thus totalled up 258 runs leaving the holder to get 336 for an outright victory. The Cricketers fell short of that total by 75 runs. K. G. Suresh (52) and C. Kuppuswami (55) were the chief contributors. Kuppuswami must improve his fielding if he wishes to come up. M. R. Vasudev, who deputised for K. R. Rajagopal, kept wicket ably in spite of the fact that he has a tendency to grab the ball instead of "receive" it.

The tournament, run in memory of one of the most lovable cricketers of the State—the late Y. S. Ramaswami—had attracted 24 teams this

year and luckily did not suffer from any hindrance, especially rain.

In the entire tournament the bat had the better of the ball. Seven players hit up centuries. K. Rajagopal topped with 2 hundreds to his credit, 101 against St. Joseph's College and 128 against Crescent Cricket Club. Then came S. Nazareth (112) and K. Ramdas (113) both of BUCC against Jai Hind C.C. Next in order comes M. V. Nagendra, the Test umpire who hit up 105 for Southern Railway out of a total of 150 against the formidable BUCC. Close on Nagendra's heels came N. B. Lakshminarayana, with 104 for Jawahar Sports Club against the City Gymkhana. S. V. Rangaraj, with 102 for Aircraft against Friends Union and Viswanath of Mallewaram Gymkhana, with 101 against Binny Mills, complete the tally. Many cricketers made commendable scores and missed their century and they were: N. B. Lakshminarayana, who scored 90 against the Swastik Union, Chandra for Southern Railway with 89 against NUCC, Dharmarajan, with 83 against Binny Mills and V. Ramdas, with 84 against State Bank of Mysore.

Some incredible bowling was on view. B. S. Chandrasekhar, the Test player, bagged eight Southend Cricket Club wickets for 13 runs. Y. B. Patel (seven for 41 against Jawahar Cricketers) and Ranganath (seven for 85 for Dynamos against Jai Hind C.C.) were prominent.

The Swastik Union and Jawahar Sports Club match in the semi-final turned out to be very exciting. Only 5 runs remained when the umpire called time! A heroic effort by the Swastik Union captain Y. B. Patel, who after taking seven for 41, hit up 60 runs to bring his side's total to the brink of victory, was commendable. It may be recalled that the Swastik-City Cricketers match had to be decided by the spin of the coin. Last year also the Swastik Union moved into the next round by the spin of the coin. This year the preliminary matches upto the quarter-finals were played on a 45-over basis, the quarter-finals in 1½ days while the semi-final was of 2 days' duration and the final a 3-day affair.—M. G. Vijayarathya.



Hav C. Balakrishnan, a member of the first successful Indian Everest Expedition, receiving the award from Mr. R. Prasad, Adviser to the Kerala Governor.



C. K. Bhasker, first Kerala Player selected to play for India against Ceylon in a cricket Test, gets his prize.

KERALA SPORTSMEN HONoured

By OUR CORRESPONDENT

Miss Jessy Philip, Kerala State shuttle badminton champion winner of three titles, at Trivandrum in 1965, gets her award.



A WELCOME innovation introduced by the Kerala Sports Council was to honour 29 athletes, selected by it as the "Outstanding sportsmen of the State for the year 1964-65." Appropriately enough, the presentation of medals to them, as a token of recognition, was arranged on the occasion of the annual meet-

ing of the Council in Trivandrum on August 27. It was also in keeping with the fact that Kerala was the first State in India to have a Sports Council, the Travancore-Cochin Sports Council having been formed in 1954.

The pride of place among the distinguished athletes went to Havildar C. Balakrishnan of Koorakancherry

(Trichur), who was a member of the first successful Indian Mount Everest expedition. Apart from a gold medal from the Sports Council, he received a cash award of Rs 1,000 from the Governor of Kerala. Both the medal and the award were given away by Mr. R. Prasad, Adviser to the Governor.

The 29 athletes included nine girls



The Adviser presents the award to P. Moideenkutty, a member of the Indian Junior soccer team in 1964 and 1965.



V. Sivaraman Nair, Varsity swimmer, who won the 3rd place in the 1500 metres freestyle in the National aquatics at Jaipur, receives his award from the



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ASPRO' DRAWS OUT PAIN!



Trainees at the Mahavidyalaya at exercise.



A trainee shows up his muscle.



PIONEER PHYSICAL TRAINING COLLEGE

By OUR CORRESPONDENT

A complicated feat in the malkhamb.

tions The college also imparts scientific instruction in games and sports, kho-kho, kabaddi, volleyball, malkhamb, gymnastics, and athletics are included in the training. Cultural programmes have also a place in the programme of instruction. Every Saturday, they have a programme of dance and music.

The college invites eminent sportsmen to give instruction in sports on scientific lines. This year for example, they had experts from the National Institute of Sports, Patiala. The famous athlete Randhawa, well-known football coach Govind, volleyball coach, Sankaran and reputed hockey player Rup Singh stayed in the college for a month each and gave instructions to the trainees.

Shramdan by the trainees of this institution is a bright aspect of their activities. They prepared their playground through Shramdan. They built a 3 ft high and 300 ft long wall for their college. They planted trees that gave good shade. In one of their annual camps they built a four-mile long road for the village Churail kheda, two miles of which were given stone surfacing.

THE Tatyia Tope Sharirik Prasikshan Mahavidyalaya, Shivpuri, (M.P.) has been doing good work as a physical training college.

This institution, started in 1954, has, till the end of the 1965 academic year, trained 870 students. This includes 38 women. This College gives advanced training to physical training instructors of schools but there is provision for 25 non-teacher trainees. The college has a building costing about Rs 13 lakhs and a hostel costing about Rs one lakh. There is also a well-equipped library containing many useful books on physical training.

The course of instruction includes principles of physical training, organisation and administration. Opportunity is given to the trainees to attend other educational institu-



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IN August 1931 I was transferred from Madras to the Bangalore Telegraph Office. News of my transfer got to Bangalore prior to my arrival there. When I arrived at the Cantonment Station, to report myself for duty in the Bangalore Telegraph Office, I was surprised to find the Secretary and a few others connected with the then famous Bangalore Indians hockey team on the platform to meet me. Needless to say, their sole purpose was to ask me to play for them. After a short discussion I agreed to play for the Bangalore Indians, as long as I remained in Bangalore, which I knew would be only for a few

29), whereby a player must be a resident and a club member for a period of three months before being eligible to play hockey in any tournament run under the control of the B.H.A.

In October, the first tournament took place, it was the Travancore Cup, and, when the draw for the same took place, the Bangalore Indians were drawn to meet none other than the local Telegraphs. When news of this came to me, I informed the Secretary and captain of the Bangalore Indians, that according to "Rule 29" I was not eligible to play, having been barely two months in the station. To this,

the "gate", the Bangalore Indians being one of the box-office attractions, if not the greatest, in local hockey. However, the Bangalore Indians, decided not to replay the match, without our services, and gave the local Telegraphs a walk-over.

In Bangalore, hockey is played on hard gravel ground and, in consequence, the game is much faster. For the next six months, I played in about four local tournaments, all of which we won. The following year, the annual Inter-State match between the Madras Hockey Association and the B.H.A. was due in May. I had been playing at inside-right for the Bangalore Indians and I knew I would be an automatic choice for this position for the B.H.A. However, just a week prior to this Inter-State match, I was re-transferred back to Madras and, before leaving Bangalore, I informed the Bangalore Indians of my transfer and my departure from Bangalore. On arrival at Madras, the Telegraphs informed the M.H.A. that I had returned and would play for the T.R.C., Madras, from now on. And the M.H.A., whose selection for this Inter-State match, took place a couple of days later, included me in their team, as inside-left.

I Am Suspended!

By ERIC BLANKLEY

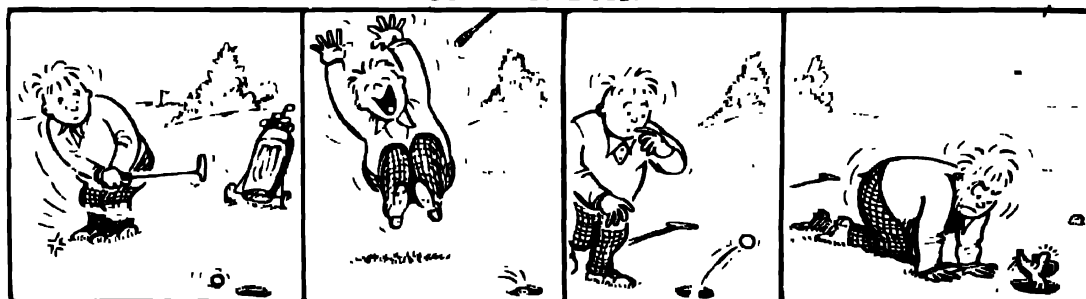
months, as I would definitely return to Madras, when the next Madras hockey season started.

I duly joined the Telegraph Office at Bangalore, and in the course of the next couple of weeks, played two or three times for the Bangalore Indians in practice matches. Then some of the lads in the office told me they intended having a local Telegraph team to play in Bangalore hockey, and asked me if I would play for them. Having already given my word to the Bangalore Indians, I explained the situation to them, and the Superintendent in charge of the office very kindly saw my point and had no objection to my playing for the Bangalore Indians since I had already promised to do so. The Bangalore Hockey Association had a rule (Rule

they told me not to worry, as I was shown as a member of their club for a period just over three months and nobody could disprove it. I knew that one club could prove me "not eligible", and that was the local Telegraphs. However, I decided to play and did so. We beat the local Telegraphs by 4 goals to one. The fat was then in the fire now, for the Telegraphs promptly protested against my playing, as also that of Freddie Hayes, another of our players. Both of us had, no doubt, infringed "Rule 29" of the B.H.A. The protest was upheld, but instead of disqualifying the Bangalore Indians, the Committee took a very lenient view of the matter, and ordered the match to be replayed, without the pair of us. No doubt this lenient decision of the B.H.A. had been taken, with one eye on

The following morning, the Press reported the selection of both teams and, to my great surprise, I found my name included in both teams. I was really in a quandary and took my case immediately personally to the Secretary of the M.H.A. After ascertaining the facts of my case, he informed me that since I had now returned to Madras and would be playing for the Telegraphs, Madras, for the season, I must play for Madras and not the Bangalore H.A. I had no option but to comply. This led to repercussions in Bangalore. A couple of weeks later, I received a letter from the Bangalore Hockey Association informing me that I had been "suspended" from playing hockey for a period of one year, for having played for the M.H.A. against the B.H.A. in the Inter-Association match, thereby contravening one of the B.H.A. rules. Personally, I felt I was punished for a crime I did not commit of my own free will. However, I knew the punishment would not affect me in any way as I was not likely to return to Bangalore for some time to come.

BOBBY DAZZLER



On Track & Field-19

A TREMENDOUS ATTRACTION?

By SYDNEY WOODERSON

I HOPE that Britain will soon have the opportunity to stage the European Athletics Cup which proved such a great success when the semi-finals were held in Oslo, Rome and Zagreb.

This is a novel tournament which produces the competitive flavour so essential for developing international team athletics. It has been made financially practical to have six Nations competing because there is only one competitor per event. International athletics is exceptionally expensive to stage as a full men and women's team totals some 70 competitors, compared with eleven for cricket and soccer. In most European countries financial assistance is provided either by football pools or directly by the State.

Tremendous Attraction

I believe that the final of this new competition between the six best European nations would prove a tremendous attraction in London. With Eurovision and gate receipts I feel it would be possible to pay for the organisation necessary, and help to give assistance for some of the six teams' expenses.

This year's final will be staged in Stuttgart between Russia, Poland, Britain, France and East and West Germany. These are the six nations expected to emerge from the 18 countries which competed in the semi-finals.

On form Russia, fresh from a triumph over the U.S.A., is expected to win. But it was interesting to see that France held the Russians to two points, 94-92, in the Oslo semi-final.

In Rome the West Germans finished first with 96 points ahead of Poland's 85, while at Zagreb, East Germany, with 90, finished just ahead of Britain's 89.

Exposed Weakness

These points are awarded on the basis of six for the winner down to one for the sixth competition in each of the 20 events. It would seem to me, on the basis of the fierce competition which can be expected at Stuttgart, that 80 points should be a winning margin in the final.

Based on this season's form, Britain would seem likely to come last, but it has been proved in major events like the Olympic Games and European championships that athletes are capable of rising to better performances. Therefore at Stuttgart they should beat East Germany and put up a strong chal-

lenge against France, Poland and West Germany.

This competition has exposed Britain's traditional weakness in the field events, and it is fortunate that we have at present the Olympic long jump champion Lynn Davies and that brilliant triple jumper, Fred Alsop. They compensate for the points we give away in the throws, high jump and pole vault.

Idle Thinking

If this competition was decided purely on track events, then it is possible France and Britain would challenge for the title. But this is idle thinking and emphasises the need for more concentration on field events in schools.

Strangely enough the only outstanding favourite Britain has for a track victory is John Cooper in the 400 metres hurdles. Only the American Rex Cawley deprived him of a gold medal at Tokyo. But we could win the 800 metres with John Boulter, the 1,500 metres with Alan Simpson and either the 5,000 or 10,000 metres. Also Britain should score high points in the other track events, apart from the long jump and triple jump.

Britain's athletes face an active international programme before the

European final as England meet Czechoslovakia at the White City, and then go to Berlin for a match against the East Germans.

Lacks Classical Grace

By the time Yorkshireman Alan Simpson reaches Stuttgart he will have met the East German 1,500 metres record holder Jurgen May three times.

At Zagreb May gained a decision by inches. He is competing in the Morley Mile during the England-Czechoslovakia international. Also taking part in that event is Josef Odlozil, the Czech who ran second to the retired Olympic champion Peter Snell in Tokyo.

May lacks the classical grace one associates with a great middle distance runner, but his talent is undoubted. His European record 1,500 metres time of 3 min. 36.4 sec. is the nearest approach any athlete has made to Herb Elliott's best of 3 min. 35.6 sec. Also, May has recorded the fastest 800 metres of 1 min. 46.5 sec in the world this season. So it should be a great race between May, Simpson and Odlozil.

If the right tempo is there in the first three laps it is possible that the winner will be somewhere near Michael Jazy's world record of 3 min. 53.6 sec. — (To be continued)

WORLD CHAMPION

Tommy Simpson of Britain seen winning the professionals race in the world cycling championships at San Sebastian, Spain, on September 5. His winning time was 6 hours 39 minutes 19 seconds.



Chess

By LEONARD BARDEN

FISCHER PLAYS AGAIN

BOBBY FISCHER, the 22-year-old United States champion reckoned the greatest rival to the Russian in the world title matches had disappointed his admirers in recent years through his absence from international tournament play. Fischer has not competed in any event outside the U.S. since he led the American team at the Varna Olympics in the autumn of 1962. Last year, Fischer showed that his form was as good as ever by winning the U.S. championship with a perfect score—11 out of 11. Even after this result Fischer was not ready to re-enter the chess arena.

Now Fischer is playing again, in the annual Capablanca Memorial tournament in Havana, Cuba. He is participating by teletype, making his moves in New York while the other 21 masters face each other across the board more than 1,000 miles away. After three rounds, Fischer had scored 2½ points. He defeated Dr. Heinz Lehmann of West Germany on the black side of a Sicilian Defence in 32 moves, won with the white pieces against former world champion Vassily Smyslov of the Soviet Union in 43 moves, then was held to a draw by Victor Ciocaltea of Rumania. Aside from Fischer and Smyslov, the other leading tournament contenders are Ewim Geller and Raimur Kholmov of the Soviet Union, Boris Ivkov and Bruno Parma of Yugoslavia and Laszlo Szabo and Istvan Bilek of Hungary.

Fischer's participation was achieved after some lively preliminary negotiations, including a vigorous exchange of verbal blows between Bobby and Cuban Premier Fidel Castro. Since U.S. citizens are not normally allowed to visit Cuba, Bobby's original visa application was turned down by the State Department. Castro, a keen chess fan, then offered personally to pay for a telephone line to be kept open between New York and Havana for eight hours daily to enable Bobby to participate. It was announced that Fischer would play his games at the Marshall and Manhattan Chess Clubs.

Press reports then quoted Fidel Castro as claiming that the outcome was a "propagandistic victory" for Cuba. Fischer promptly cabled to Havana: "I will only confirm my participation if you make it completely clear that you and your Government will not think of making any political capital from my participation, and that you will withdraw all political references which have been made to my taking part."

Fidel Castro immediately cabled a reply denying that he had made the remarks attributed to him. "Our country has no need for this kind of superficial propaganda. If you have changed your mind about playing, and have since got cold feet, then it would be better if you had the courage to give your real reasons for withdrawing."

After this exchange of verbal blows, it was agreed that Bobby would take part in the tournament. He was asked at the beginning of the event if he now considered the arrangement amounted to a propaganda victory for Premier Fidel Castro.

"I really hadn't considered it," he said. "If I win the tournament, it's

a propaganda victory for us. Anyway, I have my own reputation to worry about."

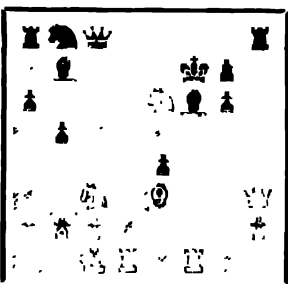
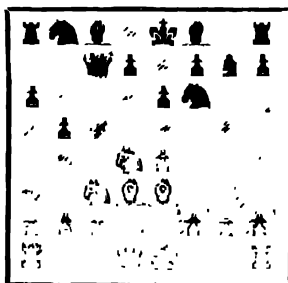
Russian Student Champion

Winner of the world student team championship, held in Sibiu, Rumania, was the Soviet Union. Its team scored 21 out of 32 in the finals, followed by Israel 20, Denmark 18, Rumania and Czechoslovakia 17, England 14, East Germany 14, Hungary 12, Holland 9. The result was a surprise, for the Czech team, led by Grandmaster Hort and including three other high ranking masters, was reckoned likely to take the tournament followed by the host country of Rumania, led by world junior champion, Gheorghiu.

The tournament brilliancy prize went to L. Kavalek of Czechoslovakia for the game given below.

Game No. 380

White: L. Kavalek (Czechoslovakia)
Black: G. Hodas (Soviet Union)
1. P-K4, P-QB4 2. N-KB3, P-K3 3. P-Q4, P-xP 4. N-xP, P-QR3 (a) 5. N-QB3 (b), Q-B2 6. B-K3, N-KB3 7. B-Q3, P-QN4 (c) (see first diagram below) 8. P-K5 (d), Q-xP 9. Q-B3, P-Q4 10. O-O, B-Q3 (e), 11. P-KN4, B-N2 12. Q-R3 (f) B-K2 13. P-B4, Q-B2 14. P-N5, N-K5 15. B-xN, P-xB 16. P-N6 (g), B-PxP 17. N-xKP, Q-B1 18. P-B5, K-B2 (h) 19. P-xP, ch P-xP 20. K-RB1, ch, B-B3 (i) (see second diagram below) 21. N-N5, ch K-N1 (j), 22. R-Q8, ch, R signs (k).



(a) This 'Kan' variation of the Sicilian is one of the currently most fashionable ideas in international tournament chess.

(b) Alternatively, 5 B-Q3 can be played, but 5 B-B4, 6 N-N3, B-R2 then gives Black equal chances.

(c) A transposition of moves which has unhappy results for Black. He should play 7 N-B3 and only after 8 O-O, P-QN4.

(d) A vigorous and sound pawn sacrifice. If Black declines it by 7... N-Q4 his pawn formation is broken up.

(e) White's development is already good compensation for the pawn, but this move, blocking the retreat for the queen, increases Black's difficulties. 10... B-K2 is better.

(f) Threatening to win the queen by 13 P-B4.

(g) A further strong move which breaks up the black king position.

(h) If 18 P-xP; 19 Q-xBP, and the black king is high and dry in the centre of the board.

(i) If 20 K-N1, 21 Q-N4 gives a winning attack, since if Black protects the attacked KNP by 21... Q-K1; then 22 N-B7.

(j) Other king moves also lose. If 21 K-K1 or B1; 22 Q-xR, ch, while if 21 K-K2, 22 B-B5, ch Q-xB, 23 Q-K6, ch, and mate next move.

(k) An elegant finish. If 22... Q-xR; 23 Q-K6, ch and mate, while if 22... B-xR; 23 Q-xR, ch, K-xQ, 24 R-B8, mate.

Problem No. 218

(From actual play)



Vlastimil Hort of Czechoslovakia, aged only 20, became one of the world's youngest grandmasters when he shared first place with the great Paul Keres in a recent international tournament. To-day's position (Kavalek v Hort) helped him to the title. The position looks good for White because of his aggressively posted king. What did Hort play, as Black (to move)?

If you can solve this within one minute, regard yourself as of chess master or expert strength. A State team player should work it out within five minutes, and a club player within 10. An above average player would take around 15 and an average player around 20 minutes for solving.

Solution No. 217: 1. R-N7, ch; 2. K-B5, B-R7, and the threat of 3... P-N3, mate can only be defended by 4. B-B7, ch, when Black plays 4... B-xR, and, with rook for knight, wins on material.

If 1. R-N7, ch, 2. K-R4, P-N4, ch, 3. K-R3, R-R7, mate.

Short variations—but difficult to see.

Heard This One?

Joker: "I want to buy a left-handed monkey wrench."

Drugstore clerk: "Sorry, we don't carry them."

Joker: "What kinda drug store is this?"

Clerk: "One that is carefully stocked to fit the needs of our regular customers, sir, and you are the first left-handed monkey we've had ask for a wrench."

May be if our heads were square we wouldn't get mixed up so easily.

IT is the men rather than the minutes and seconds attached to their names which I find most fascinating in this historic season for middle-distance record-breaking. As the times for the mile and other events come lower and lower I believe it will be the psychological make-up of the champion which will become even more important than his training routine. Coaching manuals of the future will have to devote much greater space to the mental attitude of the Michel Jazys, Ron Clarkes, Peter Snells and Jim Ryuns as we approach the Olympics of 1968.

When all the publicity over this summer's record-breaking spree is long forgotten it may be the words of tough, realistic Michel Bernard of France, which will be remembered longest: "I am not surprised at the times which are being achieved. The runner who is comparatively free to devote himself to a heavy diet of training and competition will naturally be better equipped to lower the world records."

All things being roughly equal in physical ability, I agree it will be the athlete with the most suitable environment who will blaze the trail in record-breaking. Only someone free from the worries and strain of normal work could, like Michel Jazy, run eight hard races in 11 days and then announce he would take a month's holiday! Ron Clarke and Peter Snell, by their lengthy tours of the United States and Europe, showed that, this year at least, they had almost as much freedom as a top-class amateur lawn tennis player to indulge in sport. Snell, to show the other side of the coin, is now contemplating retirement because he has to concentrate on earning a living full-time.

Like a Matinee Idol!

But even if the private world of the top runners often seems rosy compared with that of the club athlete, there must always be the battle to beat oneself. No one typifies the inward struggle more than Jazy, the Polish-speaking son of a miner who has the delicate features and blue eyes of a matinee idol. When we met in a hotel bar after this year's International cross-country championship in Ostend, Jazy admitted to me that always in his mind has been that rain-swept afternoon of Sunday, October 18, 1964 when, smeared with wet cinders, he finished fourth in the Olympic 5,000 metres at Tokyo.

"Oh! What a fall was there, my countrymen:

Then I, and you, and all of us
fell down."

Shakespeare's lines reflect the way the French nation identified itself with the failure of Jazy. One radio commentator was in tears. The headline in *L'Equipe* was "Capitulation de Jazy", though they later apologised for its "harshness" when their readers protested.

That day Jazy seemed bent on a cheap victory and the way he twisted and turned in the home straight to look at his pursuers made one British reporter behind me bellow in disgust. In fact, it was all too much for the

Frenchman, and winner Bob Schul said afterwards, "When I saw Jazy look round on the last bend and his shoulders tighten, I smiled inside, because I knew he was beatable."

It was such a traumatic experience for Jazy that he even considered retirement, he had promised his wife, no close fan of athletics, before the Games. Yet this summer he partly redeemed his Toyko showing by great runs over his new distance of 5,000m. Jazy and Clarke even combined forces with success to set new standards for themselves.

Jazy's athletics philosophy seems to be to find his place in the sun by records set in a competitive vacuum rather than victories. Clarke's view, he has told colleague Norman Harris, is "You don't run for what other people say or think about you. You run for personal satisfaction. I'm just another runner—just like everyone else trying to improve my best time. The only difference is that my best time happens to be the world record."

If Clarke seems to find the wounds of Tokyo less stinging than Jazy, I think it is because he has had to bear more blows from ill-fortune. The Australian Press and public have never celebrated any athlete as is done in France. Clarke's even temperament and his greatly varied training bear the mark of a man who has been able to mature without the pressure of national expectancy.

His statements, says Harris, "sometimes seem like those of a timid public relations officer for a new diplomat." In fact he has been something of a name to the athletics cognoscenti since 1956. I suspect he will only think of himself as 'great' if he defeats outstanding opposition in next year's Commonwealth Games in Jamaica, but basically he runs because he likes it.

In Good Company

No one has run the gamut of athletics complexes more completely than Britain's miler, Alan Simpson. Because of this I cannot think of many athletes whose successes have given me more pleasure. Each time he wins at the White City he grins a little sheepishly at the interviewing journalists like a difficult boy who cannot quite believe that it is he who has just won the scripture prize.

In his hesitant, doubting approach to miling Simpson can consider that

he is in good company. Sydney Wooderson, John Landy and Roger Bannister were all shy, self-searching men, and even Peter Snell during his training sessions in Tokyo was ready to stare at his feet and wonder aloud about his possible weaknesses.

Interminable Question

Only Yorkshireman Derek Ibbotson, with his cry of "Ullo lads" to the Press, is the extrovert among master milers, for Herb Elliott was virtually a man of few words and no defeats (Perhaps Percy Cerutty was Elliott's means of vicariously achieving ebullience). Certainly Elliott would never have dreamed of running, as an unfit "Ibbo" once did, wearing a notice reading "Please pass—Running in."

The world record is definitely the icing to the cake of athletics, but soon we must surely become jaded with the interminable question, "How fast can the mile be run?" I think Arthur Lydiard is quite right to say that four

laps of 57 sec is possible for the present-day athlete, but surely the name of the Olympic champion will always have more of a ring than that of the first man to clock 3 min. 48 sec?

More Fascinating

What will always be more fascinating to me is to look at the men behind the mile: to understand the relationship between Simpson and his self-effacing coach, Ian Ward—a modest pole-vaulter who must be an excellent psychologist, to appreciate what the Olympic pressure did to build the schoolboy, Jim Ryub, into a young man; to savour the determination in USA's Jim Grelle which drove his body right away from Snell at Vancouver.

When we begin to understand and study such things then perhaps the inhibitions which have harassed so many British middle-distance runners will be broken. There will still be "failures", and I will still find more moving than any world record the words of Snell to the public after his collapse at Vancouver. "It will take me a long time to get over the shame of running last. Please believe me. I was doing my best." It is men, and not statistics, which most enrich the sport of athletics—(Indian Copy-right: By special arrangement with *World Sports*, official magazine of the British Olympic Association).

RECORD BREAKERS' INWARD STRUGGLE

By NEIL ALLEN

HERE are ten steps in the art of facial make-up which you can do yourself:—

1. Cleanse the face according to the type of skin. Cleanse a dry skin with a pad of cotton wool wrung out in cold water and dipped in cleansing cream; and an oily skin with soap and water or liquid cleanser.

2. Pat briskly (avoiding the cheek bones where veins are close to the surface), with a pad of cotton wool wrung out in cold water and sprinkled with tonic or skin freshener. If the skin is relaxed and open-pored, use a stringent lotion instead of the tonic.

3. Apply the foundation sparingly, and blend well into the skin with the tips of the fingers, until you get a smooth even surface, then "blot" lightly with a paper tissue. (It is

Women's Corner

Ten Steps to Beauty!

By RASHMI

important that the foundation should be chosen according to the type of skin).

4. Take a little cream rouge on the tips of the two middle fingers and pat lightly on to the cheek bones, just where the natural colour comes. Blend well in so that no hard edges are visible and fade out towards the ears.

5. Give the eyes a bath with eye lotion to freshen them. For a little extra evening sparkle, use special eye drops.

6. Take a little eye shadow on the tip of the fourth finger and apply it to the eyelids near the lashes, smooth it up over the lids, and fade it out until only a faint suggestion of it remains. To dramatise the eyes a little more for the evening, take an eye liner or *myc* and draw this line lightly along the rims of the lids close to the lashes. To elongate the eyes, carry the liner a little way beyond the outer edges.

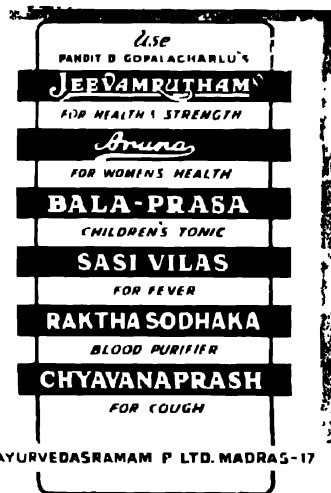
7. Take two pads of cotton wool. With the first, powder the face fairly lavishly, pressing (not wiping) the powder in, until the whole face looks smooth. When this is done, take the

second pad and dust off the surplus powder.

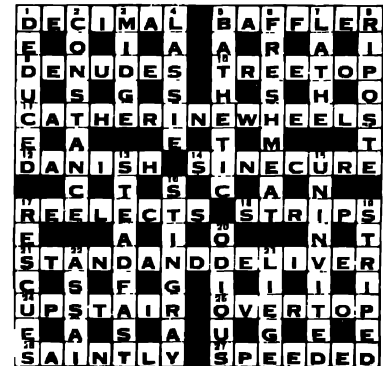
8. Apply the lipstick either with the tip of the fourth finger, or with a special little brush made for the purpose. Either of these methods gives a softer look, than applying the lipstick direct to the mouth.

9. Darken the lashes with a little mascara, using a brush.

10. Comb the eyebrows into a smooth arch, then darken slightly with an eyebrow pencil. This is the final touch that gives accent to the face.



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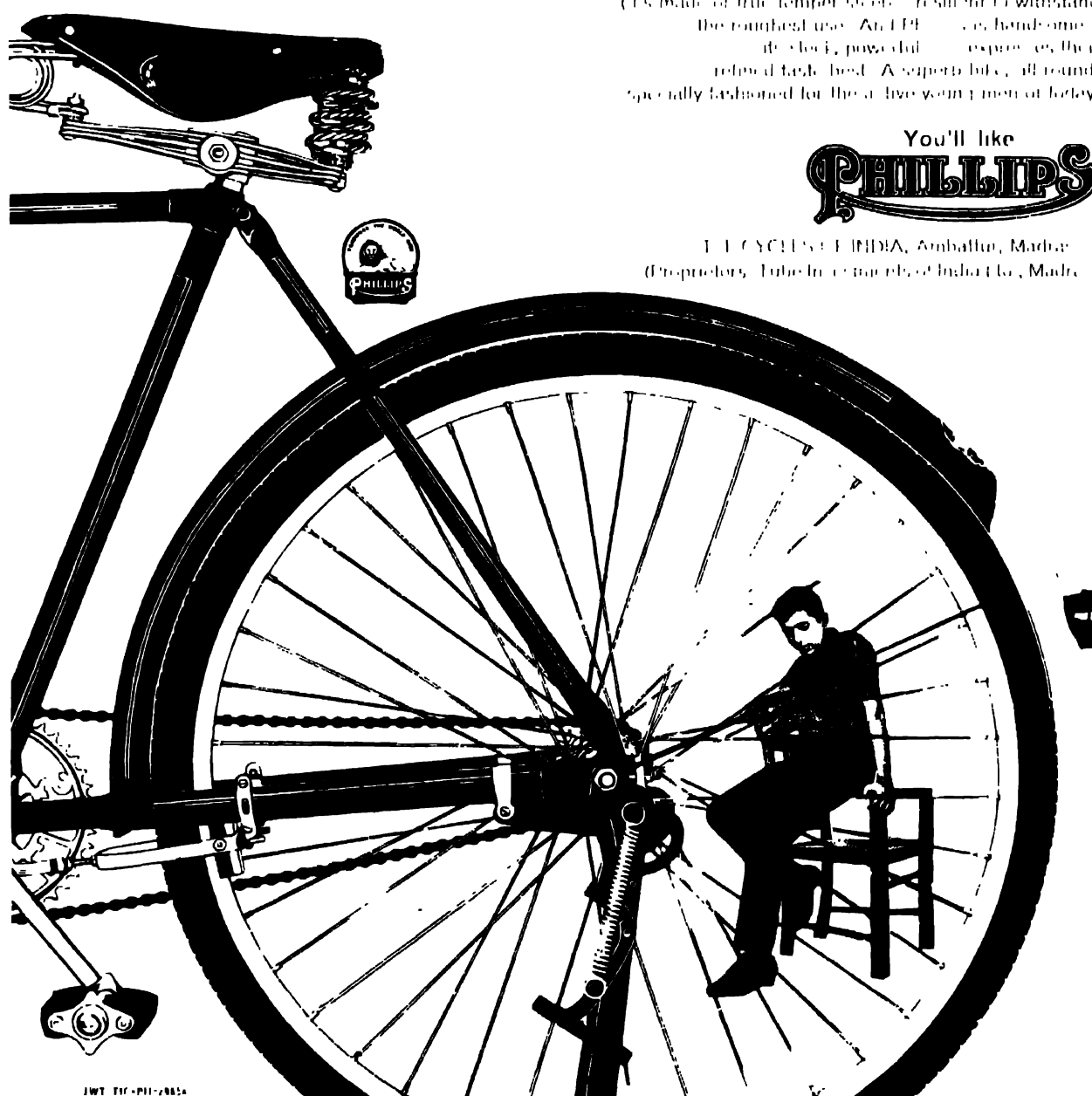
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Wheel and Wings

IMPORTANT AID TO SAFETY

By OUR AVIATION CORRESPONDENT

AS the years go by and as more and more motor vehicles find their way on to our roads, so does the annual toll of road casualties rise. This is an immense and serious problem which is taxing the skill and resources of governments and their technical advisers everywhere. Of such common occurrence, however, are road accidents that the great mass of people tend to ignore them—a good example, perhaps, of how familiarity breeds contempt. Air accidents, on the other hand are still considered news and usually make the headlines in the Press. Yet the number of people killed or injured in air accidents pales into complete insignificance when compared with road casualties.

Not so very long ago, with the dismal example of road accidents in mind, it was commonly believed that, as air transport expanded, so would the number of accidents proportionately increase. To a certain very limited extent, that has been the case but the fact remains, nevertheless, that, over the past few years, the accident rate—usually measured in terms of the number of fatalities for every one hundred million passenger-miles flown—has progressively been reduced. Last year, it stood at .61 of a fatality per one hundred million passenger-miles, and that is the lowest rate ever recorded.

In Proper Perspective

It will be seen, consequently, that the growing safety of air transport is no longer in doubt, and when reading—or writing—about air accidents, it is necessary to keep the whole subject in its proper perspective. The fact is, of course, that when you fly by public air transport, your chances of meeting with an accident are exceedingly small. But that is not to say that air safety has reached some sort of a plateau and cannot be further improved. On the contrary a number of accidents still occur that ought to be avoidable. Most of these accidents occur during the final phases of flight—the let-down from cruising altitude, the approach to the airfield, and the actual landing.

A pilot, who writes a column for *The Aeroplane & Commercial Aviation News*, recently dealt with this particular aspect of air safety. "Pilots tend to take most care," he writes, "when approaching to land being humanly conscious of the hard lumps within the seemingly innocuous clouds, or of the television mast a mile or so away. Suicidal tendencies are not part of the renewal requirements of a pilot's licence and the urge to survive is strong in all of us. Why, then, do we stumble into cases of 'hit ground on the approach' so often?"

Causes of Accidents

He then proceeds to supply an answer but in terms rather too technical for the average reader. One will endeavour to interpret his views in more simple terms. There are, in fact, two principal causes of accidents on approach and landing. The first concerns the nature and quality of the aids and facilities provided at air-

ports. If the runway and approach lighting, for instance, are sub-standard, the difficulties of a pilot making a night landing in adverse weather conditions are multiplied.

Some readers will recall the terrible disaster which overtook a Boeing jet airliner at Cairo last May in which 106 passengers and 13 crew died. Since that date, an Egyptian military aircraft, making an approach on the same runway, met with a similar accident. As a result of these two accidents, the International Federation of Air Line Pilots Associations (IFALPA) has recommended its member associations to introduce a ban on night operations on the runway in question. IFALPA lists a number of deficiencies and shortcomings in respect of this runway—in their view, for instance, the approach and runway lighting are inadequate, the locator beacon strength and serviceability are poor, there is no instrument landing system, and there are dangerous undulations on the runway.

Weather Minima

But while inadequate aids are, demonstrably, a cause of accidents, plenty of accidents also occur at airports where the most comprehensive and modern aids are maintained. In these cases, the principal cause is that human skill is sometimes taxed beyond reasonable limits. The reason is that at such airports, weather minima are usually set at lower limits than at airports where facilities are poor. Weather minima, of course, are the limits of cloud ceiling and horizontal visibility below which operations are discontinued. These vary from airport to airport and from airline to airline—the latter usually depending on the type of equipment.

But weather conditions are hard to measure in exact terms. A cloud ceiling, for instance, undulates. It may be 300 feet on average but in places it may be as low as 150 feet. And similarly with visibility. Fog and mist vary in density—and vary very rapidly. Thus, if the weather minima are set at 200 feet ceiling and forward visibility of half-a-mile, and these conditions are reported to the pilot, there is no certain guarantee that he will break cloud at 200 feet. And this often confronts the pilot with a crucial decision—to discontinue the approach and go round again, or to continue in the hope that a few more feet will reveal the runway lights.

Most Crucial Moments

Now the pilot making an instrument approach is, of course, concentrating on his instruments. On breaking cloud and catching, perhaps, a fleeting glimpse of a few runway lights ahead, and these probably partially obscured by poor visibility, he has immediately to transfer his attention from his instruments to what lies outside. And the lower the altitude, of course, the more difficult it is to make this transition in time. These are the most crucial moments of the flight and call for skill, experience, and an iron nerve.

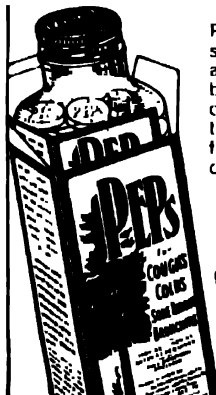
Happily, however, as has been the case throughout the history of aviation, the ingenuity of man almost always contrives to conquer in the end. Means have now been

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A Word With The Doctor-139

IT STRIKES AT BABIES

THE amount of publicity and attention we give to some complaints is really out of all proportion. I am not suggesting that, because a complaint is rare, it should be ignored.

There is a danger, however, that we can lose sight of comparatively more common conditions. Very few people can tell you, for example, what a spina bifida is. Yet this condition is far more common in some countries than poliomyelitis, or cases of deformity due to the taking of the drug thalidomide by an expectant mother

What is spina bifida? The explanation isn't easy. As a child develops before birth the spinal cord is covered by skin and bone. Fortunately, at the time this growing-over of tissues is usually quite complete. The vital spinal cord, with all its essential nerve cables, is completely protected by the time the infant first sees daylight.

Most Die

But in some cases, the cord is left partly exposed. The spinal column is not closed, and the nerves are not surrounded by a tube. They lie, to a great extent, in a trough open to the surface air. Spina bifida is sometimes referred to as a "split spine". Most children born like this will die—many of them in their first year. Others may survive for a few years, and the luckier ones may recover and lead useful lives

Apart from the very mild cases, an operation is the only remedy. There are many very mild cases when all there is to be seen of a spina bifida is a small tuft of hair and a small dimple at the bottom of the spine. There are the lucky ones, where nature has only nearly gone wrong. The death rate following operation used to be

very high, but techniques have improved enormously since then. At one time, three-quarters of the severe cases did not recover. Now, more than two-thirds do.

Parents' Decision

Obviously, parents of a child born with this unfortunate defect should always accept the opinion of a competent surgeon, and let the child have an operation if it is advised.

This is a complaint where the parents always have to make the decision. They can't leave it for the child to decide later on in life. If an operation is proposed, the child's future needs careful consideration. More than half the survivors will have some degree of mental backwardness if left alone. But with early treatment and education three-quarters of the youngsters can make an average, reasonable grade.

Many countries will have to make early plans to train and educate children who suffer from spina bifida but make a good recovery. There are going to be far more of these children as the surgeons become more successful in their work — (To be continued).

which should very materially assist the pilot in these most critical phases of flight. This equipment is known as "head-up display unit". In simple terms, this gives the pilot a pictorial presentation on the windscreen of the attitude, speed, course, and altitude of his aircraft. He can thus see, without dropping his eyes to the normal instrument panel, that he is correctly following the glide-path and, at one and the same time, he can look ahead for the lights of the runway.

Some Penalties

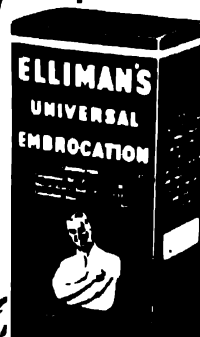
There are—as there always are—certain weight and financial penalties to be paid for this additional aid. The equipment is relatively costly and heavy. By continued development, the original weight has been reduced from 70 to 30 lb. But in terms of payload over a year, 30 lb. can mean as much as £3000. And to this, of course, must be added the cost of the equipment which is about £7000. Nevertheless, if this equipment—as it should—makes those few crucial moments of flight less critical, then the additional cost will, surely, be well worthwhile.

And, so, painfully and gradually, the means to combat the hazards of flights are evolved—and the end, of course, is nowhere in sight. Man is now reaching out into space and to the less distant planets. One has heard it said that, having reached this "stage of the art", it is ridiculous that we are unable to eliminate accidents on what are mere hops over the surface of our own terrestrial sphere. We are reminded, however, that aeronautical science is not alone in this seemingly anomalous situation. Medical science has gone a very long way to conquer what were, formerly mortal complaints—but it has yet to prevent the

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The Stamp World

FLAG PICTORIALS FROM ANTILLES

By RUSSELL BENNETT

THE Netherlands Antilles issued on August 25, the first six of a new set of definitive stamps for regular service in the six islands represented. The national flag of the Netherlands Antilles is placed at the right, above the numeral of value, while a picture that typifies one of the islands is at the left, as follows:

1 Cent. Curacao's Floating Market: Each day, schooners from Venezuela and other Caribbean ports arrive at Willemstad, sail between the port's facing fortresses into St. Anna Bay and the tie up at the quays in the centre of the town to form a "floating market" where residents (and frequently, tourists) purchase their fish, fruits and vegetables in as colourful a setting as one can find anywhere in the world.

2 Cent. Dividivi Tree and the Hooiberg of Aruba: The dividivi is one of the remarkable freaks of botany. It stands all over the island, rising perhaps ten feet almost straight up, then bends into an almost perfect right angle to give it the appearance of inverted "L"s, all facing in the same direction. The Hooiberg is Aruba's highest mountain and is so called because it resembles a haystack.

3 Cent. Lace-work of Saba: Saba is one of the island trio which form part of the Netherlands Antilles, but is located 500 miles north and east of the ABC (Aruba, Bonaire and Curacao) group. Formed from an extinct volcano, its earliest settlers were isolated from the neighbouring

Leeward Islands. While their husbands sailed down to the sea, faithful wives occupied lonely hours in tatting some of the most exquisite lace-work in the world. Even to-day this craft is pursued and the few tourists who fly into Saba to visit the island's fantastic attractions, usually come away with handkerchiefs, doilies and other laces.

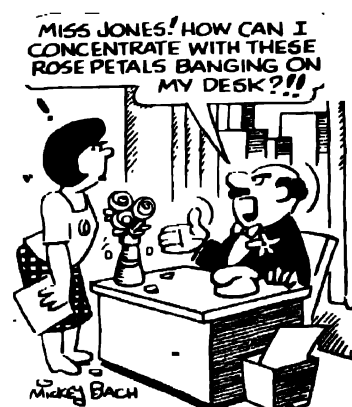
4 Cent. Flamingoes of Bonaire: Bonaire is widely recognised as the "perfect retreat for vacationists." Though it has a comfortable, modern hotel (shown on the 20c. stamp of 1963), Bonaire is for folks who want to completely relax and rest without the normal twentieth century distractions. Because of the perfect weather and natural quiet, huge flocks of flamingoes use the tranquil island's lagoons as homes and nesting sites. When feeding, their bright plumage forms a wave of pink across the waters. When in flight, their graceful bodies form a solid cloud above the landscape.

5 Cent. Church Ruins at St. Eustatius: Another of the Windward Islands, St. Eustatius was settled more than 200 years ago by mariners from Europe who developed the island as an important trade and cultural centre in the Caribbean. Among the structures they erected was a formidable stone church at which the Protestant Christians worshipped, just behind Fort Orange where the brigantine, "Andrea Doria" of the United States fleet anchored and became the first United States vessel to be saluted by

reign power after the Declaration of Independence created the new nation. It was here too, that U.S. President Franklin D. Roosevelt landed before World War II and donated a monument (see the regular set of 1958-59 and the 1961 commemorative of Netherlands Antilles) to mark the historic occasion.

16 Cent. St. Maartens Lobster: Though St. Maartens (an island shared by both the Dutch and the French) has numerous scenic and holiday attractions that are popular with vacationists, it is its seafood that lures the epicures. The island's lobsters are particularly succulent. Because air service links the island with other Caribbean and continental American points, its lobsters are flown to their famous restaurants which take pride in serving them as special delicacies.—(To be continued).

Do you Know? By BACH



cantankerous
(kän-täng'kēr-us) ADJ.
ERRATIC AND ILL-TEMPERED;
UNREASONABLE; AS A
CANTANKEROUS TYCOON

Bridge

FANCIED AGAIN!

By TERENCE REESE

IN the world championship, at Buenos Aires the four teams (Italy, N. America, Argentina and Britain) will play matches of 144 boards against one another. On each of the nine days, two pairs of teams will be in opposition for 48 boards, played over sessions of 14, 14 and 20.

Italy, winner of the Bermuda Cup for seven successive years and represented by its best team, must be good favourites in anyone's book. North America and Britain are thought to be well matched. Argentina has yet to win a match in any of these encounters, but it nearly beat Britain in 1962 and on its home ground with an experienced team, it is by no means to be underrated.

British teams in the past have never sufficiently prepared themselves to play against the Italian systems. This time, the more scientific members have furnished the others with elaborate defensive schemes. Let us hope that

they will be remembered, for otherwise there will be chaos.

The occasion gains piquancy from the conflicting advice offered to the British non-playing captain Ralph Swimer. Half the world tells him that Schapiro and I must play traditional Acol together, the other half (all right, less than half) tells him that our only chance of beating Italy is for Flint and myself to play the Little Major.

Heard This One?

Choir director: "What do you think of my hand-picked chorus?"

Music critic: "Too bad you didn't pick them by ear."

Overheard on a bus: "What I like about Jerry is he is so observing—for instance, last night he said he wasn't good enough for me."

SPORT & PASTIME Crossword No. 436

CLUES ACROSS

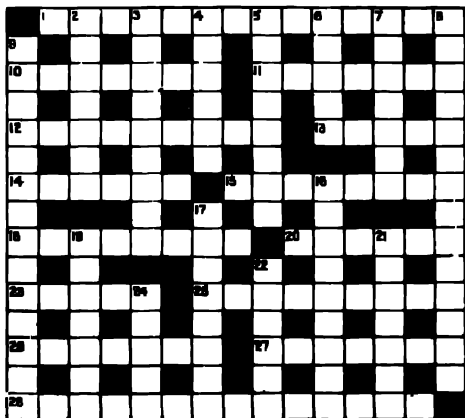
1 Spectacles that bring tears to the eyes? Perhaps stars as well (6, 8). 10. One would naturally feel rather put out if treated so (7). 11. A country of young men, according to Emerson (7). 12. Reform of a spritely minister who acts without orders (3, 6). 13. A principle held in an attempt to heighten ethic values (5). 14. It's a confused jumble, but the centre is divine

(8). 15. Think of it—son all confused and in drink (8). 18. Denied having made a meal including pork (8). 20. He knows a good lie when he hears it (6). 23. Just one ray of light—ninety degrees from fore and aft (5). 25. Composer of The Cat Fugue—and cat's trial too (9). 26. Secret police figure in, surely, the strangest apology on record (7). 27. Gymnastic equipment of which part is back to front (7). 28. Ring the

bell and unite in blatant assembly (14).

CLUES DOWN

2. Somebody observed narrowly, like Nelson after the siege of Calvi (3-4). 3. Run together as liquids and filter, now reconstitute (9). 4. Take a miner's wedge, then obtain a what-d'ye-call-it (6). 5. Quiescence, but quite the contrary in parts (8). 6. The crime of one who has such taking ways? (5). 7. Worked to rule? (7). 8. Broad-cast-minded, but incapable of sustained attention (7-7). 9. Perhaps he felt daughter to be unpleasantly conscious of difficulty (4, 3, 7). 16. A rest for the feet, perhaps, before the round. What's the game, eh? (8). 17. A means of stirring up an afternoon flirtation? (8). 19. The hat's a bit large, back to the status quo, my boy! (7). 21. Those expected to survive are obviously ready to try (7). 22. A light blue is able to form an appendage (6). 24. I'm wrong way round, I am, in Florida (5).

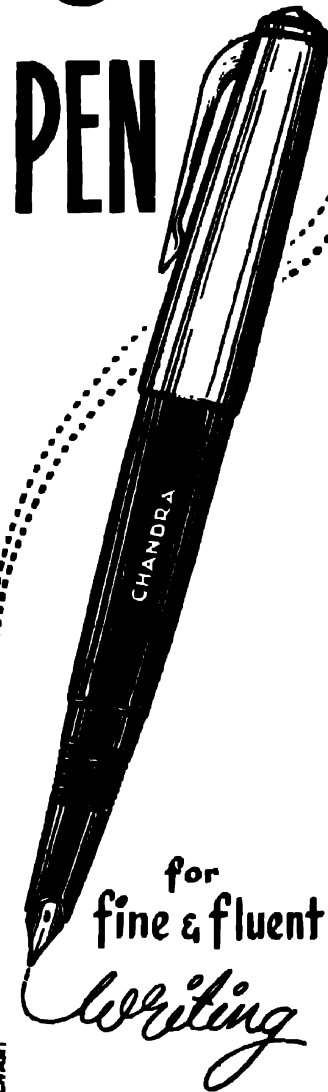


Solution next week

Chandra

(REGD)

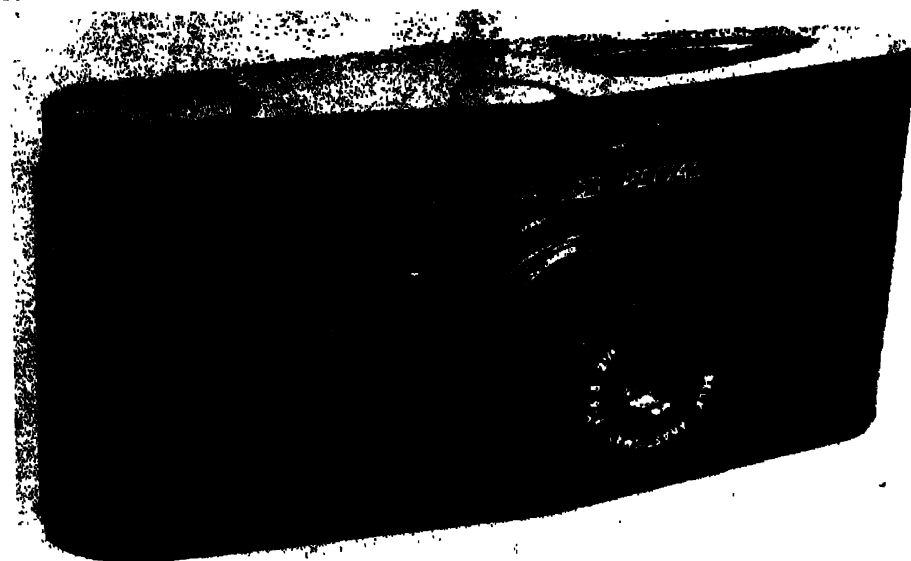
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The Purina Special, used as a spare camera by the author.

Camera Cameos

WHY NOT CARRY A SPARE?

By GEORGE ZYGMUND

Close-up, like this, can be taken in the fixed focus Purina through the addition of a portrait attachment.



OWNING a good quality camera is wonderful. But it also has its disadvantages. You should treat it with the respect which a piece of precision photographic apparatus deserves. You will no doubt hesitate before taking it out in the rain, or onto the beach where it may be damaged by blowing sand or salt spray.

Not taking any risks with your camera is, of course, an excellent way of ensuring that it will remain in good condition for years and years. But it is also a good way of missing many of the pictures which you want.

A useful compromise between devotion to equipment and devotion to picture taking is to buy a low priced second camera—one which will stand up to reasonable wear and tear—for those occasions when you don't want to risk your best. This second camera should be capable of taking quite good pictures, although obviously it needn't be as versatile as the favourite.

Folding Models

There are many pre-war cameras which the serious photographer of to-day would not consider using. They can often be purchased very cheaply—so cheaply that you would not be very upset if they got lost or damaged. Among the best cameras for this purpose are the old folding models taking roll film. With most amateur enthusiasm being reserved for 35 mm camera, prices of these larger format models have dropped considerably. Oddly enough, because of their folding construction, many are

more compact than modern cameras taking much smaller negatives.

The most common fault of these folding cameras—and this should be carefully checked before making a purchase—is light leaks in the bellows. These cannot be satisfactorily repaired once the material has begun to perish and although emergency repair is possible, the only real solution is bellows replacement. Since this may cost a good proportion of the purchase price of the entire camera, the best solution is to make sure that the bellows is light tight before making the purchase.

The most reliable way of checking is to take off the camera back, extend the bellows, and place a low powered electric lamp into the back. In a darkened room, any pin-hole will be immediately apparent as a tiny streak of light.

Last For Years

Another point to watch is that the lens mount is firm and does not wobble, nor does the focusing movement bind. But these few points aside, there's very little left to go wrong and with a certain amount of care in use you should have a camera that will last for years and years.

Another type of camera that is a good buy is the pre-war non-35 mm miniature camera, of the type that wasn't very expensive when new. Leica and Contax cameras have kept their value very well, but these lesser known models have not—even though they give quite good results.

My own camera which I use when I go to the beach for a day with the family fits into this category, a 16-on-127 Purma Special, which was purchased from a street market stall. It is this Purma that spends the day on the beach, getting covered with sand carelessly kicked around by the children, or covered with salt water when I take pictures of the children playing in the surf. So far it has stood up to the sand and salt treatment very well, although I do try to protect it as much as possible.

If it rains—and what British holiday is complete without a good selection of rainy days—it is the Purma that has to suffer the deluge. Why risk my better equipment?

Some Good Shots

Most of the year the Purma stays either in my brief case or in the glove compartment of the car. While this personal "Carry A Camera" campaign has not resulted in any sensational photographs, it has been responsible for my taking quite a few good shots which would otherwise have "got away". Perhaps even more important, it has

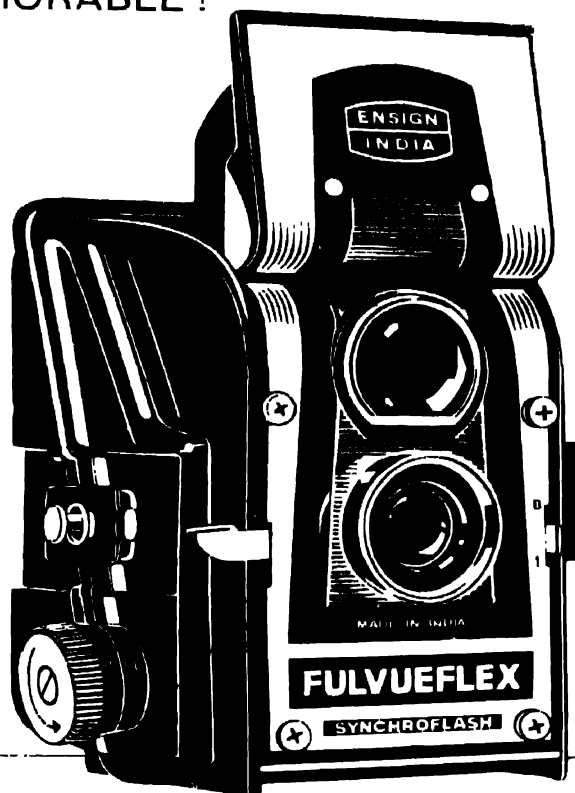
given me the satisfaction of knowing that I always have a camera with me—without the feeling of responsibility which more valuable equipment would create. This is quite important for I am a very forgetful person and have several times left bits of photographic equipment on trains, planes and buses. If I lose the Purma it would not be such a tragedy as if my Nikon or one of my good cameras had become misplaced.

Although obviously a second hand camera is going to be much cheaper than the same model new, some

of the modern box cameras now being made in India offer very good value for the photographer and take much better pictures than the low price would indicate. I refer, of course, to the Agfa Clack, Gevaert Gevaert and Ensign Fulvuflex and deserve consideration. Serious photographers may sneer at using such simple equipment, but it is the results that matter, not the camera that was used. And it's better to take the picture on a simple camera than not to have taken it at all, because you didn't want to risk your good camera.—
(To be continued).

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PRASAD PRODUCTIONS' latest, 'Idaya Kamalam' is a noteworthy film. The dramatic scenes are gripping while the romantic sequences are gay and refreshing. Without falling a prey to the pernicious star-system, the producers have made a highly satisfying film brimming with histrionic brilliance. The Eastman colour, in which it is filmed, is opulent. The direction is generally inspiring while the music is captivating. Unforgettable is the song "Unnai Kanaadha Kanum Kannalla...."

'Idaya Kamalam' is the Tamil version of the Marathi film 'Patlag', which itself is based on Jayant Dekulale's original story. It is the saga of a young woman who fights hard in a court of law to gain her legitimate right to live with her husband and absolve herself from the "crime" of loot, arson and murder, with which she stands charged. The husband, who avers that his wife is dead, having performed her cremation ceremony himself, refuses to accept her as his wife. Instances and evidences quoted by her to prove that she is his wife and that she has nothing to do with the "crimes" listed against her fall on his deaf ears. Finally, she makes a last bid to prove her innocence by revealing about her twin sister bearing a close resemblance to her and how she has turned to bad ways of life culminating in her death. The husband thereupon is convinced and is overjoyed to find his wife alive.

The story has been told in a series of flashbacks which are well knit in the screenplay. The denouement is logical, except for a few comic patches which tend to mar the smooth flow of the film. The tempo is, otherwise, fast. Making his debut as a director, Srikanth has handled the subject with great understanding. He has had of course, the able guidance of veteran L. V.

South Indian Stage and Screen

K. R. VIJAYA SCORES

By T. M. KAMACHANDRAN

Prasad, who has supervised the direction

The best performance in the film comes from K. R. Vijaya, who portrays the twin sisters—the bad gypsy girl and the good wife of the hero. Her acting and gamut of emotions she displays mark her out as a fine actress. Ravichandran as her husband is fairly impressive. Commendable support comes from T. S. Baliah, S. V. Sadasranaman, Balajhee, Sri-ram, Manohar, Sheela Devi, Rukmini Prabhakar and others.

K. V. Mahadevan's lilting musical score is one of the important assets of the film. And so is K. S. Prasad's camera work which is praiseworthy. The colour, especially in outdoor 'shots' amidst picturesque locals, adds to the aesthetic appeal of the film.

'KALANKARAI VILAKKAM'

SARAVANA FILMS' 'Kalankarai Vilakkam' ('Lighthouse') is shaped in the conventional mould, though an element of mystery is injected into it through the introduction of two different girls look-

ing exactly alike. This is the most illogical part of the film.

Shot on location in Mahabalipuram, the film tells of an advocate named Ravi, who, in collaboration with his doctor-friend, manages to cure the mentally-deranged Neela, daughter of a rich man. Love automatically springs up between Neela and Ravi. But then there is a fly in the ointment, the uncle of Neela who manages to throw her from the lighthouse, causing her instantaneous death, and kills her father in order to get hold of their property. Advocate Ravi is later stunned to find Neela "alive", performing a dance number. He succeeds in winning her friendship and marries her, realises slowly that she is a different girl, Mallika, sister of the villain's fiancée, and finally exposes the villain to the police and gets him punished.

M. G. Ramachandran as Ravi gives a dashing performance, for which he has earned a name. B. Saroja Devi in the dual role of Neela and Mallika is her routine self. Nagesh shines in a brilliant comedy role

Bombay Cinema Letter

An Inspiring Film

By OUR CORRESPONDENT

DESCRIBED as "the first full-length feature war film produced in India", Chetan Anand's 'Haqeeqat' brings to the screen quite a few facts about the Chinese aggression on our border in 1962 plus a lot of fiction concocted apparently for the sake of box-office

While a majority of producers, more resourceful than Chetan Anand, have been making social melodramas or routine entertainers it took a lot of courage, initiative and enterprise on the part of this imaginative director to venture on a film of this dimension.

The very idea behind 'Haqeeqat' appealed to the Punjab Government who came forward virtually to finance the project in the initial stage. Further help in the form of technical aid and facilities came from the Ministry

of Defence, Government of India, which made it possible for Anand and his unit to shoot location sequences extensively in Ladakh.

The result is a picture of unusual ingredients, topical and imbued with a message, realistic in parts, if not fully satisfying in its treatment, and a glowing tribute in celluloid to our brave Jawans.

As more than one critic in Bombay has pointed out already, 'Haqeeqat' is by no means an unblemished film. It has many shortcomings like a flimsy romance and dispensable songs, but, despite these, it is a picture to be seen and appreciated for its boldness in handling a difficult subject and the sincerity of purpose that goaded all those associated with it.

Written, directed and produced by Chetan Anand himself, the film seeks to glorify the dauntless courage, heroism and spirit of sacrifice of our Jawans who braved the overpowering Chinese invaders and the spirit of patriotism and sacrifice they showed in holding on to their posts against heavy odds.

Interwoven into the episodic narrative are several incidents reflecting the personal problems of the Jawans in a poignant, human style.

The climax, highlighted by one of the most inspiring songs (by lyricist Kaifi Azmi) ever heard on the Indian screen, sums up not only the spirit of the Indian Jawan but also the policy of peace with honour followed by India under Nehru and Shastri.

Balraj Sahni, Dharmendra, Jayant, Vijay Anand, Sudhir, Sanjay, Wasil Khan, Indrani Mukerji, Chand Usmani, Achla Sachdev, Sulochana (Sr.) and Jagdev enact their roles remarkably well. Newcomer Priya makes her appearance in an important role.

The music of Madan Mohan is appropriately stirring. Chetan Anand's direction is deft and imaginative and the photography of Sadanand stands out.

written for him as an ill-informed tourist guide. V. Gopalakrishnan as the doctor-friend of the hero is quite good. The support from M. N. Nambiyar, as the villain, G. Sakuntala, Manorama, K. D. Santhanam, A. Veerappan and Thirupathiswami is fairly impressive.

The direction by K. Shanker is not up to the mark. In some places, his treatment is naive and bears marks of hurried work. The music by M. S. Viswanathan is pleasing, though not outstanding. Camera work by Thambu is as usual flawless.

TIT-BIT

MR R VENKATARAMAN, Minister for Industries, Madras State, assured the members of the motion picture industry in Madras that he was being tempted to follow the lead given by the Andhra Pradesh Government by offering a loan of Rs 5 lakhs to anyone desirous of building a new Studio in the State. He was speaking at a dinner party organised by Mr. A. L. Srinivasan, President of the Film Federation of India, in honour of Mr K. Brahmananda Reddy,

Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh. The chief guest said that the Government of Andhra Pradesh had decided to provide a filip to the motion picture industry in Hyderabad by offering subsidies of Rs. 50,000 to every film produced there, granting loans up to the extent of Rs. 5 lakhs for the construction of a studio there and the awarding prizes for the best Telugu films. Mr M. Bhaktavatsalam, Madras Chief Minister, also assured the sympathetic attitude of the Madras Government towards the film industry in the State. Mr. A. L. Srinivasan welcomed the distinguished gathering.

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RAY MEETS THE PRESS

By SAROJ K. SENGUPTA

SATYAJIT RAY is surprised at the reactions to 'Kapurush' in the Italian Press. 'Kapurush' had been India's entry for the festival and got through the preliminary selection to be shown in the final competition for the Golden Lion of St. Mark. The Independent *Il Messaggero* has commented on the film thus: "The film of the great Indian director is not only a minor work but downright flat and unsuccessful. If one turns out the pockets of this film, one only finds the remains of a stale and decayed romanticism." The Communist daily *L'Unita* has said "The Indian film is of inferior quality and is out of the running for a prize. The story is little different from the bourgeois triangle theme familiar in the West."

We are not out to criticise the Italian critics but we can very well say

this question: "If the film is that bad how could it pass through the preliminary selection?" And, unless we get a satisfactory reply, we shall certainly feel that either the standard of the preliminary selection has gone down considerably or the scribes have a grouse against Satyajit Ray. Had they turned out the pockets of this film without prejudice, they would have experienced a unique exploration of human minds, queerly placed in life!

The members of the Bengal Film Journalists Association met Satyajit Ray for a discussion on his views of the whole thing. Several other questions were also asked during the discussion, one of them being: "Why don't you make films in Hindi?" This is an oft-repeated question to which Ray has given the same reply. "I don't believe in making films in a language which I don't know."

The discussion was mainly on film appreciation by critics and picturegoers. According to Ray public taste for a thing, more so for a film, changes as quickly as the fashions. A fashion to-day has no appeal to-morrow or the day after. "So, I am not surprised to know that the critics who acclaimed me in Venice for 'Aparajito' had turned down 'Kapurush' Things like that happen."

Asked about his views on film music, Ray said something very valuable. Film music has no separate existence. Sometimes an incidental sound can do the work of music, the essential duty of which was to fill up the gap, if there be any. When the director feels that his image is not strong enough to engage the audience fully, he takes the help of music. If the eyes cannot be engaged fully, there are the ears! The joint engagement of the eye and ear gives the desired effect. Ray composes his own music because he feels that a music director who has no idea about the image cannot do full justice. Moreover their tradition of music is quite different from what it is in films. Indian music has come from Indian dancing and the rhythm of this music is not suitable for the image of a film. For instance, he cited a particular sound in 'Kapurush' which gave bigger service than what the conventional film music could give.

Speaking of foreign film-makers, Ray made particular mentions of Francois Truffaut, Jean-Luc Godard, Luis Malle, Fellini and Antonioni. According to him he has common approaches with Antonioni who can brilliantly explore a particular tension or the human mind. About the Soviet film-makers Ray is not so enthusiastic even though he thinks that technically they have advanced far. Their ideas are more or less bogged. The Polish cinema is very much rooted to the soil. They have almost always tried to give vent to the feelings of a harassed soul through their films. Unless one knows the history of Poland, he cannot understand Polish films like 'The Generation', 'Kanal' and 'Diamond and Ashes', directed by Andrzej Wajda.

Not only his films, it is also a pleasure to hear Satyajit Ray. The biggest film being made in Tollygunje to-day is 'Pari', produced by Pronoti Bhattacharja and directed by Jagannath Chatterjee, because in this Bengali film such top-ranking Hindi artistes like Dilip Kumar and Dharminder are working. When Dilip Kumar came to Tollygunje to work in a Bengali film for the first time in his career, the Indrapuri Studio was almost raided by picturegoers who wanted to see their most favourite star working in a Bengali film. Now he speaks Bengali, takes the direction of a young Bengali director who has no big film to his credit, and has acclimatized himself to the atmosphere of a Bengali studio. What they saw must have surprised them because Dilip spoke Bengali almost fluently and behaved as if he was very much familiar with working conditions in a Bengali studio. The story of 'Pari'



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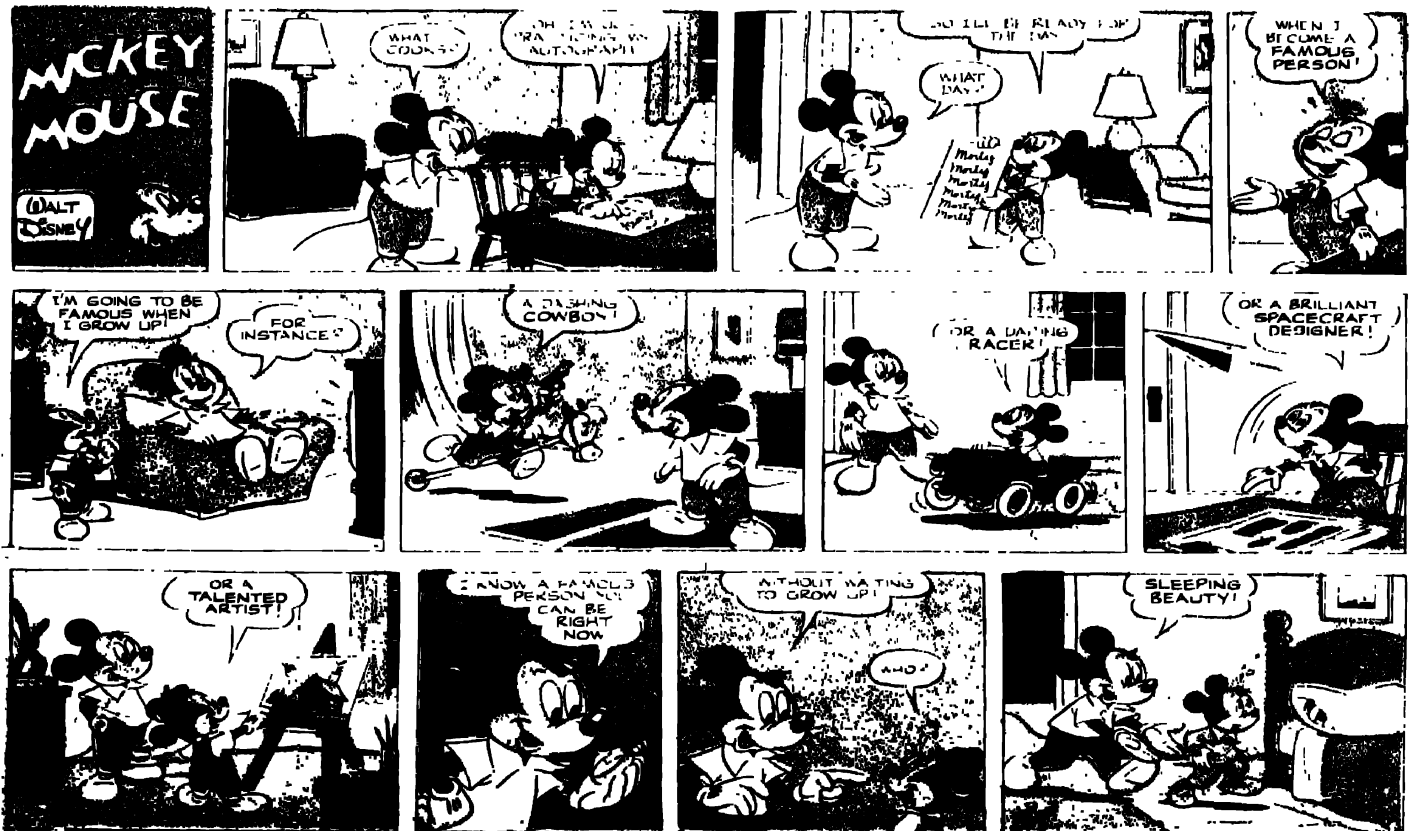
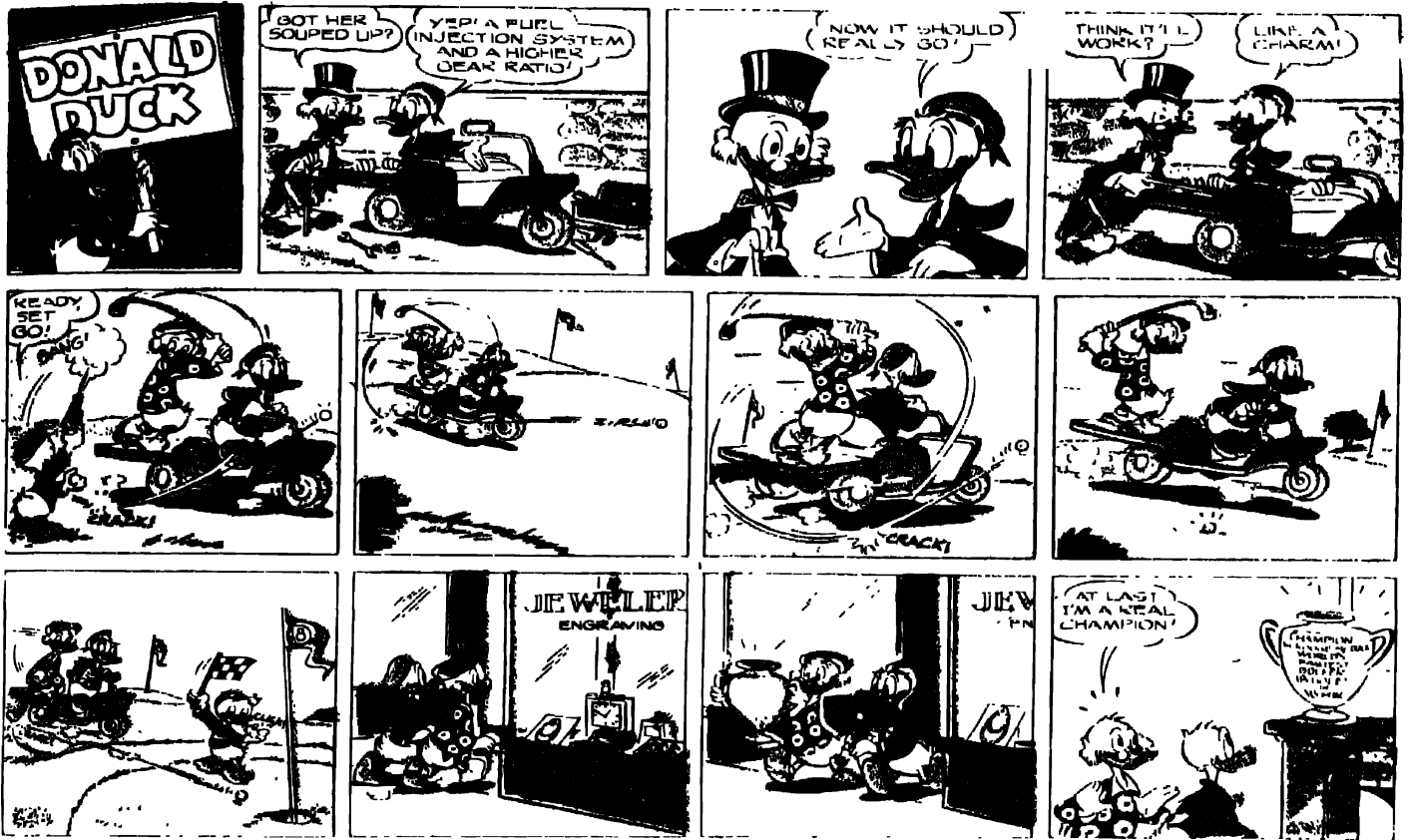
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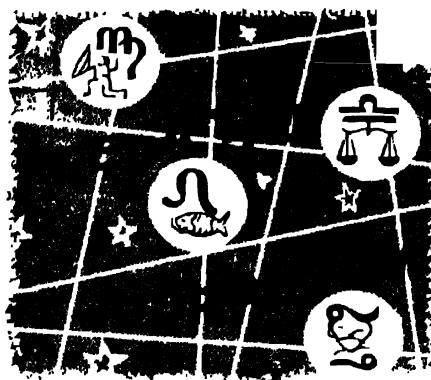


Q: Will it be possible for me to set up and operate successfully any chemical industry designed by me? Will my future be prosperous? What are the prospects of my two sons? Will there be a change in my career in the immediate future?—K.T.K., Thana.

A: You are going to have your Venus Dasa after about six months. In the beginning of that Dasa period when Jupiter enters and transits the sign of Cancer you may start a chemical industry of your own. Your future appears to be promising. Your sons' horoscopes are really very good. Those two are Jovian horoscopes. The structure of the planets in both is indicative of good yoga for them in their lives. Education, marriage, employment and prosperity to parents are all there.

Q: What will be my brother's future regarding employment and higher studies?—V.V.P.

A: It is found that your brother can have really good future in spite of his not getting very good Dasas successively. His education, which was not upto the mark and was dull so far, will be bright hereafter; it appears he can pay attention to his higher studies henceforth and I think he will have it completed.



By "VIRGOAN"

Q: When will I be promoted with a handsome salary? Have I any chance for further education? When will I marry and have accommodation too?—P.V.R., Bombay.

A: You may be promoted to a higher cadre within 3 months from now, failing which during the early part of 1966. You can equip yourself with further educational qualifications. Your marriage will take place, I think, only next year or in the early part of 1967.

Q: When will the marriage of my sister be celebrated? She has appeared for the M.A. Degree examination privately. How will she be employed?—V.V., S.

A: The marriage of your sister may take place before June or July 1966. She may pass her M.A. with some delay, I think, and may be employed during June 1966, if she is permitted then to take it up.

Q: When will I go abroad and for how long? Will there be any chance in my present post for promotions?—V.V.S.

A: You may go on a foreign tour any time during 1967. If it happens, you may have to be away for about 2 years. You will get a rise in job during the latter part of 1966. This will be on a good scale.

Q: When is the next promotion in my present career indicated? When will I marry or will this be postponed further? When can I look forward to saving something for the future?—K.G., Bangalore.

A: Your next rise in your official career may take place only in the end of 1966 or during the early part of 1967. Marriage can take place during that period having a margin of a fortnight or so on either side. It may not be delayed any further, I think. Saving something for your future may start from the latter part of 1967. I think your circumstances will permit you to do so only then.

Q: Why is my official, domestic and married life so gloomy? When will it brighten up? Any rise or change in my job likely in the near future? When will my mental conflicts end? How about the health of my parents?—D.N.S., New Delhi.

A: Your official and financial aspects appear to be under Saturn's affliction as per advanced calculations. Hence the atmosphere may be gloomy and the subject may consider himself neglected. From the 2nd week of April 1966 or about a fortnight on either side, matters may take a turn for the better. You can expect mental peace only after the middle of 1966. Till then it will be better if you put up with the difficulties. I think your parents are keeping good health, and they appear upto the mark. From a general study of the horoscope only so much can be inferred.

In this Column, "Virgoan" will answer queries on horoscopes, etc., submitted to him (through **SPORT & PASTIME**). This facility is available only to direct subscribers and other readers of **SPORT & PASTIME** who purchase their copies regularly through news agents. In sending in their queries, they should send a certificate from the news agent to the effect that they are regular purchasers of **SPORT & PASTIME** and direct subscribers should quote their subscription number. Anonymous communications will not receive attention.

Queries should be accompanied by horoscopes and the charts may be either in Tamil or English or in Devanagari script. Mere date of birth is not sufficient.

All correspondence should be addressed to "Virgoan", c/o The Editor, **SPORT & PASTIME**.

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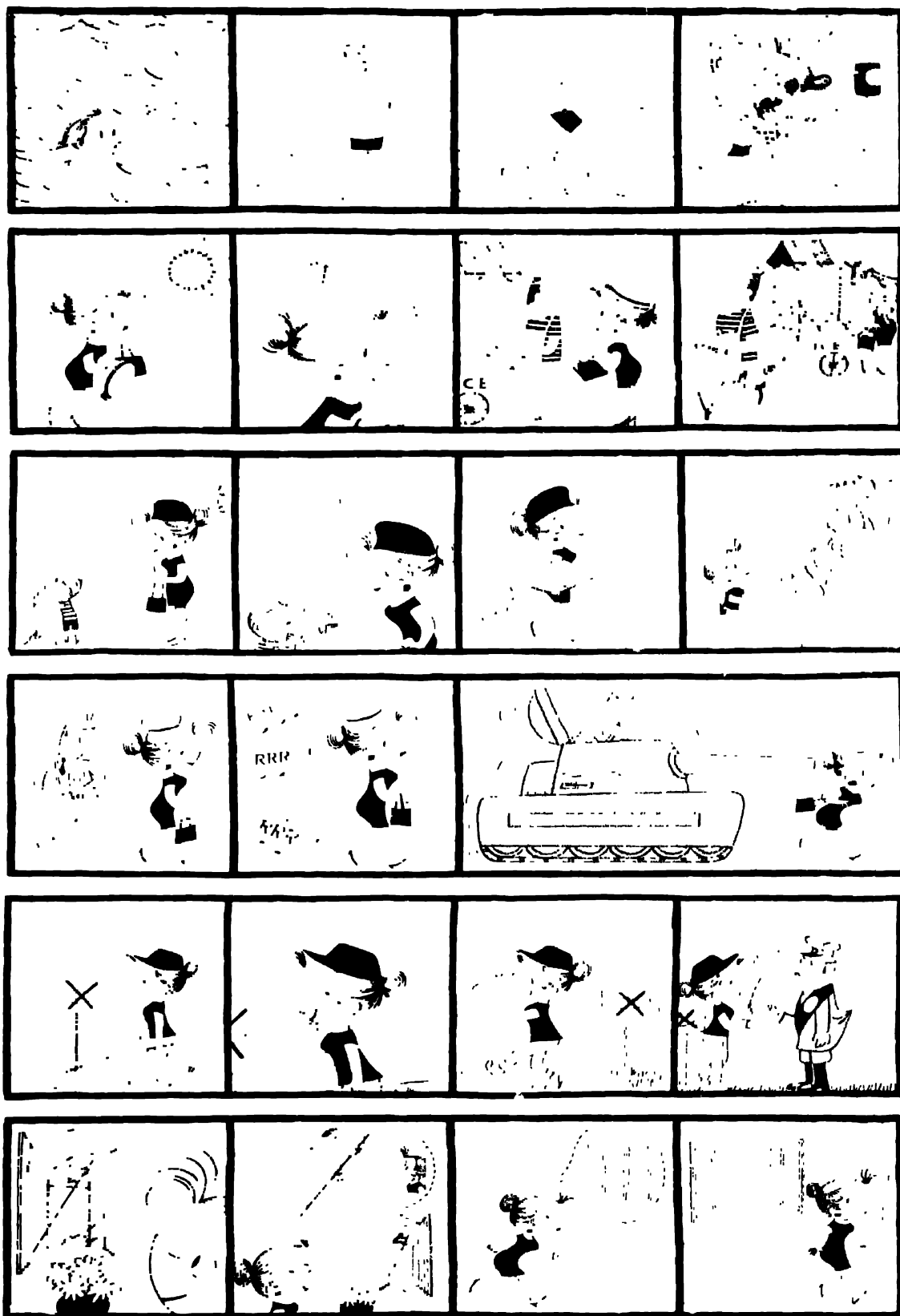
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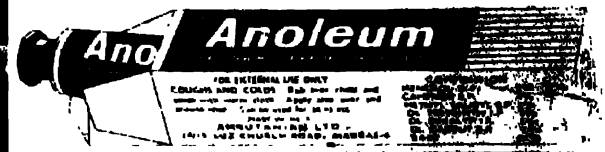
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